How promising is the development of a semi-synthetic meningococcal conjugate vaccine ? - & CASE STUDY

> 5th Asia Pacific Global Summit and Expo on Vaccines & Vaccination 29th July 2015

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MSD · Wellcome Trust Hilleman Laboratories





- Need for an affordable multivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine
- Challenges and avenues in conjugate vaccine manufacture
- Promises from synthetic vaccine technologies for conjugate vaccines
- Semi-synthetic conjugate vaccine research at Hilleman Labs
- Conclusions



Need for an affordable multivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine

Meningitis



Inflammation of meninges

- Can be bacterial, viral, sometimes fungal
- Bacterial meningitis: Meningitis and /or Septicaemia

 Causes: N. meningitidis, Str. pneumoniae, H. influenzae, E. coli, GBS, GAS L. monocytogenes and several others

Symptoms: Fever, vomiting, rashes, headache, delirium, stiffness, drowsiness, muscle and/or joint pain

Meningococcal Epidemics



N. meningitidis epidemics:

- 1996 epidemic: Africa; 20,000 reported deaths https://www.nathnac.org/pro/factsheets/documents/meningitis.pdf
- In 2000 and 2001 several hundred pilgrims attending the Hajj in Saudi Arabia were infected with *N. meningitidis* W. Then in 2002, W emerged in Burkina Faso, striking 13,000 people and killing 1,500.

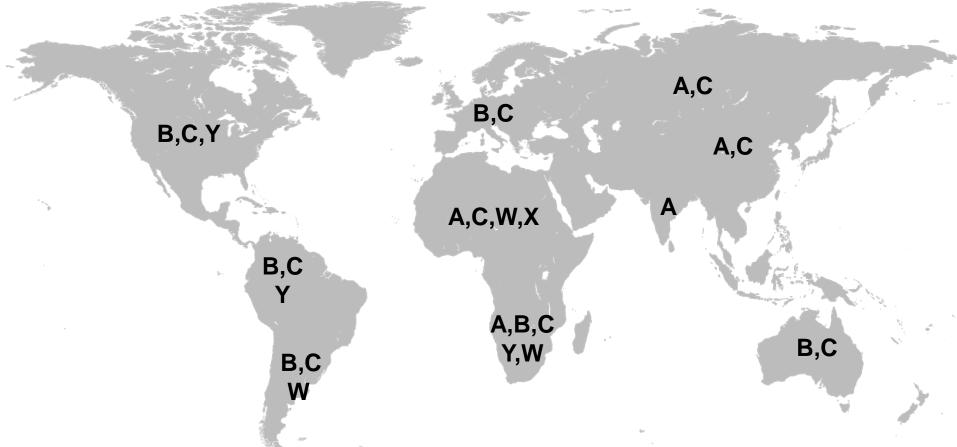
http://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/global.html

- 2007 epidemic: Burkina Faso; 22,255 suspected cases, 1490 deaths https://www.nathnac.org/pro/factsheets/documents/meningitis.pdf
- 2009 epidemic: 14 countries from African meningitis belt 88,199 suspected

meningitis cases, 5352 deaths. (http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets)

- 2014 epidemic season: 19 African countries; 11 908 suspected cases including 1146 deaths, lowest numbers since 2004 http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs141/en/
- Up to 20% mortality in epidemics and serious disability after survival in several cases

Major Meningococcal serogroups by geography: A, B and C account for 90% of IMD worldwide



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Laboratories

Source : Jafri et al. Population Health Metrics 2013, 11:17



Health Protection Report

weekly report

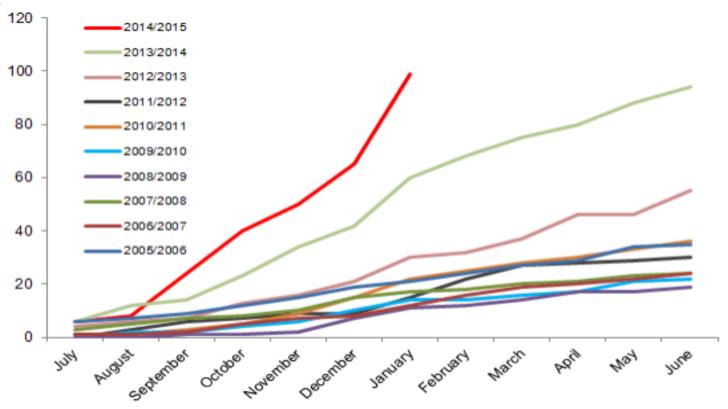


Infection (news) report

Volume 9 Number 7 Published on: 27 February 2015

Continuing increase in meningococcal group W (MenW) disease in England

Cumulative cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive meningococcal group W disease by epidemiological year in England, to end-January 2015



https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/meningococcal-disease-laboratory-confirmed-cases-in-england-and-wales







Protecting and improving the nation's health

22 June 2015

NHS England Gateway Number: 03516

Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccination (MenACWY)

This vaccination is being introduced into the national immunisation programme for England this year to respond to a rapid and accelerating increase in cases of invasive meningococcal group W (MenW) disease, which has been declared a national incident. The MenACWY conjugate vaccine will provide direct protection to the vaccinated cohort and, by reducing MenW carriage, will also provide indirect protection to unvaccinated children and adults. This follows advice from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI).

