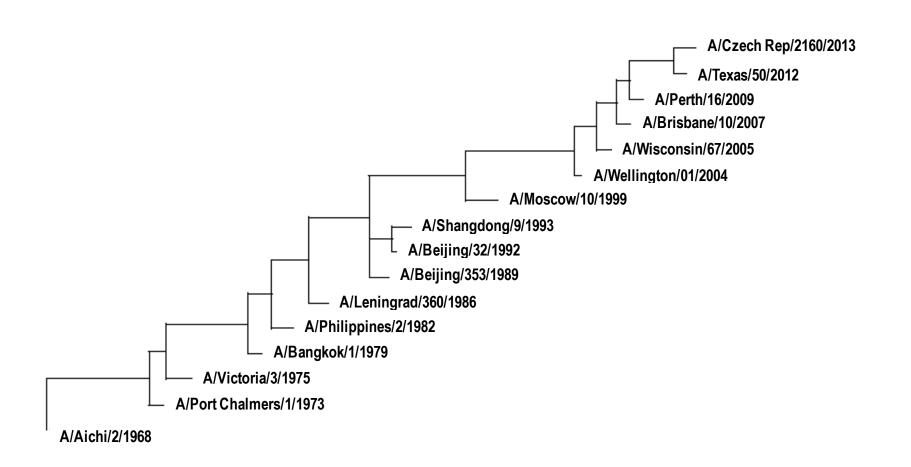




Challenges
Associated with
Developing Novel
Flu Vaccines

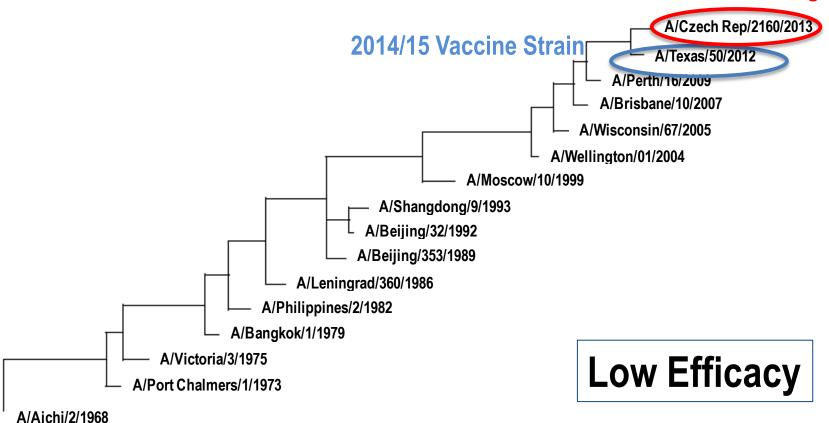


Antigenic Drift of H3N2 HA Since 1968

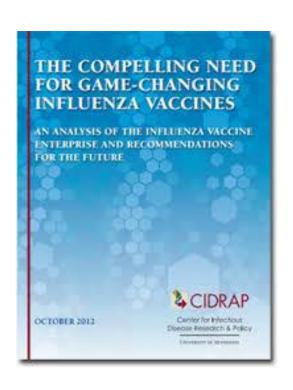


This Year's Vaccine is a Mismatch.....

2014/15 Circulating Strain



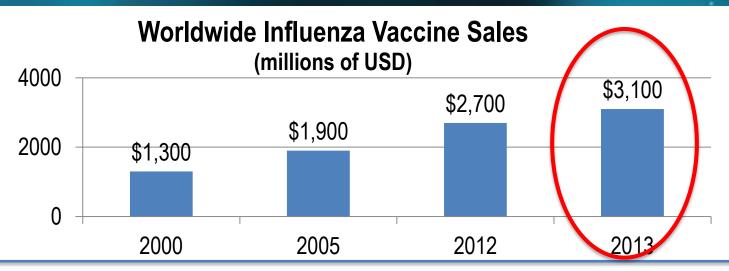
Flu Vaccine Studies from 1967-2012 Show.....



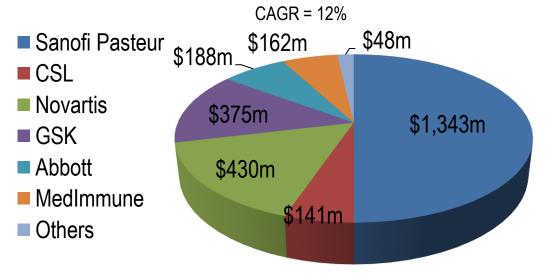
- Moderate coverage for adults 18-64 yrs. (59%)
- Inconsistent evidence of any protection for 2-17 yrs
- Virtually NO data for 65+ yrs

Flu Vaccine Efficacy Must Improve

Influenza: A \$3 billion+ Market.....



