

"Emerging technologies for vaccines and biotherapeutics"



Robin Shattock



Vaccination, one of the most effective medical intervention ever

introduced

• So far prevented >3.0 billion disease cases >500 million deaths

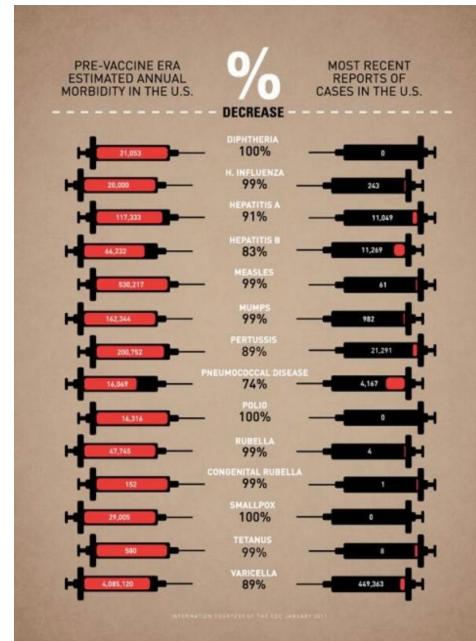
- 2011-2020 vaccines will prevent
 - 25 million deaths
 - 2.5 million/year
 - 7000/day
 - 300/hour
 - 5/min



Yet most vaccines for Low and middle incomes are targeted at <\$1

WHO Global Action Plan

http://www.who.int/immunization/global_vaccine_action_plan/GVAP_doc_2011_2020/en/index.html)





Smallpox, one of the deadliest and most contagious diseases known to humankind



Smallpox killed over half a billion people in the 20th century alone — three times the number of deaths from all of the century's wars combined.





Soon to be eliminated?





Could be eliminated?



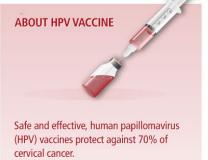
GAVI ALLIANCE TACKLES CERVICAL CANCER

EVERY YEAR, 275,000 WOMEN DIE OF CERVICAL CANCER, OVER 85% OF THOSE DEATHS ARE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



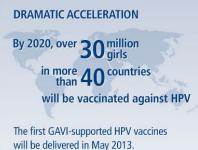


GAVI's support for HPV vaccines will help redress the inequity, delivering vaccines to countries with the highest burden.



Current lowest public price, circa: US\$ 13 Price achieved by GAVI: US\$ 4.50

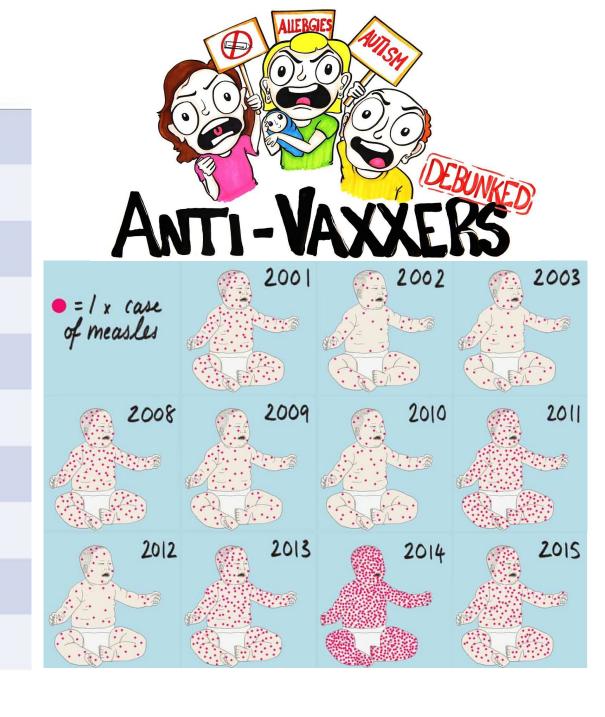
The new low price of US\$4.50 per dose marks a two-thirds reduction on the current lowest public sector price.



These are the 10 biggest threats to global health in 2019

Based on rankings from the World Health Organization

- 1. Air pollution and climate change
- 2. Noncommunicable diseases
- 3. Global influenza pandemic
- 4. Fragile and vulnerable settings
- 5. Antimicrobial resistance
- 6. Ebola and other high-threat pathogens
- 7. Weak primary healthcare
- 8. Vaccine hesitancy
- 9. Dengue fever
- 10. HIV