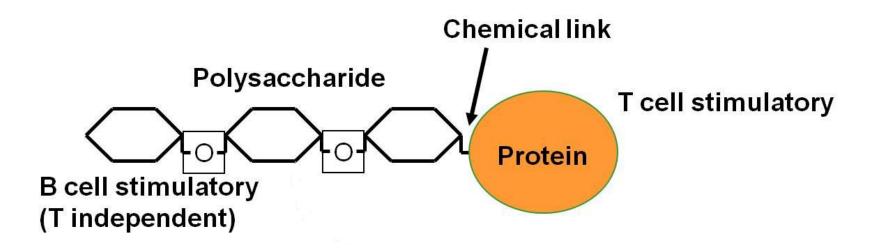
The overall programme is comprised of:

- an urgent catch-up* campaign for current school year 13 age adolescents through general practice using a call and recall system
- a catch-up* campaign for current school year 10 students through schools from January 2016
- adding MenACWY vaccine to the routine adolescent schools programme (school year 9 or 10) from Autumn 2015, as a direct replacement for the MenC vaccination
- adding MenACWY vaccine to the existing time-limited 'freshers' programme (ie for older first time university entrants who have not already received

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/437901/150622_ACWY_bipartite_letter.pdf



The solution is: multivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine



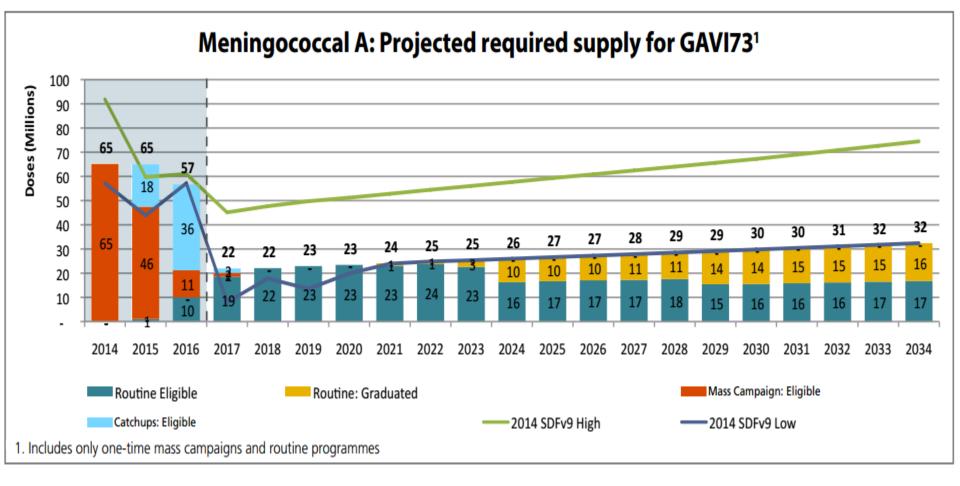
Opportunities in development of cost effective conjugate vaccines



- Existing poly-valent meningitis vaccines are effective but are too expensive to be marketed in developing countries.
- Need to provide the right serogroup combination to provide protection for the specific needs of the countries/regions
- Need to reduce dependency on one or few low cost vaccine suppliers
- The existing cost of conjugate vaccines can be reduced by adapting to novel technologies and thermo-stabilization.

GAVI Alliance: Strategic Demand Forecast as of Second Quarter 2014





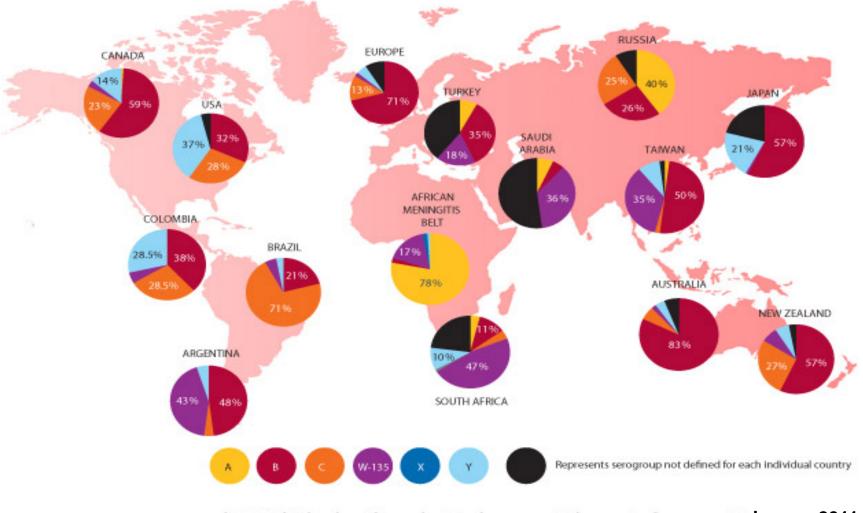
Based on increasing prevalence of other serogroups the need for cost effective multivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine is warranted