TOTAL BRANDED MARKET 2011-2012 = \$2.7 billion



With a vaccine that works less than half of the time

Strain	Effectiveness*
Polio	99%+
Measles	97%
Chicken Pox	88%-98%
All Flu 2012-13	56%
All Flu 2013-14	51%
All Flu 2014-15	19%
2014-15 H3N2	18%
2014-15 Flu B	45%

^{*}http://www.cdc.gov/flu/news/updated-vaccine-effectiveness-2014-15.htm

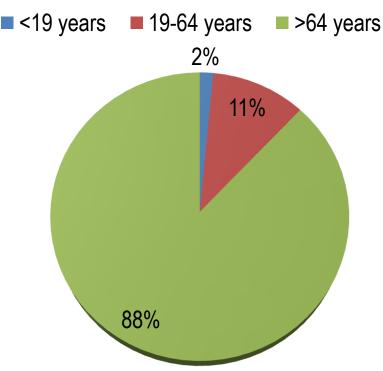
The Annual Cost of Influenza in the US

- 610,660 life-years lost
- 3.1 million hospitalized days,
- 31.4 million outpatient visits
- \$10.4 billion in direct medical costs
- \$16.3 billion due to lost earnings/loss of life
- \$87.1 billion in total economic burden

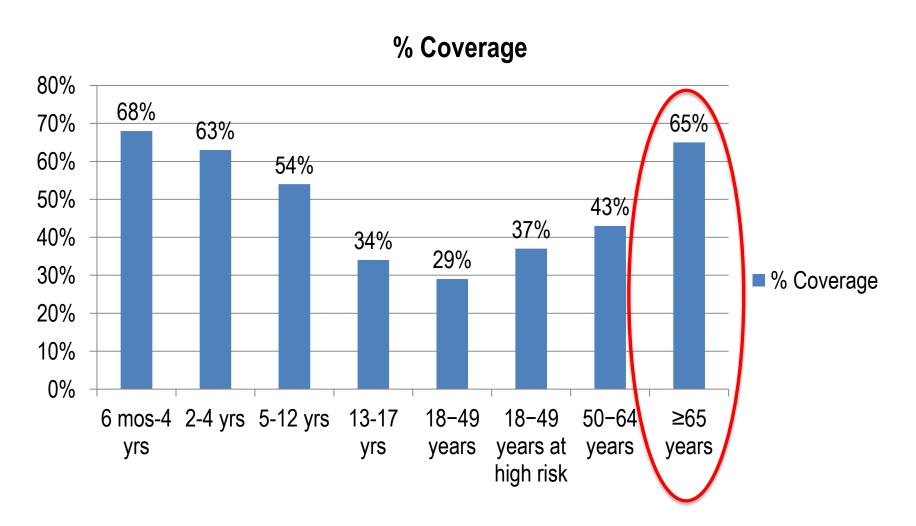
Elderly Bear the Brunt of Influenza Deaths...



% of Total Influenza Deaths



US Flu Vaccination Rates by Age 2011-12



Current Flu Vaccines Simply Don't Work Well

HA ANTIBODY RESPONSE



PRE-EXISTING IMMUNITY





Current Flu Vaccines: Variations on a ThemeHA

















Potent Immunity Develops Following Influenza Infection

Research article Related Commentary, page 3273



Memory T cells established by seasonal human influenza A infection cross-react with avian influenza A (H5N1) in healthy individuals

Laurel Yong-Hwa Lee, 1 Do Lien Anh Ha, 2 Cameron Simmons, 2 Menno D. de Jong, 2 Nguyen Van Vinh Chau, 2 Reto Schumacher, 1 Yan Chun Peng, 1 Andrew J. McMichael, 1 Jeremy J. Farrar, 2 Geoffrey L. Smith, 3 Alain R.M. Townsend, 4 Brigitte A. Askonas, 1 Sarah Rowland-Jones, 1 and Tao Dong

¹MRC Human Immunology Unit, Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine, University of Oxford, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, United Kingdom.
²Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam. ³Department of Virology,
Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom. *Molecular Immunology Group,
Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine, University of Oxford, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Prior H1N1 Influenza Infection and Susceptibility of Cleveland Family Study Participants during the H2N2 Pandemic of 1957: An Experiment of Nature

Prior Infections With Seasonal Influenza A/H1N1 Virus Reduced the Illness Severity and Epidemic Intensity of Pandem

Robert B. Couch, ^{1,2} Robert L. Atmar, ^{1,2} Luis M. Franco, ^{2,3} John M. Quarles, ⁶ Sheree Cheung, ¹ and John W. Belmont^{3,4,5}

in Healthy Adults

¹Department of Molecular Virology and Microbiology, ²Department of Medicine, ³Department of Pethology and Immunology, Baylor College of Medicine, Hou Science Center, College Station