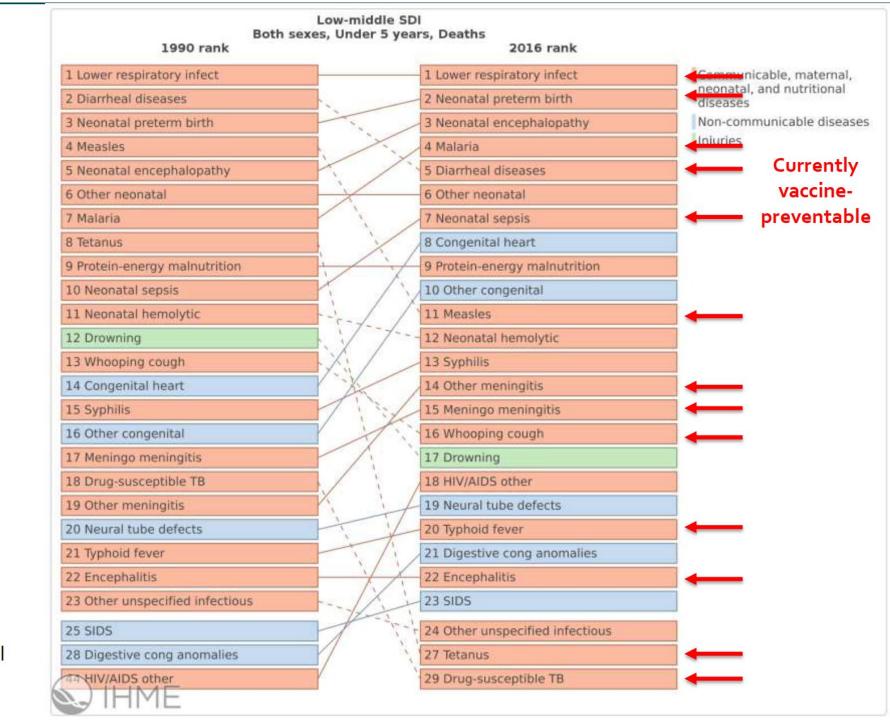


Source: World Health Organization

Under 5 deaths 1990 to 2016

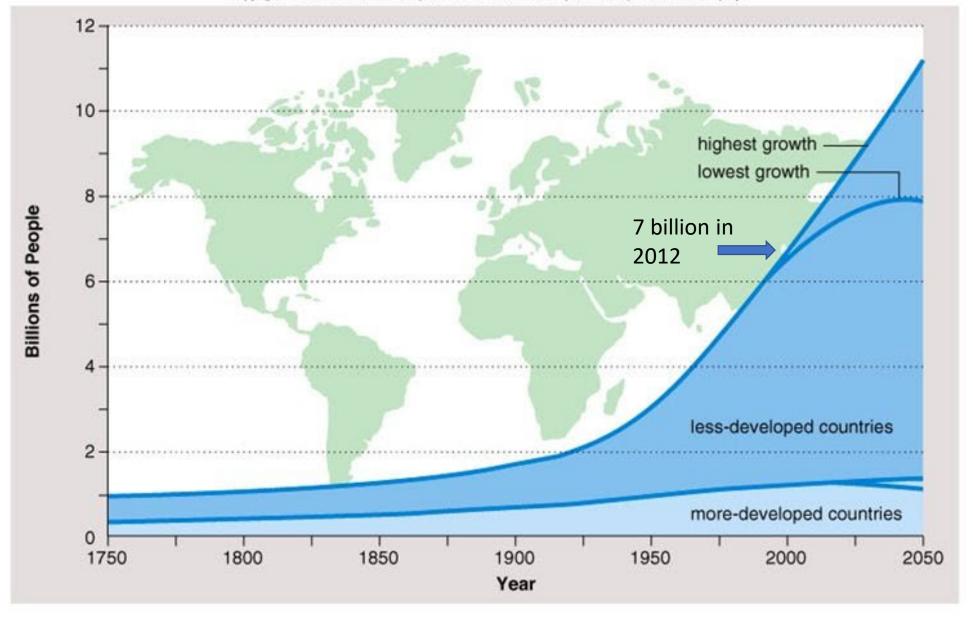
Low-middle SDI countries (incl India)

 Socio-demographic Index (SDI) is a function of development based on income per capita, average educational attainment, and fertility rates of all areas in the GBD study.



Responding to developing world vaccine needs

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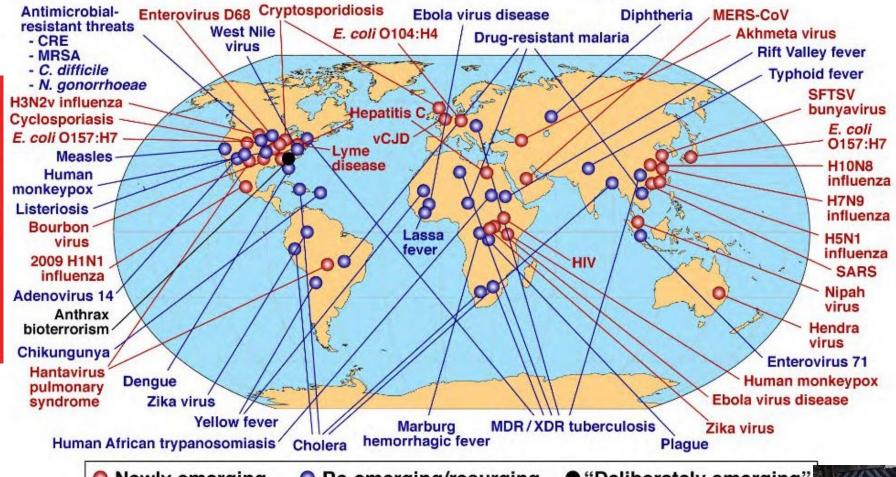