Challenges & avenues in multivalent conjugate vaccine manufacture

13 serogroups, regional variations

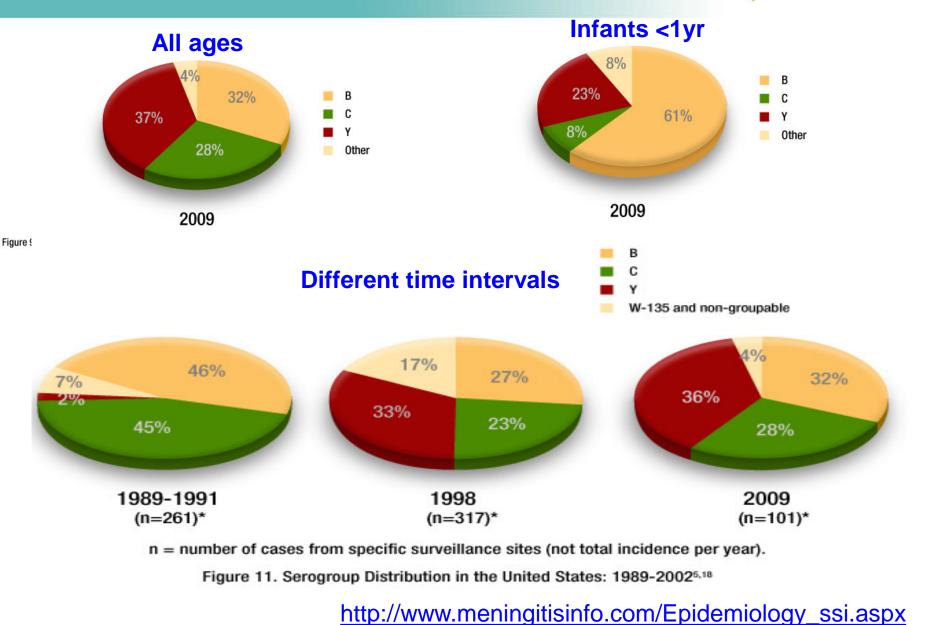




. Global Distribution of Invasive Meningococcal Disease by Serogroup5-17 in year 2011

Seroprevalence varying by age groups and time

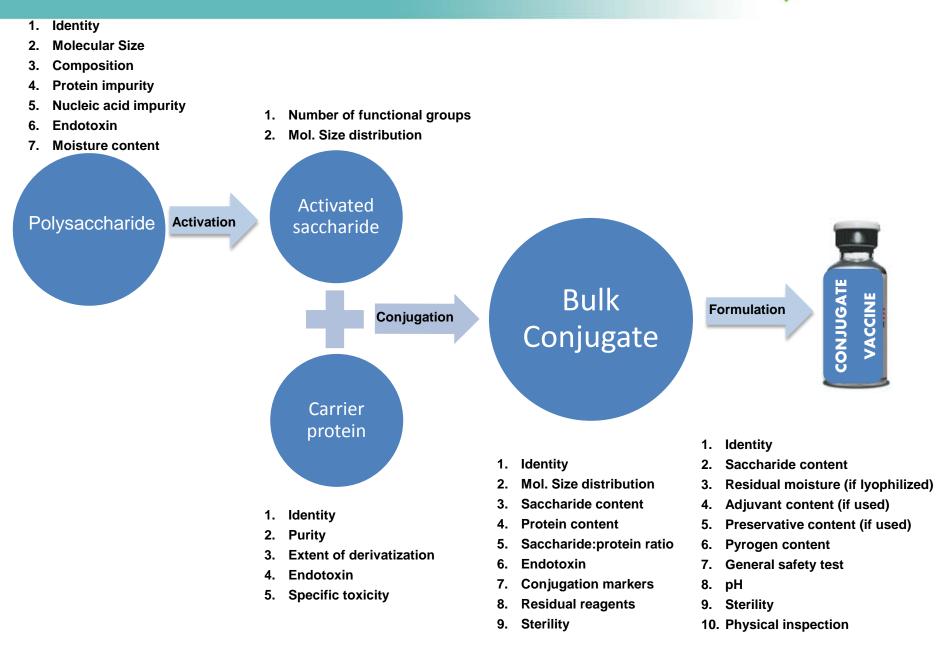




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Complex processes & analytics







- **1. Novel/improved polysaccharide production processes**
- **2. Antigen Synthesis**
 - a. Organic synthesis
 - b. Enzymatic synthesis
- 3. Reverse engineering (Broader coverage)
- 4. Novel/improved conjugation processes
 - a. Reductive amination
 - b. Cyanylation
 - c. Oxime chemistry
 - d. Thio-ether conjugation etc.
- 5. Novel formulations
- 5. Novel Analytics
 - a. Sophisticated physico-chemical analyses
 - b. Multiplexed immunoassays (xMAP, MSD etc.)



Developments in semi-synthetic conjugate vaccine R&D

How interest in semi-synthetic conjugate vaccines started ?



J Clin Invest. 1992 Jan;89(1):203-9.

Effects of chain length on the immunogenicity in rabbits of group B Streptococcus type III oligosaccharidetetanus toxoid conjugates.

Paoletti LC¹, Kasper DL, Michon F, DiFabio J, Jennings HJ, Tosteson TD, Wessels MR.