İI

nology and Developmental Biology, Division of Cellular s, Office of Cellular, Tissue, and Gene Therapies, Center ation and Research, Food and Drug Administration,

Cellular immune correlates of protection against symptomatic pandemic influenza

Saranya Sridhar¹, Shaima Begom¹, Alison Bermingham², Katja Hoschler², Walt Adamson³, William Carman⁴, Thomas Bean⁵, Wendy Barclay⁶, Jonathan J Deeks⁷ & Ajit Lalvani¹

 $The \ role \ of \ T \ cells \ in \ mediating \ heterosubtypic \ protection \ against \ natural \ influenza \ illness \ in \ humans \ is \ uncertain.$

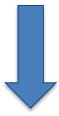
2009 Pandemic: T-cells Mitigate Illness

Nature Medicine, 2013 Oct;19(10):1305-12

Cellular immune correlates of protection against symptomatic pandemic influenza

Saranya Sridhar¹, Shaima Begom¹, Alison Bermingham², Katja Hoschler², Walt Adamson³, William Carman⁴, Thomas Bean⁵, Wendy Barclay⁶, Jonathan J Deeks⁷ & Ajit Lalvani¹

Presence of flu-specific CD8⁺ T cells



Reduced disease symptoms

Mucosal IgA Key in Preventing Flu Infection

Relationship between pre-challenge antibody and infection

Pre-challenge Antibody Status		% Protected		
Serum HAI	Nasal αHA IgA	(# Protected/Total)		
		28% (7/25)		
		67% (8/12)		
+		79% (15/19)		
+	+	96% (23/24)		



Treanor, Vaccine 2000.18:899.

HAI Antibody Immune Response is a Surrogate Measure of Efficacy

Regulatory Path:

HAI antibody response may be an acceptable surrogate marker of activity that is reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit.

(2007 FDA "Guidance for Industry")

What defines "UNIVERSAL"?



- Broad HA coverage (multiple subtypes)
- Broad immune response (including CMI & Mucosal immunity)
- Highly conserved epitopes (HA2 Stalk, M2e)
- One dose for multiple seasons

What Would a Better Flu Vaccine Look Like?

Key Potential Attributes

- Protects from multiple flu A subtypes/ most B strains
- Superior efficacy in elderly
- 1 year+ duration of immunity
- One dose for all ages

BARDA Universal Influenza Vaccine RFP Target Product Profile Requirements Aug '14

In Pursuit of the Holy Grail:

Competitive Landscape









IMMUNE TARGETING SYSTEMS



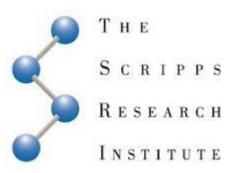
















New Approaches: Categories

- Novel adjuvants (multiple)
- Live Attenuated
 - o BioDiem, Vivaldi, NIAID
- Vector (Adeno or MVA)
 - Vaxin, Vaxart, PaxVax, Jenner
- T-cell
 - BiondVax, Immune Targeting Systems
- Other
 - VLP, HA stem, RNA, synthetic nanoparticle

