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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

11 DAVID STACHOWSKI, Derivatively on)
12 Behalf of VAXART, INC.,)

13 Plaintiff,)

14 vs.)

15 STEVEN J. BOYD, TODD C. DAVIS,)
MICHAEL J. FINNEY, ANDREI FLOROIU,)
16 WOUTER W. LATOUR, KEITH MAHER,)
ROBERT A. YEDID and ARMISTICE)
17 CAPITAL, LLC,)

18 Defendants,)

19 – and –)

20 VAXART, INC., a Delaware corporation,)

21 Nominal Defendant.)

Case No.

VERIFIED SHAREHOLDER DERIVATIVE
COMPLAINT FOR BREACH OF
FIDUCIARY DUTY, UNJUST
ENRICHMENT AND VIOLATION OF THE
FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiff David Stachowski, by and through his undersigned attorneys, hereby submits this
2 Verified Shareholder Derivative Complaint for Breach of Fiduciary Duty, Unjust Enrichment and
3 Violation of the Federal Securities Laws (the “Complaint”) for the benefit of nominal defendant
4 Vaxart, Inc. (“Vaxart” or the “Company”) against certain members of its Board of Directors (the
5 “Board”) and/or executive officers and Armistice Capital, LLC (“Armistice”), seeking to remedy
6 defendants’ breaches of fiduciary duties, unjust enrichment, and violations of §14(a) of the Securities
7 Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”).

8 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

9 1. Vaxart is a clinical-stage biotechnology company primarily focused on the
10 development of oral recombinant vaccines based on a proprietary oral vaccine platform. Armistice
11 is a hedge fund that, until very recently, was Vaxart’s largest shareholder. Armistice’s founder and
12 one of its managing directors are members of the Vaxart Board.

13 2. As Vaxart’s corporate fiduciaries, defendants owed Vaxart fiduciary duties of loyalty
14 and care – the highest duties known to the law. Yet, when faced with the most devastating global
15 pandemic in 100 years, defendants chose to set aside their fiduciary obligations and instead act in
16 their own self-interest to enrich themselves. This Complaint is the story of how they attempted to
17 pull it off.

18 3. When it became apparent that COVID-19 was going to become a global pandemic,
19 defendants caused Vaxart to announce it would begin working on a vaccine that was based on its
20 oral vaccine platform. As the Company’s vaccine development efforts progressed, Vaxart issued a
21 series of press releases touting the Company’s progress. These press releases had a positive effect
22 on the Company’s stock price.

23 4. In late April 2020, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”)
24 announced a massive effort to create and produce a vaccine for COVID-19 dubbed Operation Warp
25 Speed (“OWS”). The “program will pull together private pharmaceutical companies, government
26 agencies and the military to try to cut the development time for a vaccine by as much as eight
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1 months.”¹ The ultimate goal of OWS was to create a COVID-19 vaccine and produce at least three
2 hundred million doses by January 2021.

3 5. The consequences for companies involved with OWS were substantial. Congress has
4 allocated almost \$10 billion in funding for the program and companies involved will received
5 substantial funding for their efforts to develop or manufacture a vaccine.² Defendants, however, saw
6 an opportunity to enrich themselves.

7 6. On June 26, 2020, defendants caused Vaxart to issue a press release claiming that a
8 vaccine the Company was working on was selected to be part of OWS. This news caused the price
9 of Vaxart stock to soar. The surprise announcement that Vaxart’s vaccine would be part of OWS
10 more than doubled the Company’s stock price to \$8.04 per share on June 26, 2020. The Company’s
11 stock price was trading at \$0.36 per share in January and had risen to \$3.19 per share by June 24,
12 2020.

13 7. By June 26, 2020, however, defendants had already thrown their fiduciary duties out
14 the window in an effort to enrich themselves. On July 25, 2020, *The New York Times* published an
15 article entitled “Corporate Insiders Pocket \$1 Billion in Rush for Coronavirus Vaccine” that exposed
16 defendants’ self-dealing. The *Times* explained that the Company’s biggest shareholder, Armistice,
17 owned warrants that gave it the right to purchase 21 million shares of Vaxart stock at prices between
18 \$0.30 - \$1.10 per share. Armistice’s founder and one of its managing directors sit on the Vaxart
19 Board. According to the *Times* article, on June 8, 2020, just prior to the Company’s press release
20 regarding OWS, defendants changed the terms of Armistice’s warrants in order to make “it easier for
21 the hedge fund to rapidly acquire the 21 million shares, rather than having to buy and sell in smaller
22 batches.” Further, less than two weeks before this announcement, on June 15, 2020, the Company
23 granted stock options to purchase over 1.7 million shares of Company stock with a strike price of
24 \$2.46 to its Chief Executive Officer, defendant Andrei Floroiu.

25 ¹ See Jennifer Jacobs & Drew Armstrong, *Trump’s ‘Operation Warp Speed’ Aims to Rush*
26 *Coronavirus Vaccine*, Bloomberg (Apr. 29, 2020), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-29/trump-s-operation-warp-speed-aims-to-rush-coronavirus-vaccine>.

27 ² See *Fact Sheet: Explaining Operation Warp Speed*, HHS (June 16, 2020), [https://](https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2020/06/16/fact-sheet-explaining-operation-warp-speed.html)
28 www.hhs.gov/about/news/2020/06/16/fact-sheet-explaining-operation-warp-speed.html.

1 8. According to the *Times*, immediately upon the Company’s June 26, 2020
2 announcement that its vaccine candidate was included in OWS, Armistice took quick advantage of
3 the “stock’s exponential increase” by exercising its warrants and purchasing Vaxart stock much
4 more quickly than it would have been able to do without the modified terms. Armistice made a profit
5 of more than \$197 million. Defendant Floroiu’s stock options “were worth about \$4.3 million”
6 when granted but were now “worth more than \$28 million. . . . Vaxart’s board members also
7 received large grants of stock options, giving them the right to buy shares in the company at prices
8 well below where the stock is now trading.”

9 9. These well-timed stock option grants and the warrant changes are an illegal use of
10 inside information termed spring-loading and are a breach of defendants’ fiduciary duties. *See In re*
11 *Tyson Foods, Inc. Consol. S’holder Litig.*, 919 A.2d 563, 576 n.16 (Del. Ch. 2007). Worse yet, it
12 turns out that the Company’s vaccine is *not* part of OWS. Rather, its “vaccine candidate was
13 included in a trial on primates that a federal agency was organizing in conjunction with OWS,” but
14 the Company “is not among the companies selected to receive significant financial support from
15 Warp Speed.” Defendants’ fiduciary failures have now subjected the Company to a complex and
16 expensive-to-defend securities class action alleging violations of federal securities laws.

17 10. Although Vaxart has been severely injured, defendants have not fared nearly so
18 badly. On the contrary, defendants have collectively pocketed millions of dollars in fees, salary,
19 incentive-based compensation payments and other benefits that were not justified in light of Vaxart’s
20 performance while under their stewardship. These payments wasted valuable corporate assets and
21 unjustly enriched defendants.

22 11. Despite the above, the Board has not and will not take any legal action against the
23 defendants. Every member of the Board was involved in the wrongdoing, has received substantial
24 benefits from their involvement, and faces a substantial risk of liability in connection with the
25 actions described herein. Accordingly, by this action, plaintiff seeks to vindicate Vaxart’s interests
26 against these wayward fiduciaries.

1 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

2 12. A substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claims in this
3 action occurred in the county of San Mateo, and as such this action is properly assigned to the San
4 Francisco or Oakland division of this Court.

5 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6 13. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §27 of the Exchange Act, this Court has jurisdiction
7 over the claims asserted herein for violations of §14(a) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 14a-9
8 promulgated thereunder. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining claims under
9 28 U.S.C. §1367.

10 14. This Court has jurisdiction over each defendant because each defendant is either a
11 corporation that conducts business in and maintains operations within this District, or is an
12 individual with sufficient minimum contacts with this District so as to make the exercise of
13 jurisdiction by this Court permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

14 15. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1391(a) because Vaxart maintains offices within
15 this District, a substantial portion of the transactions and wrongs complained of herein occurred in
16 this District, and defendants have received substantial compensation in this District by doing
17 business here and engaging in numerous activities that had an effect in this District.

18 **PARTIES**

19 **Plaintiff**

20 16. Plaintiff David Stachowski is a current Vaxart shareholder and has continuously held
21 Vaxart shares since January 2018.

22 **Nominal Defendant**

23 17. Nominal defendant Vaxart is a Delaware corporation headquartered at 385 Oyster
24 Point Boulevard, Suite 9A, South San Francisco, CA 94080.

25 **Defendants**

26 18. Defendant Steven J. Boyd has been a Vaxart director since October 2019. Boyd has
27 also been the Chief Investment Officer of Armistice since 2012 as well as its Managing Member,
28 founder, principal and owner.

1 19. Defendant Todd C. Davis has been a Vaxart director since October 2019. Davis is
2 chairman of Vaxart’s Compensation Committee and a member of Vaxart’s Nominating and
3 Governance Committee.

4 20. Defendant Michael J. Finney has been a Vaxart director since July 2007. From 2009
5 until 2011, Finney served as Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of Vaxart. Finney is a member of
6 Vaxart’s Audit Committee.

7 21. Defendant Andrei Floroiu has been a Vaxart director since April 2020 and was
8 appointed CEO of Vaxart in June 2020.

9 22. Defendant Wouter W. Latour has been a Vaxart director since October 2011 and has
10 been Chairman of the Board since December 2019. Latour was Vaxart’s CEO from September 2011
11 to June 2020.