The initial success...with Hib

Science 23 July 2004: Vol. 305 no. 5683 pp. 522-525

A Synthetic Conjugate Polysaccharide Vaccine Against Haemophilus influenzae Type b

V. Verez-Bencomo¹^{1,*}, V. Fernández-Santana^{1,*}, Eugenio Hardy^{2,*}, Maria E. Toledo^{3,*}, Maria C. Rodríguez¹, Lazaro Heynngnezz², Arlene Rodriguez², Alberto Baly³, Luis Herrera², Mabel Izquierdo², Annette Villar¹, Yury Valdés¹, Karelia Cosme², Mercedes L. Deler¹, Manuel Montane², Ernesto Garcia¹, Alexis Ramos¹, Aristides Aguilar², Ernesto Medina², Gilda Toraño³, Iván Sosa², Ibis Hernandez³, Raydel Martínez³, Alexis Muzachio², Ania Carmenates⁴, Lourdes Costa², Félix Cardoso¹, Concepción Campa⁵, Manuel Diaz³, René Roy^{6,*}

Research in developing semi-synthetic conjugate vaccines



- Cryptococcus neoformans:
- Clostridium difficile:
- Group A Streptococcus:
- Vibrio cholerae:
- ✤ Neisseria meningitidis group W:
- Streptococcus pneumoniae type 14:
- Bacillus anthracis:
- Shigella:
- Neisseria meningitidis group X:

Vaccine (2005), 3961 Chem. Biol. (2011); J. Am. Chem. Soc. (2013) Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. (2013) Glycoconj. J. (2013) Ange. Chemie. Int. Ed. (2013) Russian Chem. Bull. (2014) Curr. Org. Chem. (2014) Chemi. Commn. (2015) Archivoc (2013); Baielstein J.Org. Chem. (2014); RSC Adv. (2015)

Why there is no second semi-synthetic vaccine yet?

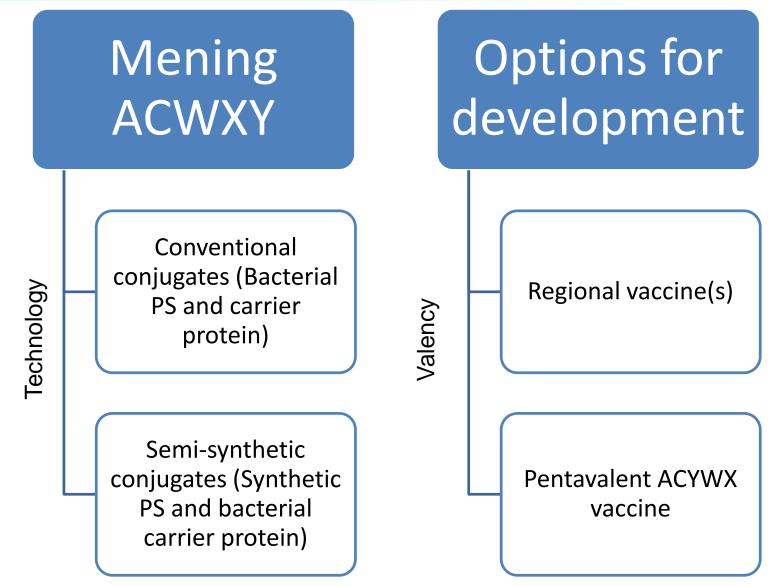
Questions in front of a manufacturer before adapting a novel technology



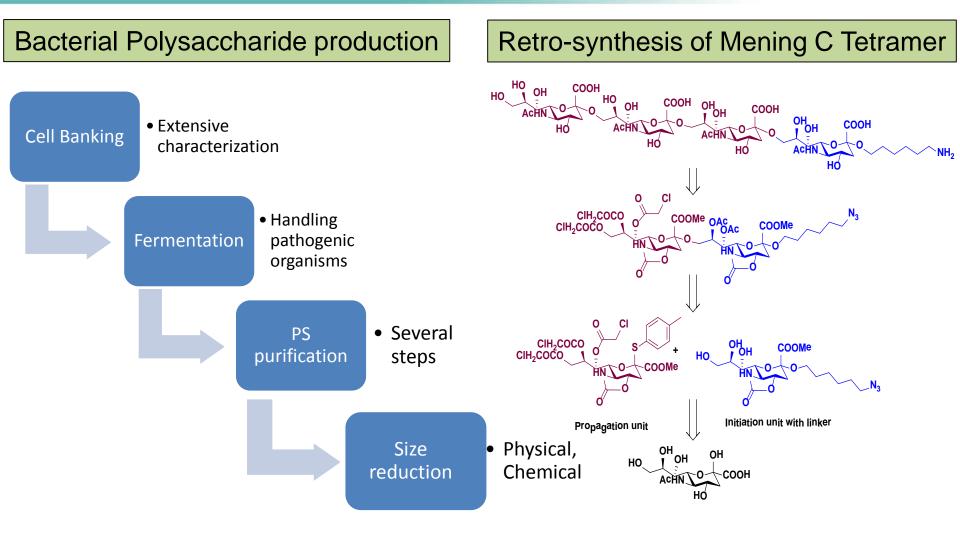
Parameter	Conventional	Novel
	technology	technology
GMP requirements	?	?
Duration for production	?	?
Cost of production	?	?
Batch to batch consistency	?	?
Host cell impurities (e.g.	?	?
Protein/nucleic acid)		
Endotoxin content	?	?
Residuals	?	?
Analytics	?	?
Stability	?	?
Immunogenicity	?	?
Ease of modifying structure	?	?
Loss of epitopes during	?	?
conjugation		
Conjugation yield	?	?