Most EPI vaccines cost less than \$1 per dose

 No margins for reinvestment in R&D required for development of new vaccines

Responsive to the treat of emerging and re-emerging infections





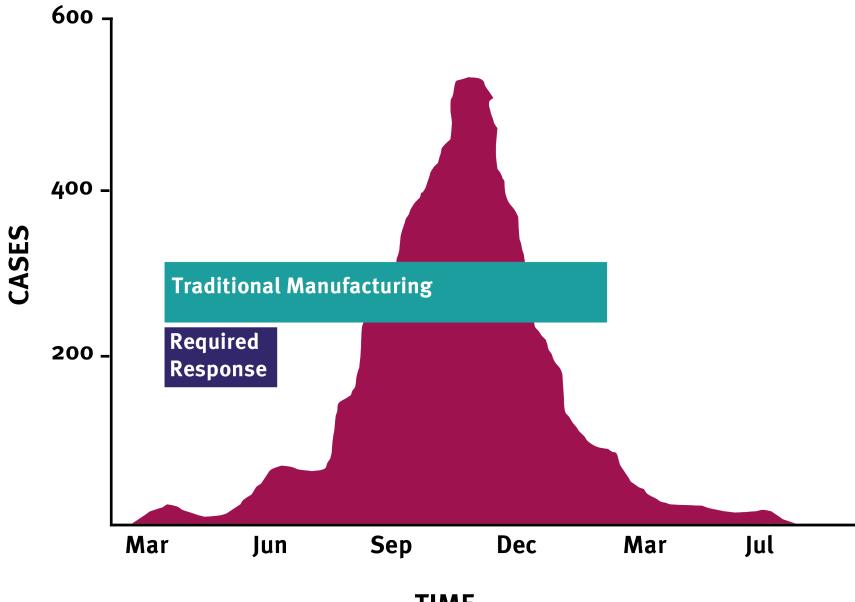
Newly emerging

Re-emerging/resurging

"Deliberately emerging"