12 23. Defendant Keith Maher has been a Vaxart director since October 2019 and is a
13 member of Vaxart’s Compensation Committee. Maher has been Armistice’s Managing Director
14 since 2019.

15 24. Defendant Robert A. Yedid has been a Vaxart director since October 2019. Yedid is
16 a member of Vaxart’s Audit Committee and is the chairman of the Nominating and Governance
17 Committee.

18 25. The defendants named in ¶¶18-24 are referenced herein as the “Individual
19 Defendants.”

20 26. Defendant Armistice Capital, LLC is a hedge fund incorporated in Delaware.
21 Armistice, through its investment in Vaxart and the participation of its senior executives on Vaxart’s
22 Board, has conducted business in California. Prior to June 8, 2020, Armistice owned over 30% of
23 Vaxart’s outstanding shares.

24 **DEFENDANTS’ FIDUCIARY DUTIES**

25 27. By reason of their positions as officers, directors, and/or fiduciaries of Vaxart and
26 because of their ability to control the business and corporate affairs of Vaxart and its subsidiaries, the
27 Individual Defendants owed Vaxart and its shareholders fiduciary obligations of good faith, loyalty,
28 and candor, and were and are required to use their utmost ability to control and manage Vaxart and

1 its subsidiaries in a honest, lawful, and equitable manner. The Individual Defendants were and are
2 required to act in furtherance of the best interests of Vaxart and its shareholders so as to benefit all
3 shareholders equally and not in furtherance of their personal interest or benefit. Each director and
4 officer of the Company owes to Vaxart and its shareholders the fiduciary duty to exercise good faith
5 and loyal and reasonable supervision over the Company's management, policies, practices and
6 internal controls, as well as diligence in the administration of the affairs of the Company and its
7 subsidiaries and in the use and preservation of its property and assets, and the highest obligations of
8 fair dealing.

9 28. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority as
10 directors and/or officers of Vaxart, were able to and did, directly and/or indirectly, exercise control
11 over the wrongful acts complained of herein. Because of their advisory, executive, managerial, and
12 directorial positions with Vaxart, each of the Individual Defendants had knowledge of material non-
13 public information regarding the Company.

14 29. To discharge their duties, the officers and directors of Vaxart were required to
15 exercise reasonable and prudent supervision over the management, policies, practices and controls of
16 the Company. By virtue of such duties, the officers and directors of Vaxart were required to, among
17 other things:

18 (a) Exercise good faith to ensure that the affairs of the Company were conducted
19 in an efficient, business-like manner so as to make it possible to provide the highest quality
20 performance of their business;

21 (b) Exercise good faith to ensure that the Company was operated in a diligent,
22 honest and prudent manner and complied with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, regulations
23 and requirements, and all contractual obligations, including acting only within the scope of its legal
24 authority; and

25 (c) When put on notice of problems with the Company's business practices and
26 operations, exercise good faith in taking appropriate action to correct the misconduct and prevent its
27 recurrence.

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1 30. The Company’s Code of Conduct (the “Code”) applies to each of the Individual
2 Defendants. As Vaxart’s directors and officers, the Individual Defendants’ fiduciary duties required
3 them to, among other things: (i) ensure that the Company complied with its legal obligations and
4 requirements, including acting only within the scope of legal authority and disseminating truthful
5 and accurate statements to the investing public; (ii) use fair dealing when conducting the affairs of
6 the Company; (iii) properly and accurately guide investors and analysts as to the true financial
7 condition of the Company at any given time, including making accurate statements about the
8 Company’s financial results and internal controls; (iv) ensure that Vaxart was operated in a diligent,
9 honest and prudent manner in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, including
10 the federal securities laws and state corporation laws; and (v) refrain from breaching their duty of
11 loyalty to the Company by adopting practices and procedures and controls inconsistent with their
12 duty of legal compliance.

13 31. Specifically, the Code requires:

14 Vaxart, Inc. (the “Company”) is committed to being a good corporate citizen
15 and conducting its business affairs in an honest and ethical manner, and therefore
16 requires all of its employees, directors, representatives and agents to follow a code of
17 conduct (the “Code”). In addition, having such a code is a requirement for the
18 NASDAQ Stock Market where the Company’s shares are listed. This commitment
19 cannot be achieved unless you, as an employee, director or representative of the
20 Company, individually accept your responsibility to promote and demonstrate
integrity and a high level of ethical conduct in all of your activities. Activities that
may reasonably be expected to call into question, or negatively impact, the
Company’s reputation or integrity should be avoided. The Company expects all of
its employees, directors, representatives and agents to follow the spirit of this Code,
obey applicable laws, exercise good judgment, act ethically, and in general, do the
“right” thing.

21 * * *

22 Every manager and supervisor is expected to take necessary actions to ensure
23 compliance with this Code, to provide guidance and assist employees in resolving
24 questions concerning the Code, and to permit employees to express any concerns
regarding compliance with this Code. No director or employee has the authority to
order another employee to act contrary to this Code or the law.

25 32. The Code also requires all employees and directors to comply with all applicable laws
26 and regulations and to file full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosures:

1 **Compliance with Laws and Regulations**

2 The Company seeks to comply with both the letter and spirit of the applicable
3 laws and regulations in all countries in which it operates.

4 The Company is committed to complying with the laws and regulations of the
5 countries in which it operates its business. You are expected to comply with all
6 applicable laws, rules and regulations in performing your duties on behalf of the
7 Company. Many national, state and local laws and regulations define and establish
8 obligations with which the Company, its employees, representatives and agents are
9 expected to comply. Under certain circumstances, national or local law may establish
10 requirements that differ from this Code. You are expected to comply with all local
11 laws in conducting the Company’s business. If you violate these laws or regulations
12 in performing your duties on behalf of the Company, you not only risk individual
13 consequences, prosecution, civil actions and penalties, you may also subject the
14 Company to the same or a different set of risks and penalties. If you violate laws in
15 performing your duties for the Company, you may be subject to immediate
16 disciplinary action, including possible termination of your employment or affiliation
17 with the Company.

18 * * *

19 **Full, Fair, Accurate, Timely and Understandable Disclosure**

20 It is of critical importance to the Company that all disclosure in reports and
21 documents that it files with, or submits to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange
22 Commission (“SEC”), and in other public communications made by the Company, is
23 full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable. You are expected to take all steps
24 available to assist the Company in fulfilling these responsibilities consistent with
25 your role within the Company. In particular, you are required to provide prompt and
26 accurate answers to all reasonable inquiries made to you in connection with the
27 Company’s preparation of its public reports and disclosure.

28 The Company’s Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and CFO and Chief
Accounting Officer (“CAO”) are responsible for designing, establishing,
maintaining, reviewing and evaluating the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure
controls and procedures on a quarterly basis, (as such term is defined by applicable
SEC rules) and for taking all steps necessary or advisable to ensure that all disclosure
in reports and documents filed with or submitted to the SEC, and all disclosure in
other public communication made by the Company, is full, fair, accurate, timely and
understandable. The Company’s CEO, CFO and CAO rely on the Disclosure
Committee to assist them in discharging these responsibilities.

The CEO, CFO and CAO are also responsible for establishing and
maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable
assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of
financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted
accounting principles (“GAAP”). The Disclosure Committee also assists them in this
regard, and undertakes steps necessary to maintain compliance with established
accounting procedures, the Company’s system of internal controls, and GAAP. The
Disclosure Committee’s role is to ensure that the Company makes and keeps books,
records, and accounts, which, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the
transactions and disposition of the assets of the Company.

1 Any involvement or collusion to conceal, misrepresent, conduct gross
2 negligence or fraud related to the Company's accounting records or financial
3 statements will not be tolerated and will result in disciplinary action, up to and
4 including termination of employment or affiliation with the Company.

5 33. Additionally, the Code specifically prohibits insider trading on the basis of material
6 non-public confidential information:

7 **Insider Trading**

8 You should never trade securities on the basis of material, non-public
9 confidential information acquired through your employment or fiduciary relationship
10 with the Company.

11 You are prohibited under both U.S. Federal law and Company policy from
12 purchasing or selling Company stock, directly or indirectly, on the basis of material
13 non-public information concerning the Company. As such, the Company has adopted
14 an Insider Trading Policy, which directors and employees should have received or
15 have had an opportunity to review, a copy of which is available from the Company's
16 CFO or Human Resources. Any person possessing material non-public information
17 about the Company must not engage in transactions involving Company securities
18 until this information has been sufficiently disseminated to the public. Generally,
19 material information is that which would be expected to affect the investment
20 decision of a reasonable investor or the market price of the Company's stock. You
21 are expected to also refrain from trading in the stock of other publicly-held
22 companies, such as existing or potential customers or suppliers, on the basis of
23 material confidential information about them obtained by you in the course of your
24 employment or service as a director. It is also illegal to recommend a stock (*i.e.*,
25 "tip") to someone else on the basis of material non-public information. If you have a
26 question concerning the appropriateness or legality of a particular securities
27 transaction, please consult with the Company's CFO or Human Resources.

28 34. The Individual Defendants are required by the Code to avoid situations where their
personal interests may conflict or appear to conflict with the Company's business interests. The
Code explains that the Individual Defendants each owe a duty of loyalty to the Company and
explains circumstances that might create such a conflict. The Code explains, among other things:

Conflicts of Interest and Corporate Opportunities

You are expected to avoid any situation in which your personal interests may
conflict or appear to conflict with the Company's business interests. You owe a duty
of loyalty to the Company to not compromise its legitimate business interests and not
to advance such interests when the opportunity to do so arises in the course of your
employment.