Mening Conjugate Vaccine Program at Hilleman Labs



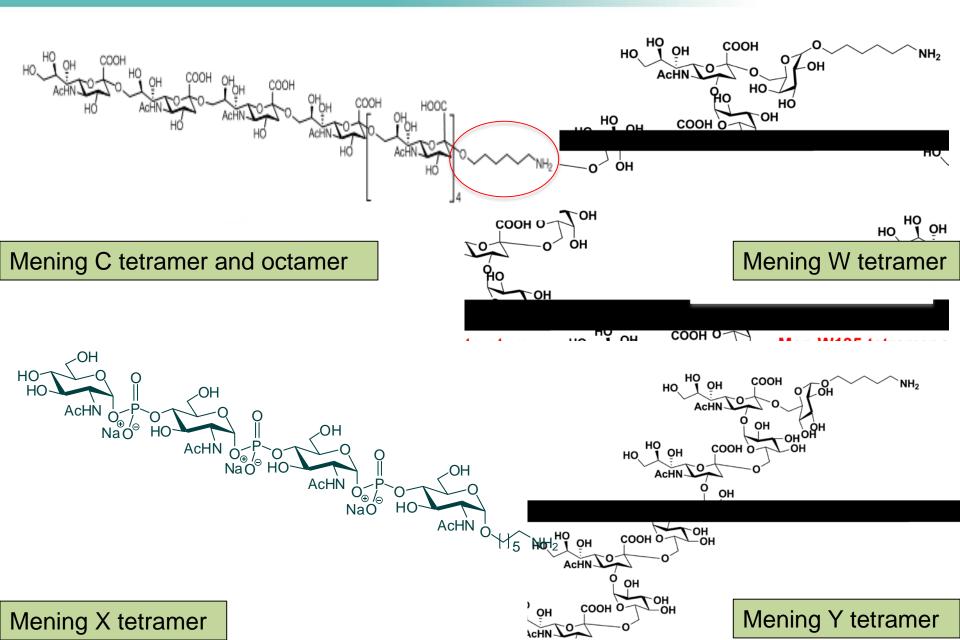


R&D AT HILLEMAN LABS Polysaccharide production VERSUS Oligosaccharide synthesis



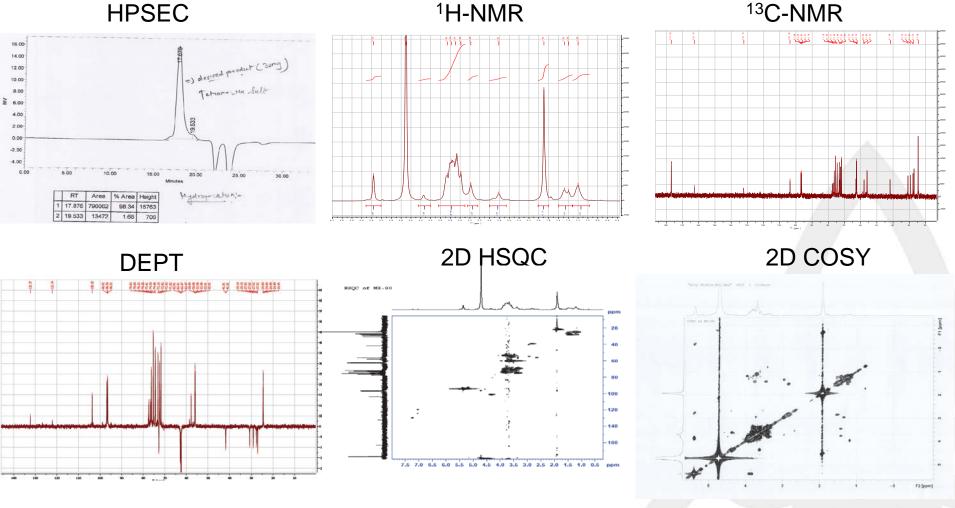
Significant difference in GMP requirements and raw material required for the two options