TIME





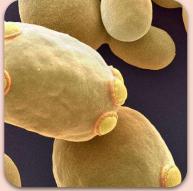






Emerging innovative technologies









RNA

Rapid
Low cost
Synthetic and
cell-free

Yeast

Easy scale-up and high yield Low risk of contamination

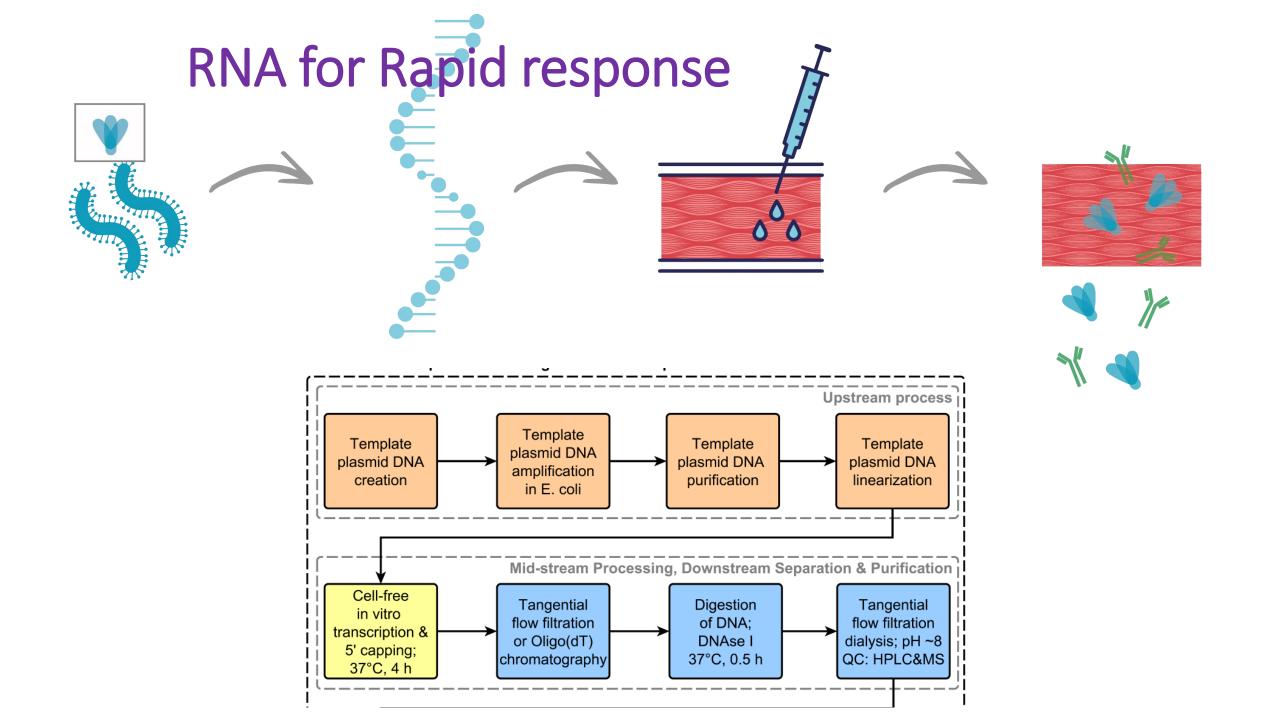
Human glycosylation challenging

Baculovirus

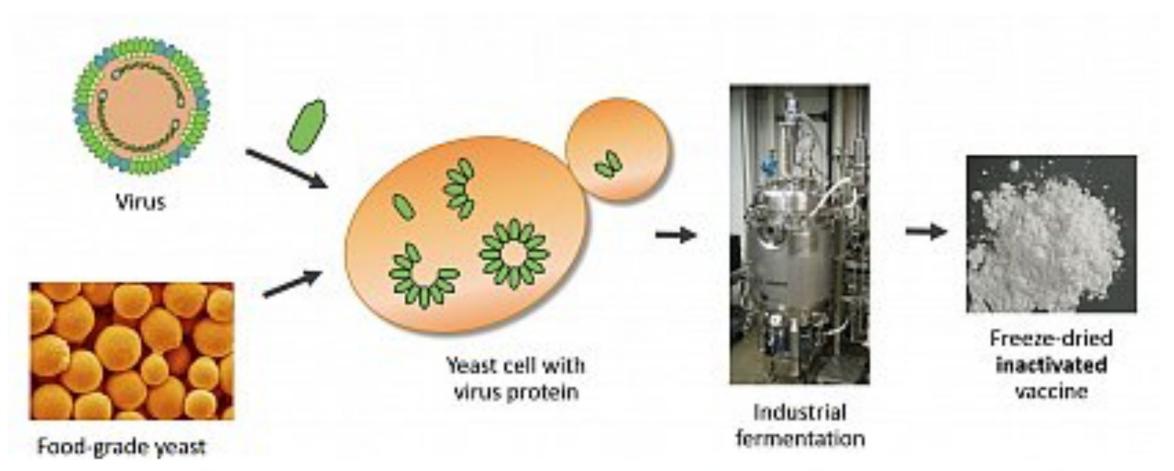
Thermostable
Rapid
Feasible scaleup
Technologically
complex

GMMA

Easy scale-up
Mature
Slow
Purification



Engineering enhanced yeast based expression platforms



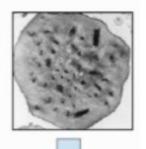
Developing "super-strains for optimal expression and human glycosylation



Engineering insect cell culture for efficient VLP production



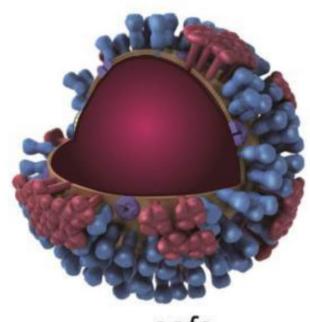
Synthetic Influenza Virus Like Particle (VLP)



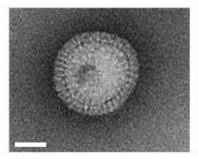


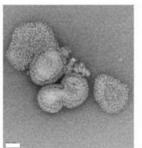


infectious

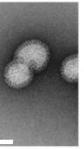


safe



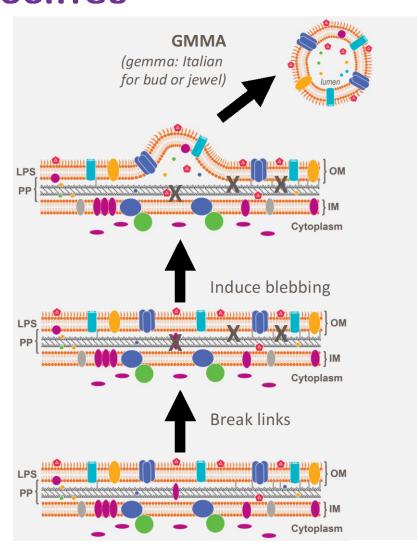






Baculovirus expression vector system (BEVS)

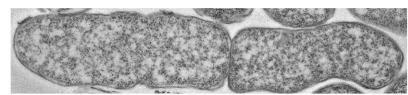
Exploiting enhanced membrane particles for bacterial vaccines



- GMMA are released yielding pure source of outer membrane
 - Similar size to virus-like particles
 - Contain PAMPs: naturally adjuvanting
 - Multiple antigens are presented in their natural environment and conformation