* * *

The following are some examples of actual or potential conflicts of interest:

- you, or a member of your family, receive improper personal benefits as a result of your position in the Company;

- 1 • you use Company’s property for your personal use or benefit, or the benefit
2 of your family or friends; [and]
- 3 • you engage in activities that may compromise your duty of loyalty to the
4 Company or your ability to perform your related duties or responsibilities
effectively.

5 35. Pursuant to the terms of the Audit Committee Charter, the defendants on the Audit
6 Committee were responsible for, *inter alia*, assisting the Board with oversight of the integrity of
7 Vaxart’s financial statements, including the financial reporting and disclosure processes and the
8 integrity and effectiveness of the Company’s system of internal control over financial reporting;
9 assisting the Board with oversight of compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, including
10 those that may have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements; and monitoring the
11 Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and compliance with ethical standards.

12 36. The Audit Committee Charter of the Vaxart Board confirms the fiduciary
13 responsibility of the directors, providing, in relevant part, as follows:

14 **Purpose, Duties and Responsibilities.**

15 The purpose of the Committee is to oversee the accounting and financial
16 reporting processes of the Company and the audits of the Company’s financial
17 statements. Consistent with this purpose, the Committee should encourage
18 continuous improvement of, and should foster adherence to, the Company’s policies,
19 procedures and practices at all levels and should provide an open avenue of
communication among the independent auditor, financial and executive management
team, the Company’s internal auditor function, if applicable, (the “internal auditor”)
and the Board. The duties and responsibilities of the Committee include the
following:

20 **a. Financial Statement and Disclosure Matters**

21 i. Meet to review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the
22 annual audited financial statements, including the disclosures to be made in the
23 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of
24 Operations” section of the Company’s Form 10-K, and the form of audit opinion to
be issued by the independent auditors on the financial statements, and recommend to
the Board the inclusion of audited financial statements in the Company’s Form 10-K.

25 ii. Meet to review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the
26 Company’s quarterly financial statements prior to the filing of each Form 10-Q,
27 including the results of the independent auditor’s review of the quarterly financial
statements and the disclosures to be made in the “Management’s Discussion and
28 Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section of the Forms 10-
Q.

1 iii. Discuss with management and the independent auditor significant financial
2 reporting and disclosures, including the basis of accounting treatment made in
3 connection with the preparation of the Company’s financial statements, including
any significant changes in the Company’s selection or application of accounting
principles.

4 iv. Review and discuss with management (including the internal auditor) and the
5 independent auditor the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company’s internal
6 controls and the adequacy of disclosures about changes in internal control over
7 financial reporting. Review and discuss with management the adequacy and
8 effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures. Consider with
9 management, the internal auditor and the independent auditor, as appropriate,
10 whether any changes to the Company’s internal controls or disclosure controls and
11 procedures are appropriate in light of their evaluations of the adequacy and
effectiveness of such internal controls and such disclosure controls and procedures.
Review any remedial measures proposed by management in response to any
identified (a) significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or
operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein, (b) fraud, whether or
not material, involving management or other employees who have a significant role
in the Company’s internal controls, or (c) significant deficiency in the adequacy or
effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures.

12 v. Review and discuss with management (including the internal auditor) and the
13 independent auditor management’s annual report on internal control over financial
14 reporting and the independent auditor’s attestation report on the Company’s internal
control over financial reporting prior to the filing of the Company’s Form 10-K.

15 vi. Review and discuss with the independent auditors:

16 A. all critical accounting policies and practices used by the Company;

17 B. all alternative treatments of financial transactions within U.S.
18 generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) that have been discussed
with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and
treatments, and the treatment preferred by the independent auditor;

19 C. any problems or difficulties encountered in the course of the audit
20 work, including any restrictions on the scope of the independent auditor’s
21 activities or on access to requested information, and any significant
disagreements with management;

22 D. any accounting adjustments that were proposed by the independent
auditor but were “passed;”

23 E. any “management” or “internal control” letter or schedule of
24 unadjusted differences issued or proposed to be issued by the independent
auditor to the Company; and

25 F. other material written communications provided by the independent
26 auditor to the Company’s management.

27 vii. Discuss with management the Company’s quarterly press releases, as well as
28 financial information, earnings guidance and other disclosures, if any, provided to
analysts and rating agencies, in each case, prior to their release.

1 vi. Discuss with management and the independent auditor any correspondence
2 with regulators or governmental agencies that raise material issues regarding the
Company's financial statements or accounting policies.

3 vii. Discuss with the Company's legal counsel any matters that may have a
4 material impact on the financial statements or the Company's compliance policies
and internal controls, including corporate securities trading policies.

5 viii. Review and consider the approval or ratification of related-party transactions
6 in accordance with the Company's policies and procedures with respect to related
party transactions.

7 ix. Prepare the report required by the rules of the SEC to be included in the
8 Company's annual proxy statement.

9 x. Review and update this Charter at least annually, or as conditions or
circumstances dictate, and shall present the results of this evaluation to the Board.

10 xi. Perform an annual self-assessment of the Committee's performance,
11 including its processes and communications with management, the independent
auditor and the Board, and shall present the results of this evaluation to the Board.

12 37. Pursuant to the terms of the Compensation Committee Charter, the defendants on the
13 Compensation Committee were responsible for, *inter alia*, assisting the Board in discharging its
14 responsibilities relating to compensation of the Company's §16 officers. The Compensation
15 Committee Charter of the Vaxart Board confirms the fiduciary responsibility of the directors,
16 providing, in relevant part, as follows:

17 **Purpose, Duties and Responsibilities.**

18 The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in discharging its
19 responsibilities relating to compensation of the Company's Section 16 officers (as
20 defined in Rule 16a-1(f) issued under the Exchange Act); to review Company
strategies for attracting, developing, retaining and motivating management and
21 employees; and to oversee the succession of leadership talent for the Company. The
duties and responsibilities of the Committee include the following:

22 a. Periodically review and approve an executive compensation policy that (i)
23 supports the Company's overall business strategy and objectives; (ii) attracts and
retains key executives; (iii) links compensation with business objectives and
24 organizational performance; and (iv) provides competitive compensation
opportunities;

25 b. Review and make recommendations to the Board with respect to
26 compensation for the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), including
relevant goals and objectives and the evaluation of the CEO's performance and
27 compensation in light of those goals and objectives. In evaluating and determining
CEO compensation, the Committee shall consider the results of the most recent
28 stockholder advisory vote on executive compensation required by Section 14A of the
Exchange Act (the "Say on Pay Vote");

1 c. Review and approve corporate and other performance goals and objectives
2 relevant to the compensation of all Section 16 officers, and make recommendations
3 to the Board regarding officers' total compensation (including but not limited to
4 salary, bonus, incentive compensation, equity awards, benefits and perquisites);

5 d. Review and approve compensation for the Company's Section 16 officers,
6 other than the CEO, and review their evaluations. In reviewing and approving such
7 compensation for Section 16 officers, the Committee shall consider the results of the
8 most recent Say on Pay Vote;

9 e. Review and approve any employment agreements or arrangements with
10 executive officers of the Company, including with respect to any perquisites and
11 other personal benefits to the Company's executive officers;

12 f. Review and make recommendations to the Board with respect to the adoption
13 of equity-based compensation, incentive compensation and other employee benefit
14 plans that are subject to Board approval. In reviewing and making such
15 recommendations to the Board, the Committee shall consider the results of the most
16 recent Say on Pay Vote;

17 g. (i) Act on behalf of the Board in administering equity-based compensation,
18 incentive compensation and other employee benefit plans approved by the Board
19 and/or shareholders in a manner consistent with the terms of such plans, unless
20 otherwise specified by the Board or by the terms of the plan or as delegated by the
21 Committee, and (ii) in that administrative capacity, discharge any responsibilities
22 imposed on the Committee under those plans, including making and authorizing
23 grants, establishing performance goals for the relevant period and determining
24 whether performance goals have been achieved at the end of the period;

25 h. Review the compensation of non-executive directors for service on the Board
26 and its committees and recommend changes to the Board as appropriate;

27 i. Oversee the management succession process for the CEO and selected senior
28 executives;

j. Consult with and advise management on major policies affecting employee
relations;

k. Oversee the actions of any person or group to whom it delegates its authority;

l. Review and discuss the disclosures in the Company's "Compensation
Discussion and Analysis" with management and, based on such review and
discussions, make a recommendation to the Board as to the inclusion of the
"Compensation Discussion and Analysis" in the Company's annual proxy statement
or Form 10-K, as applicable;

m. Produce a Committee report for inclusion in the Company's annual proxy
statement or Form 10-K, as applicable, in accordance with applicable rules and
regulations;

n. To review and recommend to the Board for approval the frequency with
which the Company will conduct Say on Pay Votes, taking into account the results of
the most recent stockholder advisory vote on frequency of Say on Pay Votes required
by Section 14A of the Exchange Act, and review and approve the proposals

1 regarding the Say on Pay Vote and the frequency of the Say on Pay Vote to be
2 included in the Company's proxy statement.

3 o. To review the Company's incentive compensation arrangements to determine
4 whether they encourage excessive risk-taking, to review and discuss at least annually
5 the relationship between risk management policies and practices and compensation,
6 and to evaluate compensation policies and practices that could mitigate any such risk.

7 p. Annually evaluate the performance of the Committee and the adequacy of the
8 Committee's charter; and

9 q. Perform such other duties and responsibilities as are consistent with the
10 purpose of the Committee and as the Board or the Committee deems appropriate.