Oligomers synthesized at Hilleman Lab



Highly defined oligomers

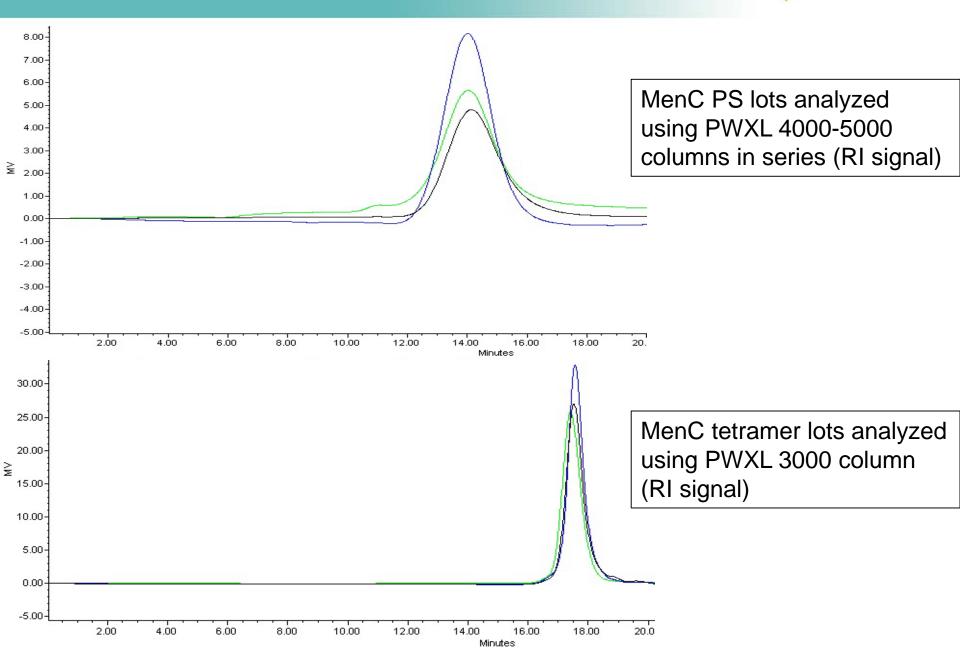




Additional testing: MS; IR; TLC

Advantages in size distribution

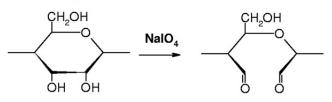




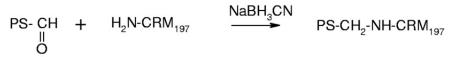
Different Conjugation Methods affect the polysaccharide epitopes



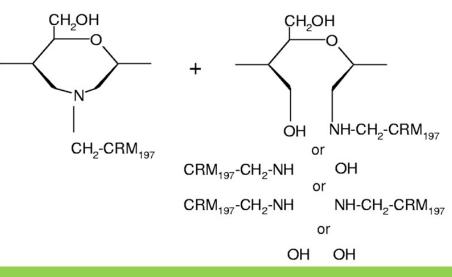
1. Oxidation (activation at vicinal OH)



2. Reductive amination



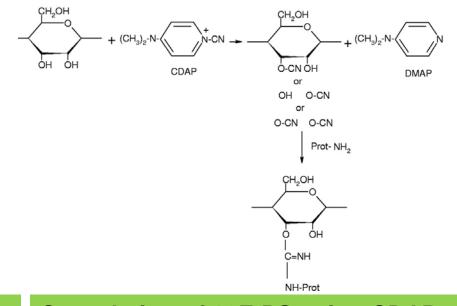
3. After conjugation, a new epitope can be produced