 Genetic modifications trick bacteria into shedding outer membranes



Eleonora Meloni & Taddei Anna Rita C.I.M.E. Institute, Università della Tuscia





Feasibility and Risk Assessment









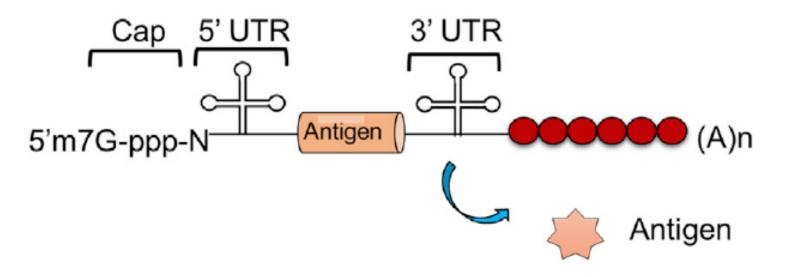
Platform ^{a)} metric		Yeast platform	ADDomer platform	GMMA platform	RNA platform
1	Technology readiness	2	3	5	4
2	Technological complexity	3	1	5	2
3	Ease of scale-up and —out	4	2	5	3
4	Flexibility ^{b)}	3	3	2	4
5	Thermo-stability of product	3	5	3	2
6	Speed of response	1	4	2	5
Sum: overall feasibility and risk estimate ^{c)}		16	18	22	20