11 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

12 38. Vaxart is a clinical-stage biotechnology company primarily focused on the
13 development of oral recombinant vaccines based on its proprietary oral vaccine platform. According
14 to public filings, Vaxart is developing prophylactic vaccine candidates that target a range of
15 infectious diseases, including: COVID-19; norovirus; seasonal influenza; and respiratory syncytial
16 virus, or RSV, a common cause of respiratory tract infections. Vaxart has never brought a drug or
17 vaccine successfully to market.

18 39. As the world has come to grips with the COVID-19 pandemic and its resultant trail of
19 medical and social devastation, defendants saw an opportunity to enrich themselves by granting
20 themselves stock and/or stock options and accelerating the time period in which Armistice could
21 exercise warrants to purchase Company stock, and then artificially inflating Vaxart's stock price
22 with a series of materially false and misleading statements regarding the Company's work on a
23 COVID-19 vaccine and their involvement in OWS.³

24 **Defendants' Statements During the Relevant Period**

25 40. On January 2, 2020, Vaxart shares traded at \$0.36 per share. However, on January
26 31, 2020, defendants caused the Company to issue a press release entitled "Vaxart Announces
27 Initiation of Coronavirus Vaccine Program." The press release stated that the Company "has
28

³ OWS was announced in April 2020, and is a government effort to produce a viable COVID-19 vaccine and at least 300 million doses of such vaccine by January 2021. *See* Jennifer Jacobs & Drew Armstrong, Trump's 'Operation Warp Speed' Aims to Rush Coronavirus Vaccine, *Bloomberg*, (Apr. 29, 2020, 11:08 AM) <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-29/trump-s-operation-warp-speed-aims-to-rush-coronavirus-vaccine>.

1 initiated a program to develop a coronavirus vaccine candidate based on its proprietary oral vaccine
2 platform, VAAST.” According to the release, “Vaxart plans to generate vaccine candidates based on
3 the published genome of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-CoV) and evaluate them in preclinical
4 models for their ability to generate both mucosal and systemic immune responses.” Specifically, the
5 release claimed:

6 Vaxart Announces Initiation of Coronavirus Vaccine Program

7 * * *

8 Oral Vaccines based on Proprietary VAAST™ Platform Offer Potential Key
9 Advantages in Global Quest to Develop Coronavirus Vaccine

10 ... Vaxart, Inc. (NasdaqGS: VXRT), a clinical-stage biotechnology company
11 developing oral recombinant vaccines administered by tablet rather than by injection,
announced today that it has initiated a program to develop a coronavirus vaccine
candidate based on its proprietary oral vaccine platform, VAAST.

12 “Vaxart’s proprietary technology has been clinically proven in humans, and
13 the ability to make an oral vaccine to meet this current public health threat is very
14 important to all of us at Vaxart,” said Sean Tucker, Ph.D., chief scientific officer of
15 Vaxart. “The results of our recently published influenza challenge study
demonstrated that our oral tablet vaccine primarily protects through mucosal
immunity, a potential key factor when targeting mucosal pathogens such as this new
coronavirus.”

16 Under the program, Vaxart plans to generate vaccine candidates based on the
17 published genome of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) and evaluate them in
18 preclinical models for their ability to generate both mucosal and systemic immune
responses. Of particular interest will be the mucosal immune responses, as
coronavirus is primarily an infection of the respiratory tract.

19 To date, Vaxart has conducted multiple clinical trials with vaccines based on
20 its VAAST platform, demonstrating its oral tablet vaccines consistently generate
21 robust mucosal responses in humans. In addition, Vaxart’s vaccines have
22 demonstrated efficacy in humans for H1 influenza, and in pre-clinical models for
chikungunya, aerosolized Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (VEE) and Respiratory
Syncytial Virus (RSV).

23 “We believe our oral tablet vaccines provide substantial potential advantages,
24 especially when targeting mucosal pathogens such as flu, norovirus, RSV and the
25 recently emerged coronavirus,” said Wouter Latour, MBA, MD. “In addition, the
logistical advantages of an oral vaccine that is administered using a convenient room
temperature-stable tablet could be of critical benefit when rolling out a major public
health vaccination campaign.”

26 41. On this news, the Company’s stock price began to rise. Throughout early 2020,
27 defendants caused the Company to issue a series of press releases with positive statements about its
28 vaccine prospects.

1 43. Similarly, on March 31, 2020, defendants caused the Company to issue a press
2 release describing continued success with the Company’s pre-clinical vaccine efforts. This press
3 release explained that development services with Emergent BioSolutions had begun:

4 Vaxart Provides Update on its Oral COVID-19 Vaccine Program:

5 * * *

6 Five COVID-19 Vaccine Candidates in Preclinical Testing

7 Development Services to Enable Manufacture of cGMP Vaccine at Emergent
8 BioSolutions have Started

9 . . . Vaxart, Inc., a clinical-stage biotechnology company developing oral
10 recombinant vaccines that are administered by tablet rather than by injection, today
11 announced it had produced five COVID-19 vaccine candidates for testing in its
preclinical models. Each of the COVID-19 vaccine constructs is based on a different
coronavirus antigen combination, and Vaxart expects to advance the best performing
vaccine to manufacturing for clinical trials.

12 “The effectiveness of Vaxart’s oral vaccine technology has been
13 demonstrated in clinical trials. Developing a vaccine to meet this current public
14 health threat is very important to all of us at Vaxart,” said Sean Tucker, Ph.D., chief
15 scientific officer of Vaxart. “Our scientists have been working tirelessly to develop
these 5 different vaccine constructs, and this evaluation in our preclinical models will
allow us to select the most potent candidate for clinical testing.”

16 In January, Vaxart initiated a program to develop a COVID-19 vaccine based
17 on its VAAST™ platform. On March 18, Vaxart announced that it had entered into
18 an agreement with Emergent BioSolutions Inc. (“Emergent”) for development
19 services in preparation for the cGMP production of the Vaxart vaccine.
Development services have started and, if Vaxart elects to proceed with cGMP
manufacturing, Emergent is expected to produce bulk cGMP vaccine for use in a
Phase 1 clinical study that Vaxart currently expects to initiate early in the second half
of 2020.

20 “We believe an oral vaccine administered using a room temperature-stable
21 tablet would provide enormous logistical advantages in large vaccination
22 campaigns,” said Wouter Latour, MD, chief executive officer of Vaxart Inc.
23 “Perhaps more importantly, we recently demonstrated that our oral H1 influenza
24 vaccine protects against respiratory infection based on mucosal immunity, the first
line of defense for “mucosal” viruses like influenza and this new coronavirus. We
believe this puts Vaxart in a unique position to develop an effective vaccine that
protects the population from COVID-19.”

25 44. On April 21, 2020, defendants cause the Company to issue a press release, entitled
26 “Vaxart Announces Positive Pre-Clinical Data for its Oral COVID-19 Vaccine Program,” explaining
27 that the Company has “obtained positive pre-clinical results for its COVID-19 vaccine candidates,
28

1 with several of the vaccine candidates generating immune responses in all tested animals after a
2 single dose.” Specifically, the release explained:

3 **Lead Vaccine Candidates Generate Anti-SARS CoV-2 Antibodies in All Tested**
4 **Animals after First Dose**

5 . . . Vaxart, Inc., a clinical-stage biotechnology company developing oral
6 recombinant vaccines that are administered by tablet rather than by injection, today
7 announced that it has obtained positive pre-clinical results for its COVID-19 vaccine
8 candidates, with several of the vaccine candidates generating immune responses in
9 all tested animals after a single dose.

10 “These early pre-clinical results are in line with those for our oral influenza
11 vaccine which was protective in a clinical Phase 2 efficacy study,” said Sean Tucker,
12 Ph.D., chief scientific officer of Vaxart. “Additional data will inform us on which
13 candidate we will move forward into clinical trials. We are particularly interested in
14 vaccine candidates that can generate mucosal immune responses in addition to serum
15 antibody responses. That is a key feature of our oral vaccines and potentially
16 significant for protection against SARS CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.”

17 In January 2020, Vaxart initiated a program to develop a COVID-19 vaccine
18 based on its VAAST™ oral vaccines platform. The Company is currently evaluating
19 multiple vaccine candidates in its preclinical models. In this first round of preclinical
20 testing, all animals that received one of the Vaxart vaccines had IgG anti-SARS
21 CoV-2 antibodies in serum two weeks after the first vaccination. Antibody responses
22 in all vaccinated groups were statistically significant compared to the untreated
23 controls. Vaxart plans to select one or more vaccine candidates for cGMP
24 manufacturing and clinical testing based on the magnitude and the breadth of the
25 immune response.

26 On March 18, 2020, Vaxart entered into an agreement with Emergent
27 BioSolutions Inc. (“Emergent”) for development services to prepare for cGMP
28 production of an oral COVID-19 vaccine. The first stage of the collaboration is
underway and, provided Vaxart elects to proceed with cGMP manufacturing,
Emergent is expected to produce bulk cGMP vaccine in time to allow the initiation of
a Phase 1 clinical study during the second half of 2020.

“These results are extremely encouraging, and we should be in a position to
select a lead development candidate for cGMP manufacturing and clinical testing in
the coming weeks,” said Wouter Latour, MD, chief executive officer of Vaxart Inc.
“Our oral vaccines have been shown to protect against respiratory infection based on
mucosal immunity, the first line of defense for such infections, as recently published
in the *Lancet Infectious Diseases*. This could be important for an effective vaccine
that protects the global population from COVID-19. In addition, the Vaxart vaccine
would be administered orally using a room temperature-stable tablet, an enormous
logistical advantage over injectables in large vaccination campaigns.”