Reductive amination of *Str. pneumoniae* Serotype 19F Polysaccharide

HO OH OH Cleavage

Periodate oxidation of Hib-PRP



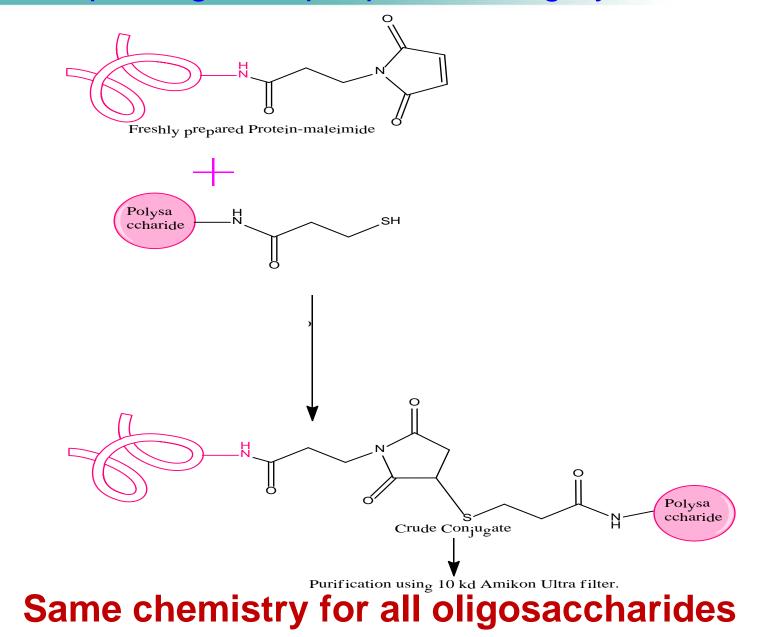
Cyanylation of 19F-PS using CDAP

Clin Vaccine Immunol 2011 18(2): 327-336

Clin Vaccine Immunol 2011 18(2): 327-336

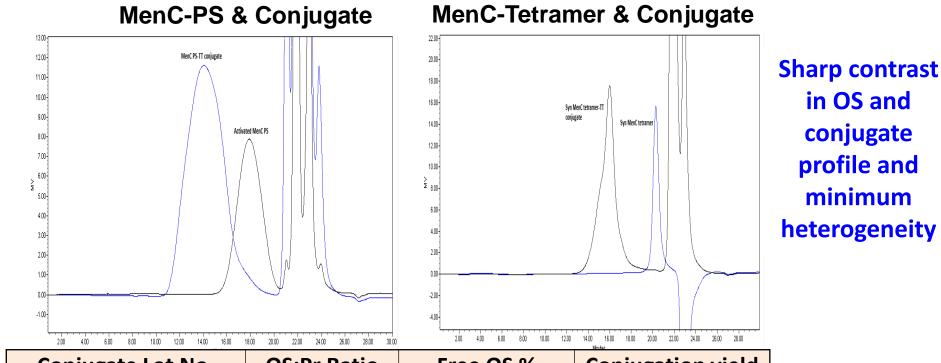
Synthetic oligosaccharides can be conjugated without impacting OS epitopes with high yields

MSD · Wellcome Trust Hilleman Laboratories Developing vaccines for global health



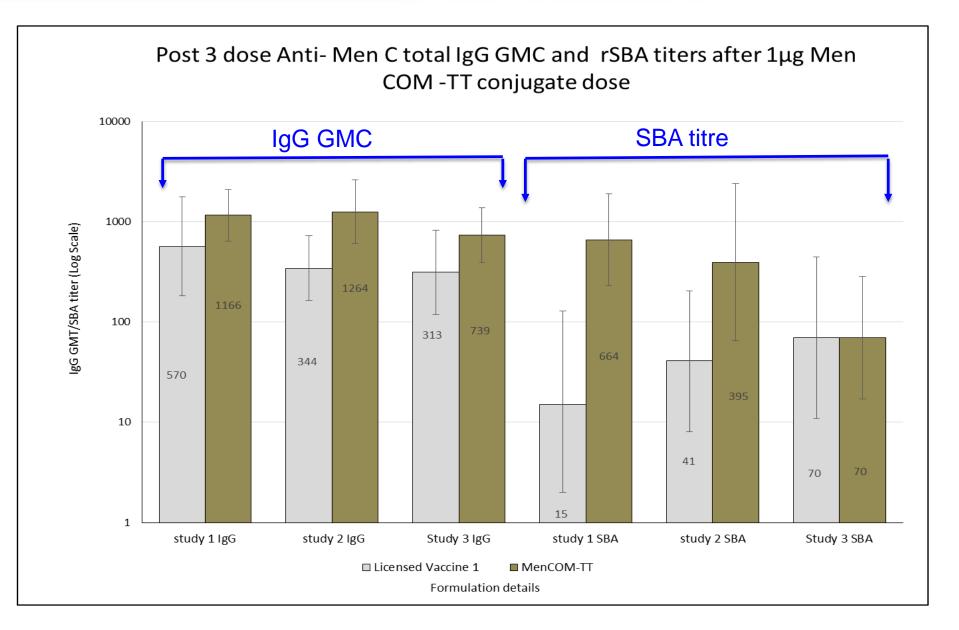
Consistent, Repeatable process with high yields



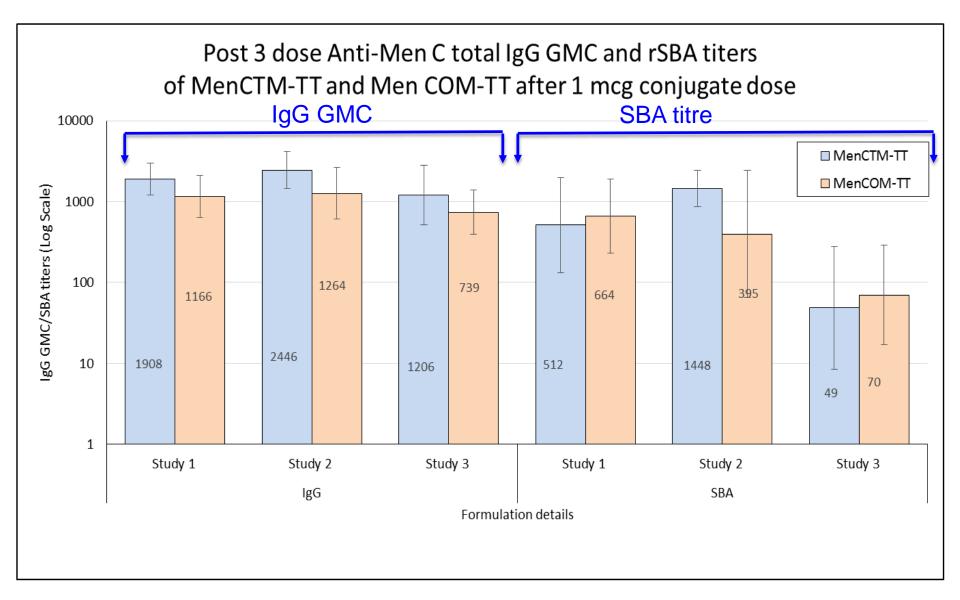


Conjugate Lot No.	OS:Pr Ratio	Free OS %	Conjugation yield
MenCTM-TT-1	0.25	2.5	21%
MenCTM-TT-2	0.25	1.2	32%
MenCTM-TT-3	0.24	3.0	38%
MenCTM-TT-4	0.28	<1	47%
MenCTM-TT-5	0.23	1.5	38%
MenCTM-TT-6	0.28	5.9	39%
MenCTM-TT-7	0.25	9.9	35%
MenCTM-TT-8	0.26	<1	27%