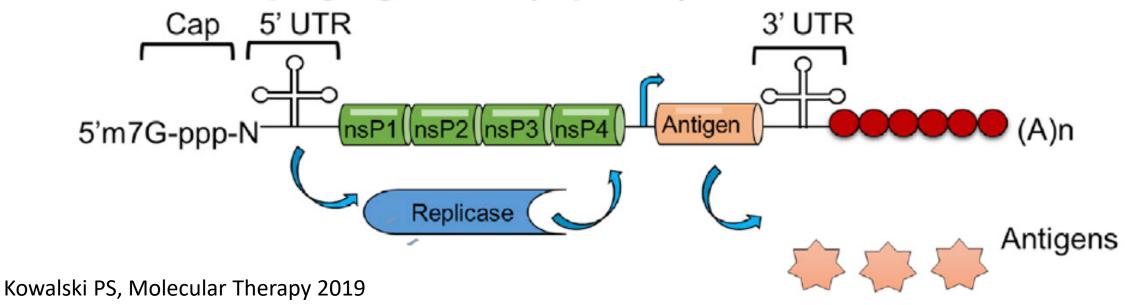


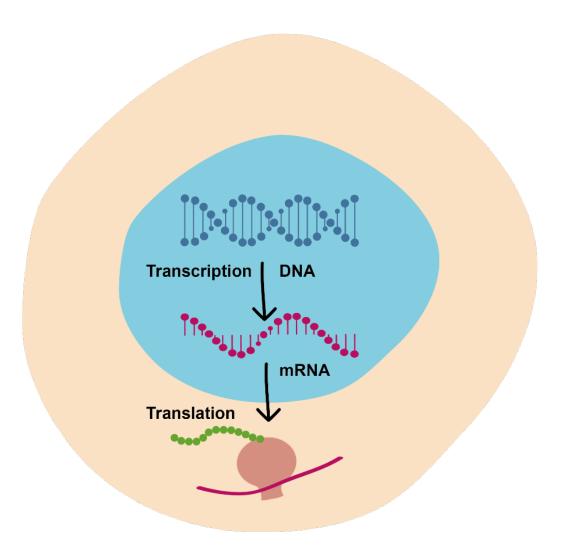


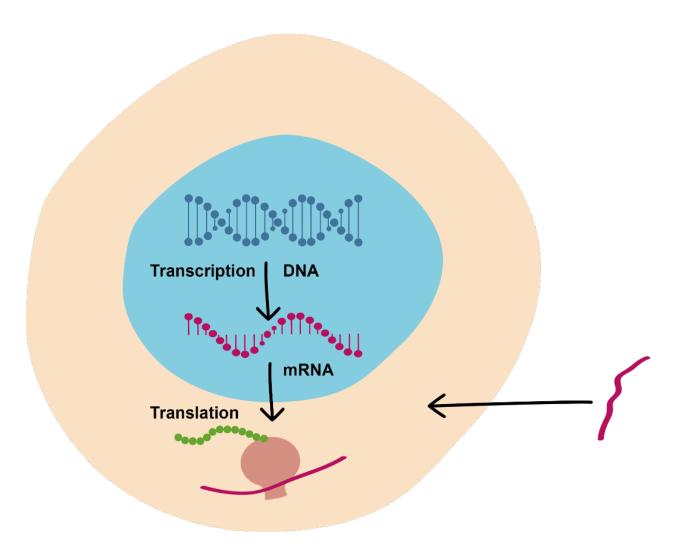
Conventional non-amplifying mRNA

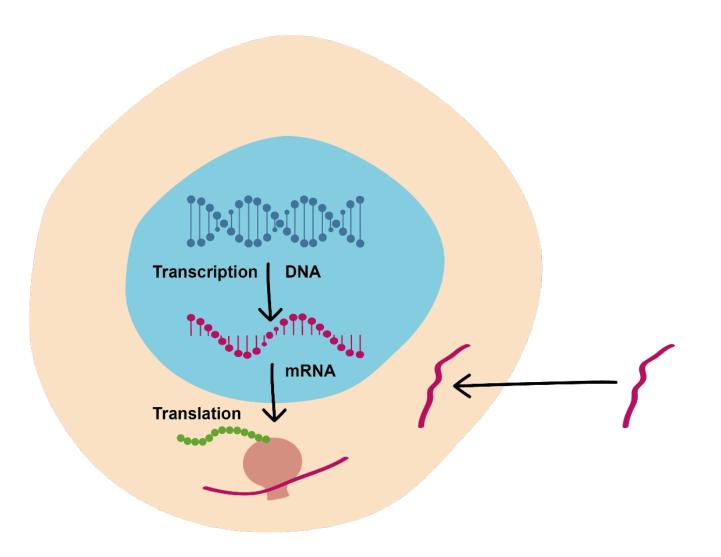


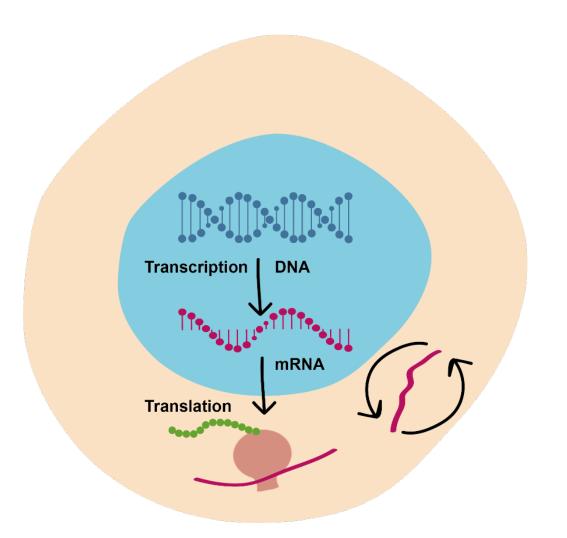
Self-amplifying mRNA (replicon)

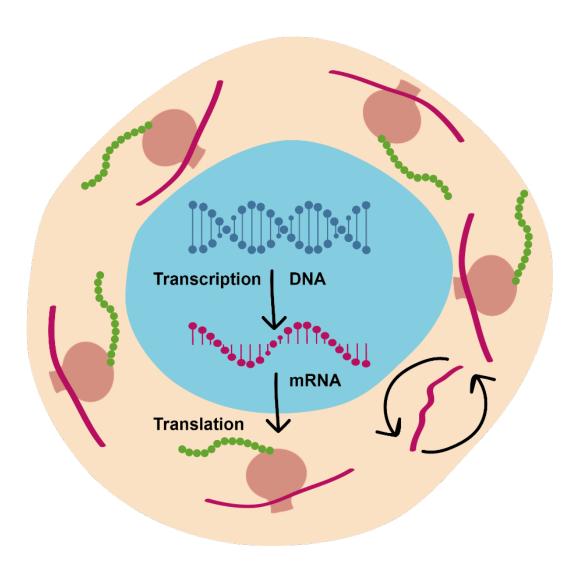


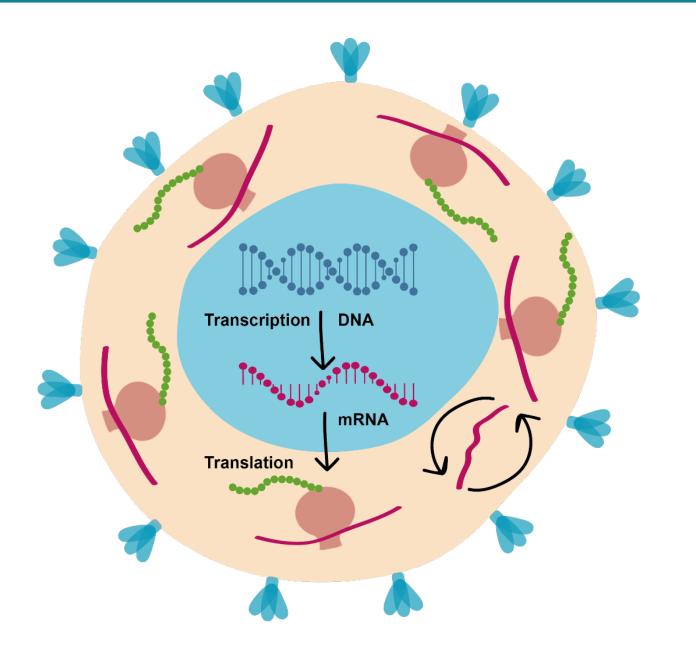










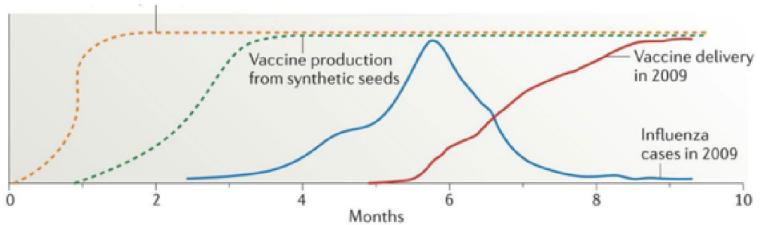


Establishing RNA based vaccines for rapid response





Production of synthetic RNA vaccine



SUNDAY EXPRESS

Norovirus outbreak forced trusts to close almost 75,000 hospital beds

The flu jab DOESN'T work:

Officials admit that a vaccine
already dished out to thousands
of patients may be targeting the

wrong strain

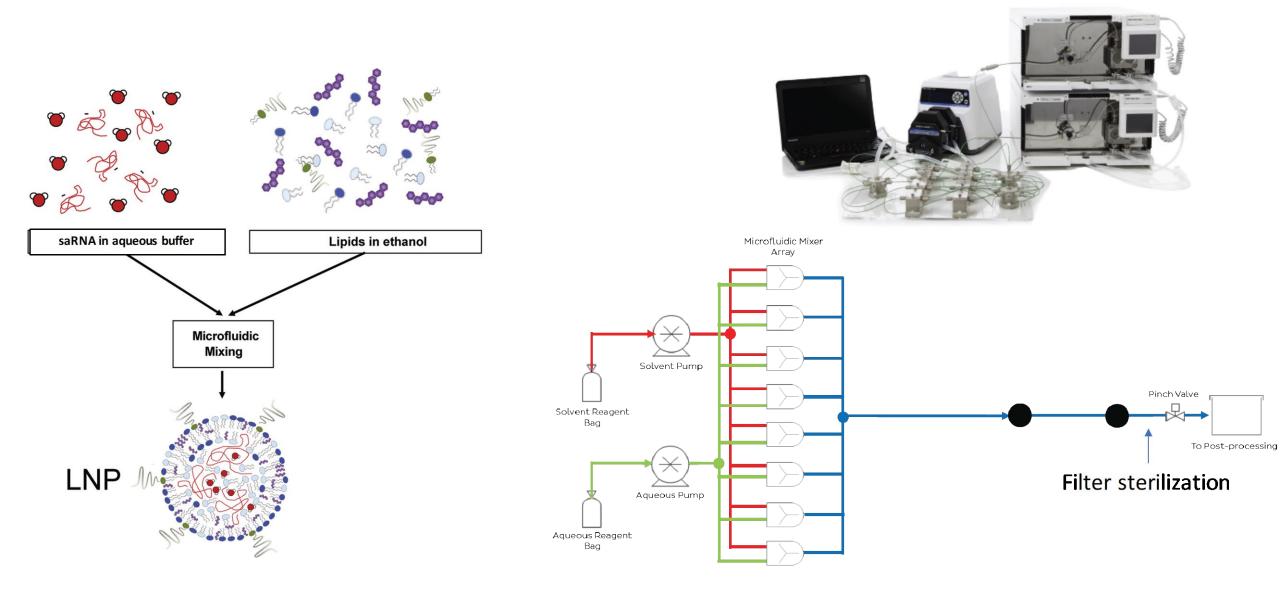
BIGITERRORISM NEWS

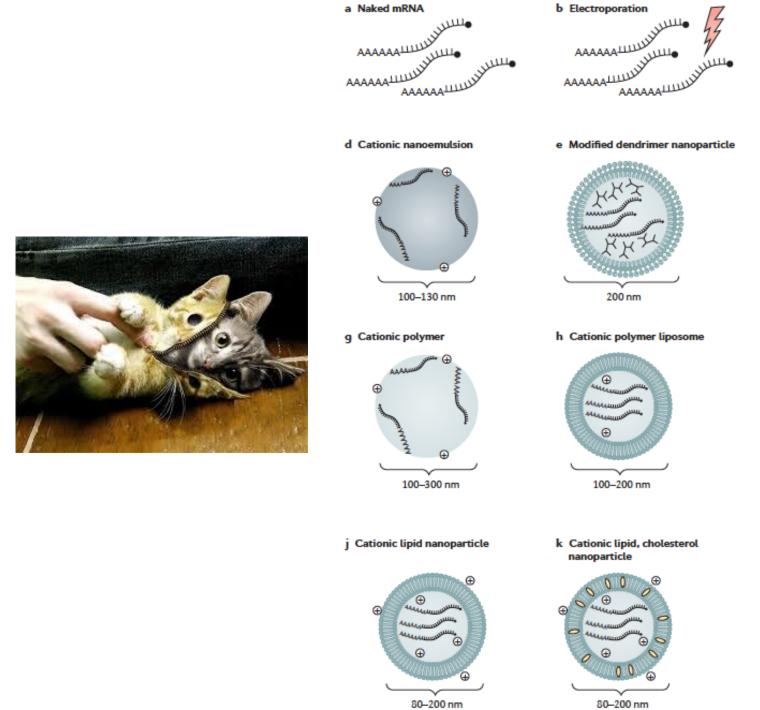


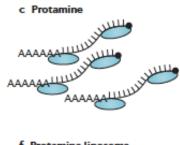
theguardian

Untreatable gonorrhoea
'superbug' spreading around
world, WHO warns

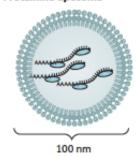
How is saRNA formulated?