45. By April 27, 2020, buoyed by defendants positive statements regarding the
Company’s progress on its COVID-19 vaccine, Vaxart stock was trading at \$3.66 per share. The
Company continued to issue positive statements regarding its COVID-19 vaccine development
throughout April and May 2020.

1 46. On April 30, 2020, defendants caused the Company to issue a press release further
2 touting the Company's progress on its COVID-19 vaccine development. The press release claimed:

3 **Vaxart Announces Additional Positive Pre-Clinical Data for its Oral COVID-19**
4 **Vaccine Program**

5 * * *

6 **Robust Boosting of Immune Responses Observed after Second Dose**

7 . . . Vaxart, Inc., a clinical-stage biotechnology company developing oral
8 recombinant vaccines that are administered by tablet rather than by injection, today
9 announced that it has obtained positive pre-clinical results for its COVID-19 vaccine
10 candidates, with several of the vaccine candidates generating immune responses in
11 all tested animals after a single dose.

12 “These pre-clinical results confirm that all constructs are immunogenic as
13 measured by IgG antibodies in serum, and we observed a robust boosting effect after
14 the second dose,” said Sean Tucker, Ph.D., chief scientific officer of Vaxart. “This
15 latest data set will help to select the lead candidate for manufacturing, and we remain
16 on track to start a first phase 1 study in the second half of this year.”

17 In January 2020, Vaxart initiated a program to develop a COVID-19 vaccine
18 based on its VAAST™ oral vaccines platform. The Company is currently evaluating
19 multiple vaccine candidates in its preclinical models. In this second round of
20 preclinical testing, all animals received two doses of the Vaxart vaccines, two weeks
21 apart. Antibody responses in all vaccinated groups were statistically significant
22 compared to the untreated controls. Vaxart plans to select one or more vaccine
23 candidates for cGMP manufacturing and clinical testing based on the magnitude and
24 the breadth of the immune response.

25 “Our oral vaccines have been shown to protect against respiratory infection
26 based on mucosal immunity, the first line of defense for such infections, as recently
27 published in the *Lancet Infectious Diseases*,” said Wouter Latour, MD, chief
28 executive officer of Vaxart Inc. “This could be important for an effective vaccine
that protects the global population from COVID-19. In addition, the Vaxart vaccine
would be administered orally using a room temperature-stable tablet, an enormous
logistical advantage over injectables in large vaccination campaigns.”

47. Next, on May 20, 2020, defendants caused the Company to announce that it had
picked its vaccine lead candidates for pre-clinical trials. Specifically, the press release stated:

Vaxart Announces Selection of its Oral COVID-19 Vaccine Lead Candidate

* * *

*KindredBio Selected as Second Contract Manufacturing Organization GMP
Production for Phase 1 Study Initiated*

. . . Vaxart, Inc. (“Vaxart” or the “Company”) (NASDAQ: VXRT), a clinical-
stage biotechnology company developing oral recombinant vaccines that are
administered by tablet rather than by injection, today announced that it has selected
its lead COVID-19 vaccine candidate and has contracted with KindredBio to

1 manufacture bulk vaccine under cGMP to complement the manufacturing capacity of
2 partner Emergent BioSolutions.

3 “All our COVID-19 vaccine constructs were highly immunogenic in
4 preclinical testing, and we are taking the candidate forward that is expected to
5 generate the broadest immune response in humans,” said Sean Tucker, Ph.D., chief
6 scientific officer of Vaxart. “In a phase 2 efficacy study that was recently published
7 in the Lancet Infectious Diseases, we have demonstrated that our oral H1 flu tablet
8 vaccine protected against influenza infection after just one dose. Based on these
9 results, we believe our vaccines are ideal to protect against mucosal respiratory
10 viruses such as SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.”

11 In January 2020, Vaxart initiated a program to develop a COVID-19 vaccine
12 based on its VAAST™ oral vaccines platform. The Company evaluated multiple
13 vaccine candidates in its preclinical models and has chosen the lead candidate for
14 cGMP manufacturing and clinical testing based on the magnitude and the breadth of
15 the immune response. Vaxart has contracted with Emergent BioSolutions
16 (“Emergent”) and Kindred Biosciences, Inc. (“KindredBio”) to produce bulk vaccine
17 under cGMP for upcoming clinical trials. The vaccine tablets will be manufactured
18 at Vaxart.

19 “We are very pleased to have an experienced partner such as KindredBio to
20 help us meet global demand for our COVID-19 vaccine,” said Wouter Latour, MD,
21 chief executive officer of Vaxart. “The program with Emergent BioSolutions is
22 progressing very well, and we expect KindredBio will add additional capacity to help
23 produce bulk vaccine. An important benefit of our platform is that our vaccines are
24 produced in tablet form and we don’t need the sterile fill and finish that is required
25 for the production of injectable vaccines. Manufacturing of our COVID-19 vaccine
26 is on track to start a first phase 1 study in the second half of this year, possibly as
27 early as the summer.”

28 48. Armistice is Vaxart’s largest shareholder, and at one point in 2019 Armistice owned
more than 50% of the Company’s common stock. According to a May 5, 2020 Schedule 13D filed
with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), Armistice held approximately 22.5%
(15.95 million shares) of Vaxart’s outstanding shares. Armistice also had the right to purchase over
20 million additional shares of Vaxart stock at prices ranging from \$0.30 to \$1.10 per share.⁴ The
Armistice warrants were subject to a blocker provision that limited the ability to exercise the
warrants if Armistice would be more than a 9.99% or 4.99%, respectively, beneficial owner of
Vaxart shares following exercise and required Armistice to provide 60 days’ notice to the Company
of an increase in the beneficial ownership limitation. These limitations effectively made it difficult
for Armistice to purchase shares subject to the warrants quickly.

⁴ According to a Form-3 filed with the SEC on or around September 30, 2019, Armistice purchased warrants that allowed it to purchase up to 20,757,576 shares of Vaxart common stock for \$0.30 per share (16,666,667 shares) and \$1.10 per share (4,090,909 shares).

1 49. However, on June 8, 2020, defendants caused the Company to modify the terms of
2 the Armistice warrants by increasing the blocker provision to 19.99% and waiving the 60-day notice
3 provision:

4 On June 8, 2020, the Company and Armistice Capital Master Fund, Ltd.
5 (“*Armistice*”) entered into amendments (the “*Warrant Amendments*”) to (i) the
6 Common Stock Purchase Warrant, issued as of April 11, 2019, to purchase 4,090,909
7 shares of common stock of the Company, par value \$0.10 per share (“*Common*
8 *Stock*”; such warrant, the “*\$1.10 Warrant*”), and (ii) the Common Stock Purchase
9 Warrant, issued as of September 30, 2019, to purchase 16,666,667 shares of
10 Common Stock (the “*\$0.30 Warrant*”; together with the \$1.10 Warrant, the
11 “*Original Warrants*”), each of which is held by Armistice.

12 Each of the Warrant Amendments increases the beneficial ownership
13 limitation in those instruments from 4.99%, in the case of the \$1.10 Warrant, and
14 9.99%, in the case of the \$0.30 Warrant, to 19.99% in each. The Warrant
15 Amendments also remove the requirement to provide 60 days’ notice to the
16 Company of an increase in the beneficial ownership limitation. All other terms of the
17 Original Warrants will remain in full force and effect.

18 50. The Company’s 2020 Proxy Statement filed with the SEC explains that “[t]he
19 Company does not have a formal policy for equity awards to non-employee directors,” that “[i]n
20 2018, no awards were made,” and that “[i]n 2019, each non-employee director . . . was awarded”
21 21,700 options. However, on June 8, 2020, defendants caused the Company to issue 65,700 stock
22 options to defendants Davis, Finney, and Yedid. Defendants Boyd and Maher, as Armistice
23 employees, did not receive these extraordinary option grants.

24 51. Six days later, defendants caused the Company to announce that its then CEO was
25 stepping down and that defendant Floroiu would be appointed CEO. Defendant Floroiu, a partner at
26 Armistice, would remain on the Vaxart Board. Defendants announced these changes via a Form 8-K
27 filed with the SEC, which stated:

28 *Appointment of Mr. Floroiu as Chief Executive Officer*

 On June 15 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company (the “*Board*”) announced that, effective as of June 14, 2020, a current Board member, Andrei Floroiu, 47, has been appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mr. Floroiu will also serve as the Company’s principal financial officer.

 Mr. Floroiu has served as a director since April 2020 and will continue on the board while serving as Chief Executive Officer. He is a senior advisor to the chief executive officer of Agenus Inc., a biotechnology company focused on immunotherapy including immuno-oncology, since 2015. From 2012 to 2015, Mr. Floroiu was a Managing Director of Exigo Capital Corp., where he provided strategic, financial and operational advice to companies undergoing significant

1 transformational and strategic transactions. From 2010 to 2012, Mr. Floroiu served
2 as the founder and president of Fly for MS, a charity to raise global awareness for
3 Multiple Sclerosis. From 2004 to 2008, he served as a principal for The Invus Group,
4 a private equity investment firm. He holds an MBA in Finance from The Wharton
5 School, University of Pennsylvania, a Master of Science in Computer Engineering
6 from the University of Maryland and a Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering
7 from the Universitatea Politehnica in Bucharest, Romania.