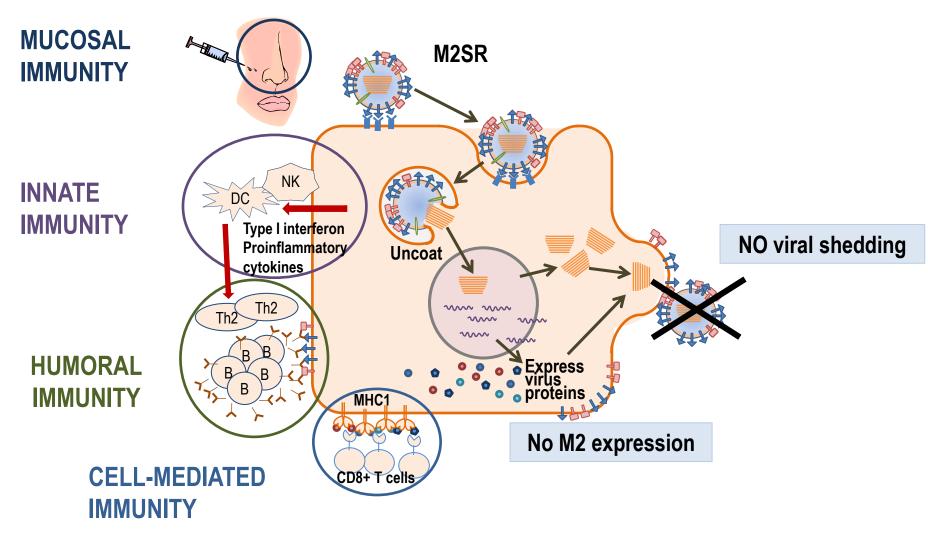
Features of Competing Technologies

Variable	Adju- vants	LAIV	Vector	T-cell	HA Stem
Proven technology?	+++	+++	+	+	-
Manufacturability?	+++	+++	++	++	+
Regulatory path straightforward?	++++	÷	+	+	+++
Safety profile a major consideration?	++++	+++	+++	+	+
Elicitation of HAI antibody	++++	+	+	-	++++
Elicitation of other antibody	+	+	-	-	-
"Cross-protection" (within subtypes)	++	++	+	++++	++++
"Cross-protection" (across subtypes)	-	+	+	++++	++++
CMI	-	+++	+	++++	-

FluGen's Solution: M2SR Vaccine

- First in class single replication (SR) live flu vaccine
- Mimics true infection without symptoms
- Impacts all major immune system components
- Universal characteristics
 - Cross-protection against multiple strains
 - Generates antibodies to HA2 stem region
- Convenient intranasal delivery
- Cost competitive/ cell based manufacturing- no eggs

M2SR Elicits Broad Immune Responses



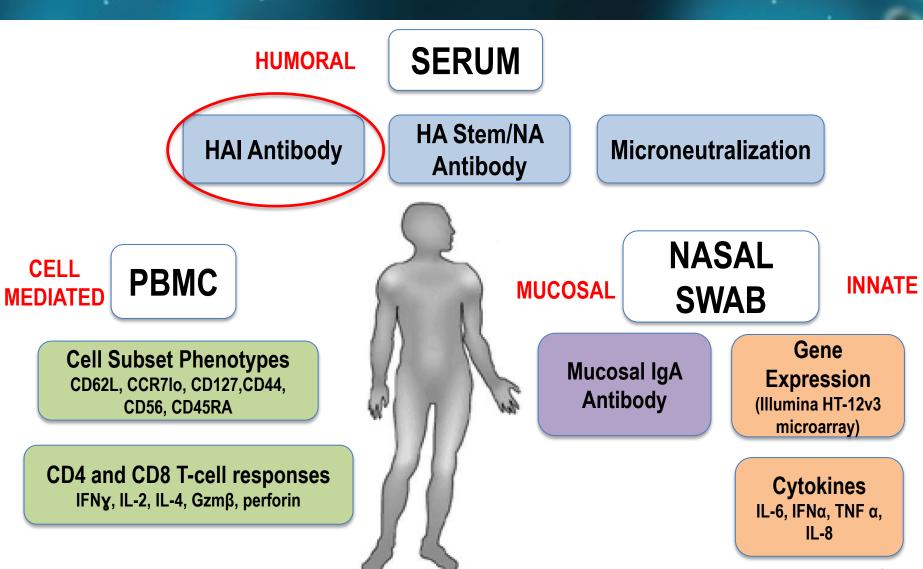
M2SR Influenza Vaccine: Key Targeted Attributes

- Seasonal vaccine with universal attributes
- Shows drifted strain and cross-protection
- Impacts all major immune systems
- Superior efficacy vs. standard of care
- Initial target >60 yrs.- largest patient segment

M2SR Development Approach

- M2SR is universal
 - H1N1 vaccine protects ferrets against deadly H5N1
 - H3N2/H1N1 cross protection in multiple models
 - H3N2 vaccine protects against drifted strains
 - Generates Humoral, Cell-Mediated, Mucosal and Innate immunity
- But, seasonal regulatory path is preferred
 - HAI titers are the only accepted correlate
 - Universal trials would take many years more than seasonal
 - Universal properties will be proven post licensure

Anticipated Phase 1 Immune Responses



Licensure Pathway for non-HAI vaccines

If no HAI responses:

Human challenge study to establish clinical POC and establish new correlate

- Increasingly utilized by influenza vaccine and antiviral agent developers for clinical and/or virological POC studies
- Challenge data was accepted by CBER as basis of approval for H1N1 component of FluMist

Influenza Challenge Studies

- Increasingly utilized by influenza vaccine and antiviral agent developers for clinical and/or virological POC studies
- hVivo (UK) = only provider up until recently because challenge strains not viewed as investigational medicinal products by the MHRA
- NIH and one other entity now have H1N1 challenge strains approved by CBER for intervention studies in the US
- In-patient evaluation and intensive clinical and virological monitoring substantially reduce study size
- Will not be accepted by CBER (or CDER) as a "true" efficacy trial, although challenge data was accepted by CBER as basis of approval for H1N1 component of FluMist

Summary

- establishment of appropriate correlates of protection
- improvement of assays for potency
- development of human challenge models
- novel-antigen vaccines → potential of lasting, broad, and potent protection