MenC Octamer-TT conjugates are immunogenic and non-inferior to licensed vaccine



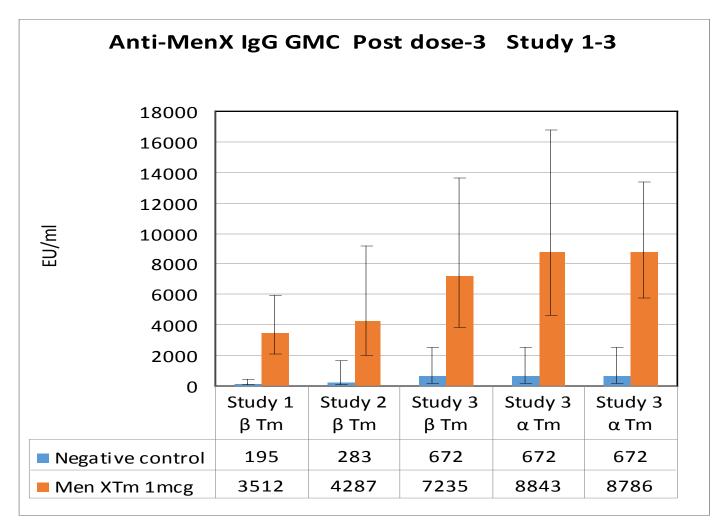
MenC Tetramer-TT & Octamer –TT conjugates MSD-Wellcome Trust Hilleman Laboratories show comparable immunogencity



MenX-TT Conjugate give rise to high IgG



concentration in mice



INFERENCE: 1µg of conjugated MenX-tetramer-TT gives 10-15 fold higher response than vehicle control SBA data awaited

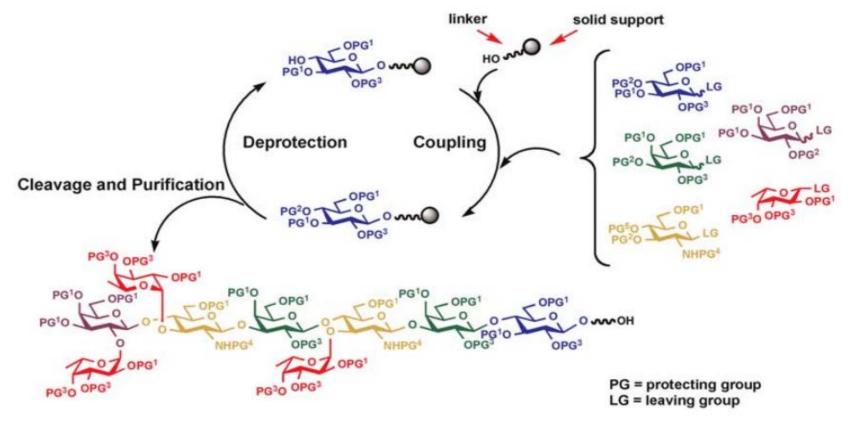
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Efforts towards automation...



Automated synthesis of oligosaccharides as a basis for drug discovery Peter H. Seeberger & Daniel B. Werz

Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 4, 751-763 (September 2005)



Scheme 1. Automated solid-phase synthesis of a Le^y -Le^x nonasaccharide.

Automation reduces significant time for organic synthesis

Comparative analysis



Parameter	Bacterial PS	Synthetic OS	Remarks
GMP requirements	-	+	
Duration for production	+++	-	Significantly longer time for
			synthesis, (Scope for Automation)
Cost of production	+	<u>+</u>	Still under evaluation
Batch to batch consistency	-	++	PS from live organisms vs chemical
			synthesis
Protein/nucleic acid	-	++	
impurities			
Endotoxin content	-	++	
Residuals	+	<u>+</u>	Still under evaluation
Ease of modifying structure	-	++	
Loss of epitopes during	-	++	
conjugation			
Conjugation yield	-	+	
Analytics	-	+	Highly defined oligomers
Immunogenicity	+	+	
Stability	-	<u>+</u>	Multiple vs Single link and
			Long vs small repeats

+ : a positive attribute of the technology

- : a negative attribute

Conclusions



1. Among all the other novel technologies, synthetic approaches to develop new conjugate vaccines is an emerging subject

2. Initial successes have paved the way for exploration of synthetic platform technology for other vaccine candidates

3. The advantages of synthetic approach over the conventional approaches have upper hand as compared to the possible short falls

4. The approach may lead to successful candidates which are difficult to be produced by conventional approaches

Acknowledgements







- Dr. Davinder Gill, CEO, Hilleman Labs
- Dr. Zimra Israel, VP and Head, R&D, Hilleman Labs
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 - Rakesh Rana, Juned Dalal, Deepti Singh
 - Kishore Harale, Neelesh, Jeetendra
 - Lab technicians and support staff
- **Consultants** for CVP at Hilleman Labs
- **CROs** (animal studies, analytics, organic synthesis)