# Vaccine Portfolio for TB and Beyond

### Stefan H.E. Kaufmann Max Planck Institute for Infection Biology

### EDCTP Stakeholder Meeting: Tuberculosis and mycobacterial infections

28 – 29 October 2013 Paris, France



# Agenda

- TB and other mycobacterial diseases
- The current TB vaccine pipeline
- Different types of vaccinations
- The need for predictive biomarkers
- TB vaccine trials Global portfolio management Harmonization, collaboration and iteration



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# **Mycobacterial Diseases**

Disease	Agent	Morbidity	Region	Therapy	Vaccination
Tuberculosis	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> <i>M.bovis</i> <i>M. africanum</i>	9 million	Global (Africa, India, China) West-Africa	Yes, but MDR, XDR, TDR INH, RIF, PZA, EMB	BCG partial
Leprosy (TT-LL)	M. leprae	200,000	Latin America, Africa, SE-Asia	Yes RIF, Clofazimine, Dapsone Inflammation Superinfection	BCG partial
Buruli ulcer	M. ulcerans	<mark>10,000</mark> (50%<15 yrs)	Tropical Africa (30 countries)	Yes RIF, Streptomycin, Clarithromycin  Superinfection Inflammation	BCG partial

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#### TB vaccines: an epidemiological view





#### TB vaccines: an immunopathological view



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### TB vaccines: an immunopathological view



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Target populations	Infection/Disease	Vaccine type	Advanced Candidates	ц С
Infant	Uninfected	Preexposure/Preventive BCG replacement	rBCG: VPM1002 r-Mtb: NEWTBVAC	- n stit
Infant	Uninfected BCG	Preexposure/Preventive Prime-boost	Viral vectored: MVA85A/Aeras-485 Protein/adjuvant: H4:IC-31	Planck iologie
Adolescent/ Adult	LTBI/BCG (TST <sup>+</sup> )	Postexposure/Preventive Prime-boost	Viral vectored: MVA85A/Aeras-485 Protein/adjuvant: M72:AS01 <sub>E</sub> H56:IC-31 ID93:GLA-SE	nfektionsb
Adolescent/ Adult	Active TB	Therapeutic	Killed mycobacteria: <i>M. indicus pranii</i> <i>M. vaccae</i> RUTI	für L



Follow the lead of the TB vaccine pipeline

Infection/Disease

Likely candidates for leprosy / Buruli ulcer: recombinant viable vaccines (r-BCG, r-Mtb), killed vaccines (RUTI, M.vaccae, M. indicus pranii)

Subunit vaccines: shared antigens required

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**Advanced Candidates** 



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### Three phases of clinical trials for TB vaccines

#### Phase I:

Safety/immunogenicity, small study groups (≥ 10 participants/group). First in region of vaccine development; repeated in high endemic area. >12 candidates in/through Phase I.

#### Phase II:

Optimal dose and route; immune parameters for efficacy (reliable biosignature not available); large groups (≥ 100 (IIa) / > 2,000 (IIb) participants/group) 5 candidates in/through Phase II.

#### Phase III:

Efficacy and safety in high endemic area (≥ 25,000 participants/group; ≥ 50,000 participants per trial over several years in different regions; total: ≥ 200,000 participants).



### From Bench to Bed to Bush







### **Biomarkers and biosignatures**

### **Biomarkers& Biosignatures**

- Indicator of a biologic, physiologic or pathologic state
- Marker of a response to a preventive or therapeutic treatment
- Allows insights into underlying mechanisms
- Can predict (hopefully): risk of disease (stratification of study participants), efficacy & safety of vaccine candidates ....and also helpful for drugs & diagnostics



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- TB vaccine trials
   Global portfolio management
   Harmonization, collaboration and iteration



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- TB and other mycobacterial diseases
- The current TB vaccine pipeline
- Different types of vaccinations
- The need for predictive biomarkers
- TB vaccine trials
- Some food for thought





**TB vaccine Trials – an altruistic view:** 

More than assessment of a single vaccine

# Also a guide for future vaccines (drugs, diagnostics)

- Specimens / biobanks
- State-of-the-art assays & analysis (incl. bioinformatics)
- Transparency
- Readiness to share

TB vaccine Trials – an altruistic view: More than assessment of a single vaccine

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- Readiness to share
- Iteration between clinical trial & clinical/targeted/basic research





Understanding general principles of protection to generic vaccine types (vs. "natural" protection to infection)

- Plus/minus HIV
- BCG
- Recombinant live vaccines
- Viral vector vaccines
- Subunit / adjuvant vaccines
- Killed bacterial vaccines
- Pre-exposure vaccination
- Post-exposure vaccination
- Therapeutic vaccination



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Include computational biology



- Global portfolio management
- Selection by rational and generally approved gating strategies at each stage
- Harmonization between different clinical sites
- Harmonized trials with more than one candidate (head-to-head)
- Harmonization with other trials (TB drugs, diagnostics, HIV/AIDS)
- Stratification of high risk individuals
- Monitoring to predict clinical outcome



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 Head-to-Head

Ideal scenario

Step 1:

Compare different prime vaccines (r-BCG, r-Mtb)

Compare different **boost** vaccines (viral vectored, portein/adjuvants)

- Step 2:
  - Compare different combinations of heterologous prime/boost

Monitoring to predict clinical utcome



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StThank you so much for your attention,<br/>...and for listening to my sometimes<br/>naive views (by purpose)<br/>...and for your interest in, and your<br/>efforts to solve, such a devastating<br/>health issue.



### **Disclaimer**

Stefan H.E. Kaufmann is co-inventor of the VPM1002 vaccine (r-BCG∆ureC::Hly)

Cooperation with Quiagen on the development of a host mRNA based biomarker TB test (to complement IGRA)