8 In connection with his appointment as Chief Executive Officer of the
9 Company, Mr. Floroiu entered into a letter agreement with the Company, dated as of
10 June 14, 2020 (the "**Letter Agreement**"). Pursuant to the Letter Agreement, Mr.
11 Floroiu will hold the title of Chief Executive Officer, in addition to his current duties
12 as a Board member until the termination of his employment by the Board or by
13 himself. In connection with his appointment, Mr. Floroiu will receive a base salary of
14 \$400,000 per year, and will participate in the Company's Severance Benefit Plan (the
15 "**Severance Plan**"). . . . Effective on the date of his appointment, Mr. Floroiu
16 resigned from his membership on the Audit Committee of the Board, of which he
17 had served as the Chairman.

18 In connection with his appointment as Chief Executive Officer of the
19 Company, Mr. Floroiu will be eligible to participate in the Company's annual bonus
20 program. His "target" bonus opportunity will be up to 50% of his annual base salary,
21 which will be pro-rated for the 2020 fiscal year. Any payment under the annual
22 bonus program will be based on the extent to which certain performance objectives
23 established by the Board have been achieved for that year, in the sole discretion of
24 the Board. Mr. Floroiu will also be eligible to for a bonus equal to \$100,000 (the
25 "**Success Bonus**") if he remains continuously employed through the earlier of the
26 following dates (a) the date that the Company executes a substantial strategic
27 agreement, as determined by the Board (a "**Strategic Agreement**"), and (b) the date
28 on which a Change in Control (as defined in the Letter Agreement) occurs (the
earliest such date being the "**Vesting Date**"), in either case on or before November
30, 2020.

52. Defendant Floroiu's elevation to the CEO position also resulted in a generous award
of over 1.7 million stock option grants with over half of the granted options containing an unusually
short vesting period that would allow defendant Floroiu to exercise the options prior to November
30, 2020. The stock option grant to defendant Floroiu stated, specifically:

As of June 15, 2020 (the "**Grant Date**"), the Company granted an option to
purchase 845,280 shares of the Company's common stock under the Company's
2019 Equity Incentive Plan (the "**Equity Plan**") at a strike price equal to the closing
price of the Company's common stock on the Grant Date (the "**Time-Based
Option**"). The Time-Based Option will vest as follows: 25% on the first anniversary
of the Grant Date and 75% in equal monthly installments over the three-year period
commencing on such first anniversary, with accelerated vesting with respect to 50%
of any then-unvested option shares upon the Company's execution of a Strategic
Agreement, as determined by the Board, and with accelerated vesting in full in the
event of a "Change in Control" (as defined under the Equity Plan).

As of the Grant Date, the Company also granted Mr. Floroiu an option to
purchase 900,000 shares of the Company's common stock under the Equity Plan at a
strike price equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the Grant

1 Date (the “*Performance-Based Option*”). The Performance-Based Option will vest
 2 as follows: (i) one-third if the Company achieves a per share closing price equal to
 3 \$5.00 or more during any 10-consecutive trading days after the Grant Date but before
 4 November 30, 2020 or such later date as determined by the Board (the “*Reference*
 5 *Date*”), (ii) one-third if the Company achieves a per share closing price equal to
 6 \$7.50 or more during any 10-consecutive trading days after the Grant Date but before
 7 the Reference Date, and (iii) one-third if the Company achieves a per share closing
 8 price equal to \$10.00 or more during any 10-consecutive trading days after the Grant
 9 Date but before the Reference Date, in each case subject to continued employment.
 10 In the event a Change in Control occurs before the Reference Date, any unvested
 11 portion of the Performance-Based Option will vest in accordance with the above
 12 schedule based on the Company attaining the specified stock price immediately prior
 13 to the closing of such transaction (rather than based on a 10-consecutive trading day
 14 period).

15 53. Only 11 days later, on June 25, 2020, defendants caused the Company to issue
 16 another press release explaining that the Company had signed a letter of intent with another company
 17 to help it mass-produce its potential vaccine. The press release stated, in relevant part:

18 **Vaxart, Inc. Signs Memorandum of Understanding with Attwill Medical
 19 Solutions Sterilflow, LP**

20 * * *

21 *Enabling Production of A Billion or More COVID-19 Vaccine Doses Per Year
 22 Through Large Scale Lyophilization, Tableting and Coating*

23 . . . Vaxart, Inc. (“Vaxart” or the “Company”), a clinical-stage biotechnology
 24 company developing oral vaccines that are administered by tablet rather than by
 25 injection, announced today that it signed a Memorandum of Understanding with
 26 Attwill Medical Solutions Sterilflow, LP (AMS) affirming the parties’ intent to
 27 establish AMS as a resource for lyophilization development and large scale
 28 manufacturing including tableting and enteric coating for Vaxart’s oral COVID-19
 vaccine. AMS will be assigning dedicated resources and equipment for the scale up
 and commercial production of the vaccine upon entering a formal agreement.

“We believe AMS’ experience coupled with its ability to manufacture a
 billion or more doses per year would be a beneficial addition to our group of CDMO
 partners and enable the large scale manufacturing and ultimate supply of our
 COVID-19 vaccine for the US, Europe and other countries in need,” said Andrei
 Floroiu, CEO of Vaxart Inc. “We believe our oral vaccines, generated on our proven
 platform, have the potential to offer superior protection against airborne viruses such
 as SARS-CoV-2 by triggering both mucosal and systemic immunity while being
 administered by a room temperature-stable tablet, an enormous logistical advantage
 in large vaccination campaigns.”

54. On this news shares of Vaxart nearly doubled from \$3.19 to \$6.26 per share.

55. The next day, June 26, 2020, defendants caused the Company to announce that it had
 been selected for “Operation Warp Speed” – the government’s effort to fast-track the creation of an
 effective vaccine for COVID-19. The press release stated:

1 **Vaxart’s COVID-19 Vaccine Selected for the U.S. Government’s Operation**
2 **Warp Speed**

3 * * *

4 **OWS to Test First Oral COVID-19 Vaccine in Non-Human Primates**

5 . . . Vaxart, Inc., a clinical-stage biotechnology company developing oral
6 vaccines that are administered by tablet rather than by injection, today announced
7 that its oral COVID-19 vaccine has been selected to participate in a non-human
8 primate (NHP) challenge study, organized and funded by Operation Warp Speed, a
9 new national program aiming to provide substantial quantities of safe, effective
10 vaccine for Americans by January 2021.

11 The study is designed to demonstrate the efficacy of Vaxart’s oral COVID-19
12 vaccine candidate.

13 “We are very pleased to be one of the few companies selected by Operation
14 Warp Speed, and that ours is the only oral vaccine being evaluated. SARS-CoV-2,
15 the coronavirus that causes COVID-19, is primarily transmitted by viral particles that
16 enter through the mucosa - nose, mouth or eyes - strongly suggesting that mucosal
17 immunity could serve as the first line of defense,” said Andrei Floroiu, Chief
18 Executive Officer of Vaxart Inc. “In addition, our vaccine is a room temperature-
19 stable tablet, an enormous logistical advantage in large vaccination campaigns.”

20 56. On this news the price of Vaxart stock soared, reaching a high of more than \$14 per
21 share at one point and closing at over \$8 per share.

22 57. Armistice took advantage of the rapid increase in Vaxart’s stock price by executing
23 its warrants on Friday, June 26 and Monday June 29, 2020 to buy nearly 21 million Vaxart shares for
24 either \$0.30 or \$1.10 per share. According to Armistice’s June 30, 2020 SEC filing on Form-4, it
25 sold its Vaxart shares for prices ranging from \$6.58 to \$12.89 per share for more than \$260 million
26 in proceeds.

27 **The Truth is Revealed**

28 58. On July 25, 2020, *The New York Times* published an article entitled “Corporate
Insiders Pocket \$1 Billion in Rush for Coronavirus Vaccine,” revealing the materially false and
misleading nature of defendants’ statements regarding the Company’s participation in OWS and the
suspicious timing of the option grants to defendant Floroiu and the changes to the warrant agreement
with Armistice. The article stated, in relevant part:

On June 26, a small South San Francisco company called Vaxart made a
surprise announcement: A coronavirus vaccine it was working on had been selected
by the U.S. government to be part of Operation Warp Speed, the flagship federal
initiative to quickly develop drugs to combat Covid-19.

1 Vaxart's shares soared. Company insiders, who weeks earlier had received
2 stock options worth a few million dollars, saw the value of those awards increase
3 sixfold. And a hedge fund that partly controlled the company walked away with
4 more than \$200 million in instant profits.

5 The race is on to develop a coronavirus vaccine, and some companies and
6 investors are betting that the winners stand to earn vast profits from selling hundreds
7 of millions – or even billions – of doses to a desperate public.

8 Across the pharmaceutical and medical industries, senior executives and
9 board members are capitalizing on that dynamic.

10 They are making millions of dollars after announcing positive developments,
11 including support from the government, in their efforts to fight Covid-19. After such
12 announcements, insiders from at least 11 companies – most of them smaller firms
13 whose fortunes often hinge on the success or failure of a single drug – have sold
14 shares worth well over \$1 billion since March, according to figures compiled for The
15 New York Times by Equilar, a data provider.

16 In some cases, company insiders are profiting from regularly scheduled
17 compensation or automatic stock trades. But in other situations, senior officials
18 appear to be pouncing on opportunities to cash out while their stock prices are sky
19 high. And some companies have awarded stock options to executives shortly before
20 market-moving announcements about their vaccine progress.

21 The sudden windfalls highlight the powerful financial incentives for company
22 officials to generate positive headlines in the race for coronavirus vaccines and
23 treatments, even if the drugs might never pan out.

24 Some companies are attracting government scrutiny for potentially using their
25 associations with Operation Warp Speed as marketing ploys.

26 For example, the headline on Vaxart's news release declared: "Vaxart's
27 Covid-19 Vaccine Selected for the U.S. Government's Operation Warp Speed." But
28 the reality is more complex.

Vaxart's vaccine candidate was included in a trial on primates that a federal
agency was organizing in conjunction with Operation Warp Speed. But Vaxart is not
among the companies selected to receive significant financial support from Warp
Speed to produce hundreds of millions of vaccine doses.

"The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has entered into
funding agreements with certain vaccine manufacturers, and we are negotiating with
others. Neither is the case with Vaxart," said Michael R. Caputo, the department's
assistant secretary for public affairs. "Vaxart's vaccine candidate was selected to
participate in preliminary U.S. government studies to determine potential areas for
possible Operation Warp Speed partnership and support. At this time, those studies
are ongoing, and no determinations have been made."

Some officials at the Department of Health and Human Services have grown
concerned about whether companies including Vaxart are trying to inflate their stock
prices by exaggerating their roles in Warp Speed, a senior Trump administration
official said. The department has relayed those concerns to the Securities and
Exchange Commission, said the official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

1 It isn't clear if the commission is looking into the matter. An S.E.C.
2 spokeswoman declined to comment.



11 Andrei Floroiu, the chief executive of Vaxart, received stock options worth about \$4.3
12 million in June. A month later, they were worth more than \$28 million. [Credit] Will
Ragozzino/Patrick McMullan

13 “Vaxart abides by good corporate governance guidelines and policies and
14 makes decisions in accordance with the best interests of the company and its
15 shareholders,” Vaxart’s chief executive, Andrei Floroiu, said in a statement on
16 Friday. Referring to Operation Warp Speed, he added, “We believe that Vaxart’s
Covid-19 vaccine is the most exciting one in O.W.S. because it is the only oral
vaccine (a pill) in O.W.S.”

17 Well-timed stock transactions are generally legal. But investors and
18 corporate governance experts say they can create the appearance that executives are
19 profiting from inside information, and could erode public confidence in the
pharmaceutical industry when the world is looking to these companies to cure Covid-
19.

20 “It is inappropriate for drug company executives to cash in on a crisis,” said
21 Ben Wakana, executive director of Patients for Affordable Drugs, a nonprofit
advocacy group. “Every day, Americans wake up and make sacrifices during this
pandemic. Drug companies see this as a payday.”

22 * * *

23 Vaxart, though, is where the most money was made the fastest.

24 At the start of the year, its shares were around 35 cents. Then in late January,
25 Vaxart began working on an orally administered coronavirus vaccine, and its shares
started rising.

26 Vaxart’s largest shareholder was a New York hedge fund, Armistice Capital,
27 which last year acquired nearly two-thirds of the company’s shares. Two Armistice
executives, including the hedge fund’s founder, Steven Boyd, joined Vaxart’s board

1 of directors. The hedge fund also purchased rights, known as warrants, to buy 21
2 million more Vaxart shares at some point in the future for as little as 30 cents each.



11 Selling Vaxart stock made more than \$197 million in profit for Armistice Capital, a
12 hedge fund that owned two-thirds of the company's shares. [Credit] Rafael
Henrique/Getty Images

13 Vaxart has never brought a vaccine to market. It has just 15 employees. But
14 throughout the spring, Vaxart announced positive preliminary data for its vaccine,
15 along with a partnership with a company that could manufacture it. By late April,
with investors sensing the potential for big profits, the company's shares had reached
\$3.66 – a tenfold increase from January.

16 On June 8, Vaxart changed the terms of its warrants agreement with
17 Armistice, making it easier for the hedge fund to rapidly acquire the 21 million
shares, rather than having to buy and sell in smaller batches.

18 One week later, Vaxart announced that its chief executive was stepping
19 down, though he would remain chairman. The new C.E.O., Mr. Floroiu, had
previously worked with Mr. Boyd, Armistice's founder, at the hedge fund and the
consulting firm McKinsey.

20 On June 25, Vaxart announced that it had signed a letter of intent with
21 another company that might help it mass-produce a coronavirus vaccine. Vaxart's
shares nearly doubled that day.

22 The next day, Vaxart issued its news release saying it had been selected for
23 Operation Warp Speed. Its shares instantly doubled again, at one pointing hitting
\$14, their highest level in years.

24 “We are very pleased to be one of the few companies selected by Operation
25 Warp Speed, and that ours is the only oral vaccine being evaluated,” Mr. Floroiu
said.

26 Armistice took advantage of the stock's exponential increase – at that point
27 up more than 3,600 percent since January. On June 26, a Friday, and the next
28 Monday, the hedge fund exercised its warrants to buy nearly 21 million Vaxart

1 shares for either 30 cents or \$1.10 a share – purchases it would not have been able to
2 make as quickly had its agreement with Vaxart not been modified weeks earlier.

3 Armistice then immediately sold the shares at prices from \$6.58 to \$12.89 a
4 share, according to securities filings. The hedge fund’s profits were immense: more
5 than \$197 million.

6 “It looks like the warrants may have been reconfigured at a time when they
7 knew good news was coming,” said Robert Daines, a professor at Stanford Law
8 School who is an expert on corporate governance. “That’s a valuable change, made
9 right as the company’s stock price was about to rise.”

10 At the same time, the hedge fund also unloaded some of the Vaxart shares it
11 had previously bought, notching tens of millions of dollars in additional profits.

12 By the end of that Monday, June 29, Armistice had sold almost all of its
13 Vaxart shares.

14 Mr. Boyd and Armistice declined to comment.

15 Mr. Floroiu said the change to the Armistice agreement “was in the best
16 interests of Vaxart and its stockholders” and helped it raise money to work on the
17 Covid-19 vaccine.

18 He and other Vaxart board members also were positioned for big personal
19 profits. When he became chief executive in mid-June, Mr. Floroiu received stock
20 options that were worth about \$4.3 million. A month later, those options were worth
21 more than \$28 million.

22 Normally when companies issue stock options to executives, the options can’t
23 be exercised for months or years. Because of the unusual terms and the run-up in
24 Vaxart’s stock price, most of Mr. Floroiu’s can be cashed in now.

25 Vaxart’s board members also received large grants of stock options, giving
26 them the right to buy shares in the company at prices well below where the stock is
27 now trading. The higher the shares fly, the bigger the profits.

28 “Vaxart is disrupting the vaccine world,” Mr. Floroiu boasted during a virtual
investor conference on Thursday. He added that his impression was that “it’s OK to
make a profit from Covid vaccines, as long as you’re not profiteering.”

59. The revelations in *The New York Times* article further revealed that defendants violated federal securities laws by issuing a materially false and misleading proxy statement in 2020. On April 24, 2020, defendants caused the Company to file its 2020 Proxy Statement with the SEC on Form DEF 14A. In the 2020 Proxy Statement defendants sought shareholder approval for, among other things: (1) re-election of each defendant (except defendant Floroiu) to the Vaxart Board; (2) an increase in the number of shares available for issuance pursuant to the 2019 Equity Incentive Plan by 6.4 million to 8 million shares total; and (3) an increase in the number of authorized shares of

1 companies who have been implicated in improper behavior and have misled the investing public,
2 such that Vaxart's ability to raise equity capital or debt on favorable terms in the future is now
3 impaired. Furthermore, as a direct and proximate result of defendants' misconduct, Vaxart has been
4 named a defendant in a class action lawsuit for violations of the federal securities laws.

5 **DERIVATIVE AND DEMAND FUTILITY ALLEGATIONS**

6 63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation set forth
7 herein.

8 64. Plaintiff brings this action derivatively in the right and on behalf of Vaxart to redress
9 injuries suffered, and to be suffered, by Vaxart as a direct result of the breaches of fiduciary, aiding
10 and abetting of the breaches of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and violations of §14(a) of the
11 Exchange Act by the defendants. Vaxart is named as a nominal defendant solely in a derivative
12 capacity. This is not a collusive action to confer jurisdiction on this Court that it would not
13 otherwise have.

14 65. Plaintiff will adequately and fairly represent the interests of Vaxart in enforcing and
15 prosecuting its rights.

16 66. As of the date this Complaint was filed, the Vaxart Board consisted of eight directors:
17 defendants Boyd, Davis, Finney, Floroiu, Latour, Maher, and Yedid, and non-defendant Karen J.
18 Wilson.

19 67. Plaintiff has not made a demand on the present Board of Vaxart to institute this action
20 because such a demand would have been a futile, wasteful and useless act, particularly for the
21 following reasons:

22 68. Defendants Boyd, Davis, Finney, Floroiu, Latour, Maher, and Yedid served as
23 directors of the Company during some or all of the wrongdoing alleged herein, and each faces a
24 substantial likelihood of liability for their participation in the illegal acts alleged herein. The
25 statements and actions regarding the changes to the Armistice warrants that defendants Boyd, Davis,
26 Finney, Floroiu, Latour, Maher, and Yedid caused or allowed to occur were based on inside
27 information that was unavailable to the public regarding the Company's COVID-19 vaccine
28 development prospects and its related involvement with OWS. Defendants Boyd, Davis, Finney,

1 Floroiu, Latour, Maher, and Yedid approved the modification of the Armistice warrants to take
2 advantage of news they knew would be released shortly and would cause a substantial rise in the
3 price of Vaxart stock. It is through these actions and statements that defendants Boyd, Maher and
4 Armistice were able to reap illegal profits when exercising the Armistice warrants. Thus, defendants
5 Boyd, Davis, Finney, Floroiu, Latour, Maher, and Yedid, each face a substantial likelihood of
6 liability for their acts in connection with the modification of the Armistice warrants, rendering a
7 demand upon them futile.

8 69. Demand upon defendants Boyd and Maher is futile because they engaged in self-
9 dealing in order to benefit from the change to the Armistice warrants as the founder and a managing
10 director of Armistice, respectively. Defendants Boyd and Maher profited from the changes to the
11 Armistice warrants that allowed Armistice to purchase its warrants faster, when they (and the rest of
12 the Board) were aware of material inside information regarding the prospects for the Company's
13 COVID-19 development and its related involvement with OWS. Thus, each of them, through their
14 positions at defendant Armistice, received much greater profits that they otherwise would have
15 because Armistice could sell more than 20 million Vaxart shares immediately upon the revelation
16 that the Company's vaccine was going to be part of OWS. Because defendants Boyd and Maher
17 personally profited from the illegal insider trading, demand upon them is excused.

18 70. Defendants Maher and Davis served on the Compensation Committee when
19 defendant Floroiu was hired as CEO and approved the spring-loaded grant of 900,000 stock options
20 to defendant Floroiu. These defendants issued this spring-loaded grant based on material inside
21 information regarding the future prospects for Vaxart's COVID-19 vaccine development and its
22 related involvement with OWS. Defendants Maher and Davis approved this grant of options to
23 defendant Floroiu to take advantage of news they knew would be released shortly and would cause a
24 substantial rise in the price of Vaxart stock. The spring-loaded stock option grants at issue here also
25 violated the Company's 2019 Equity Incentive Plan and the Company's Code of Conduct
26 prohibiting insider trading. Accordingly, defendants Maher and Davis face a substantial likelihood
27 of liability for violating federal and/or state law and any demand upon them is excused.

28

1 71. Simply put, spring loading stock options based on material inside information is an
2 unlawful act and is a violation of the Company's 2019 Equity Incentive Plan and the Company's
3 Code of Conduct. Breaking the law and/or violating federal and/or state statutes is not a legally
4 protected business decision and such conduct is incapable of ratification because it cannot be
5 considered a valid exercise of business judgment. Significantly, only the Board can approve a
6 change to the Armistice warrants and only the Board, through its Compensation Committee, can
7 issue stock options to defendant Floroiu. Thus, a majority of the Board knew about the illegal spring
8 loading of the Armistice warrants and the stock option grants to defendant Floroiu. Because a Board
9 decision predicated on breaking the law cannot be a valid exercise of business judgment, demand
10 upon the Board is excused.

11 72. At the time the action was initiated, the principal professional occupation of
12 defendant Floroiu was (and is) his employment with Vaxart as its CEO, pursuant to which he
13 received substantial monetary compensation and other benefits. In addition, defendant Floroiu is not
14 disinterested in the outcome of this litigation as he received 900,000 spring-loaded stock options.
15 Any effort by defendant Floroiu to bring suit would jeopardize his spring-loaded stock options and
16 his position at the Company. Moreover, defendant Floroiu's spring-loaded stock option grant was
17 approved by defendants Maher and Davis as members of the Compensation Committee. Defendant
18 Floroiu also lacks independence from demonstrably interested directors Maher and Davis who, as
19 members of the Compensation Committee, granted the spring-loaded options to defendant Floroiu.
20 Accordingly, any demand upon defendant Floroiu is excused as futile.

21 73. Plaintiff has not made any demand on Vaxart shareholders to institute this action
22 since such demand would be a futile and useless act for the following reasons:

23 (a) Vaxart is a publicly traded company with over 109 million shares outstanding
24 and hundreds or thousands of shareholders;

25 (b) Making demand on such a number of shareholders would be impossible for
26 plaintiff who has no way of finding out the names, addresses or phone numbers of shareholders; and

27 (c) Making demand on all shareholders would force plaintiff to incur huge
28 expenses, assuming all shareholders could be individually identified.

1 **COUNT I**

2 **Against All Defendants for Breach of Fiduciary Duty**

3 74. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation set forth
4 above, as though fully set forth herein.

5 75. Defendants owe Vaxart fiduciary obligations. By reason of their fiduciary
6 relationships, the defendants owed and owe Vaxart the highest obligation of good faith, fair dealing,
7 loyalty and due care and diligence in the management of the Company.

8 76. Defendants each violated and breached their fiduciary duties of care, loyalty,
9 reasonable inquiry, oversight, good faith and supervision. They have each also been responsible for
10 the gross and reckless management of Vaxart and ignored their fiduciary responsibilities by causing
11 the Company to engage in unlawful conduct described herein. In addition, each defendant aided and
12 abetted each other defendants' breaches of fiduciary duties.

13 77. Defendants engaged in the above conduct in intentional breach of their fiduciary
14 duties to the Company.

15 78. Defendants conspired to abuse, and did abuse, their positions of control and oversight
16 at Vaxart.

17 79. As a direct and proximate result of the defendants' failures to perform their fiduciary
18 obligations, Vaxart has sustained significant damages. Plaintiff, as a shareholder and representative
19 of the Company, seeks damages and other relief for the Company.

20 **COUNT II**

21 **Unjust Enrichment Against the Individual Defendants**

22 80. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation set forth
23 above, as though fully set forth herein.

24 81. By their wrongful acts and omissions, the Individual Defendants were unjustly
25 enriched at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Vaxart.

26 82. Plaintiff, as a shareholder and representative of Vaxart, seeks restitution from the
27 Individual Defendants, and each of them, and seeks an order of this Court disgorging all profits,
28

1 benefits, and other compensation obtained by said defendants, and each of them, from their wrongful
2 conduct and fiduciary breaches.

3 **COUNT III**

4 **For Violations of §14(a) of the Exchange Act**
5 **Against Defendants Boyd, Davis, Finney, Latour, Maher, and Yedid**

6 83. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation set forth
7 above, as though fully set forth herein.

8 84. Rule 14a-9, promulgated pursuant to §14(a) of the Exchange Act, provides that no
9 proxy statement shall contain “any statement which, at the time and in the light of the circumstances
10 under which it is made, is false or misleading with respect to any material fact, or which omits to
11 state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein not false or misleading.” 17
12 C.F.R. §240.14a-9(a).

13 85. The 2020 Proxy Statement violated §14(a) and Rule 14a-9 because it solicited Vaxart
14 shareholder votes for, *inter alia*, director re-election and executive compensation, while
15 simultaneously misrepresenting and/or failing to disclose that: (i) defendants had not sought or
16 received regulatory approval to grant spring-loaded stock options as required by the 2019 Equity
17 Incentive Plan; and (ii) despite the 2019 Equity Incentive Plan requirement that “the exercise or
18 strike price of each Option . . . will be not less than 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Common
19 Stock subject to the Option . . . on the date the Award is granted,” defendants intended to artificially
20 lower the strike price below 100% of the fair market value of the common stock by spring loading
21 option grants immediately prior to issuing positive, albeit false, news about the Company that was
22 expected to cause a substantial increase in the Company’s stock price. Defendants Boyd, Davis,
23 Finney, Latour, Maher, and Yedid issued, caused to be issued, and participated in the issuance of
24 these materially false and misleading written statements to stockholders in the 2020 Proxy
25 Statement. By reasons of the conduct alleged herein, defendants Boyd, Davis, Finney, Latour,
26 Maher, and Yedid violated §14(a) of the Exchange Act. As a direct and proximate result of these
27 violations, stockholders voted in favor of re-electing defendants Boyd, Davis, Finney, Latour,
28

1 Maher, and Yedid to the Board. The re-election of defendants Boyd, Davis, Finney, Latour, Maher,
2 and Yedid led to the continuation of the wrongful practices described herein.

3 86. In the exercise of reasonable care, defendants should have known that the statements
4 contained in the 2020 Proxy Statement were materially false and misleading, and/or that the 2020
5 Proxy Statement omitted material information. The Company was damaged as a result of
6 defendants' material misrepresentations and omissions in the 2020 Proxy Statement.

7 87. Plaintiff, on behalf of Vaxart, thereby seeks relief for damages inflicted upon the
8 Company in connection with the improper election of defendants Boyd, Davis, Finney, Latour,
9 Maher, and Yedid based upon the false and misleading 2020 Proxy Statement, and also seeks new
10 director elections on the basis of a special proxy with appropriate corrective disclosures.

11 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

12 WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

13 A. Against defendants and in favor of the Company for the amount of damages sustained
14 by the Company as a result of defendants' breaches of fiduciary duties, aiding and abetting breaches
15 of fiduciary duties, unjust enrichment and violations of §14(a) of the Exchange Act;

16 B. Directing Vaxart to take all necessary actions to reform and improve its corporate
17 governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws and to protect Vaxart and its
18 shareholders from a repeat of the damaging events described herein;

19 C. Extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law, equity and state
20 statutory provisions sued hereunder, including attaching, impounding and imposing a constructive
21 trust on or otherwise restricting the proceeds of defendants' trading activities or their other assets so
22 as to assure that plaintiff on behalf of Vaxart has an effective remedy;

23 D. Awarding to Vaxart restitution from defendants, and each of them, including ordering
24 disgorgement of all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by defendants;

25 E. Awarding plaintiff the costs and disbursements of the action, including reasonable
26 attorneys' fees, accountants' and experts' fees, costs, and expenses; and

27 F. Granting such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
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JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

DATED: September 17, 2020

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& DOWD LLP
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

VERIFICATION

I, David Stachowski, hereby verify that I am familiar with the allegations in the Verified Shareholder Derivative Complaint and that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED: 9/14/2020 _____

DocuSigned by:
David Stachowski
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DAVID STACHOWSKI