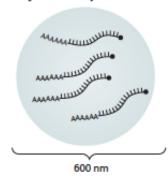




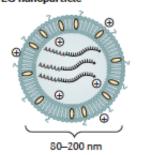
f Protamine liposome



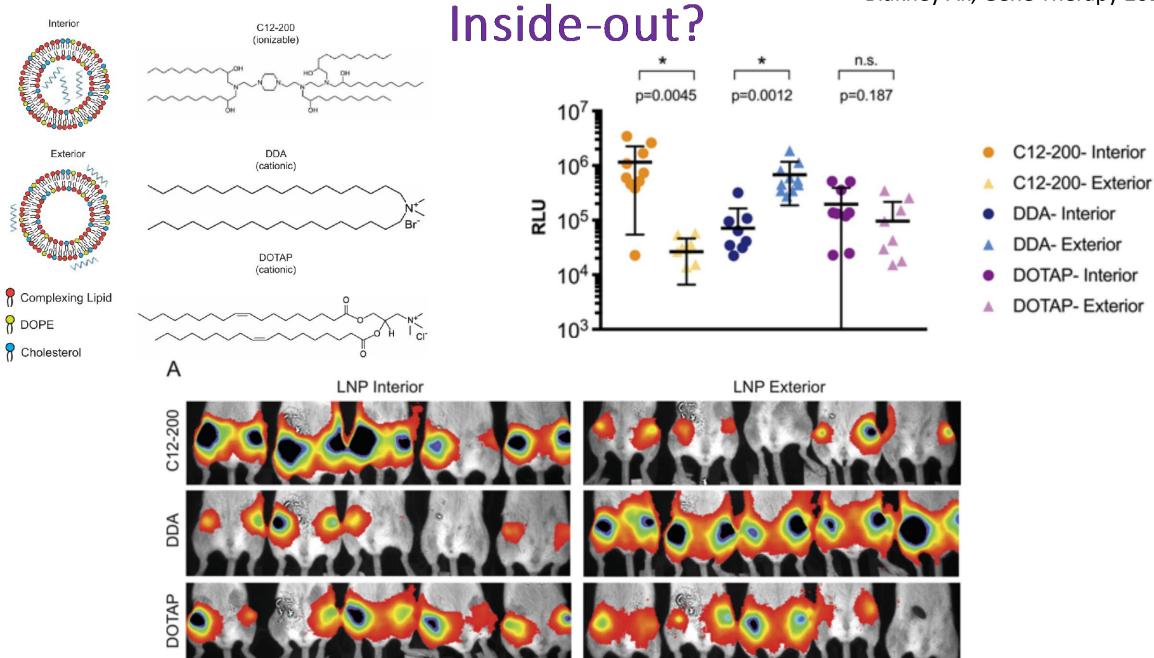
i Polysaccharide particle

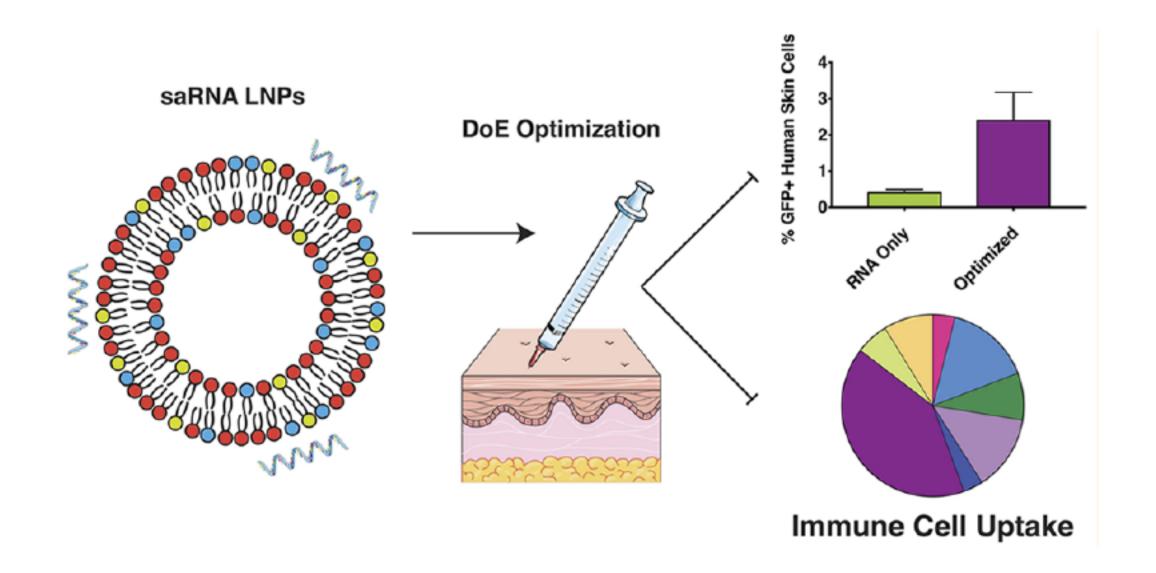


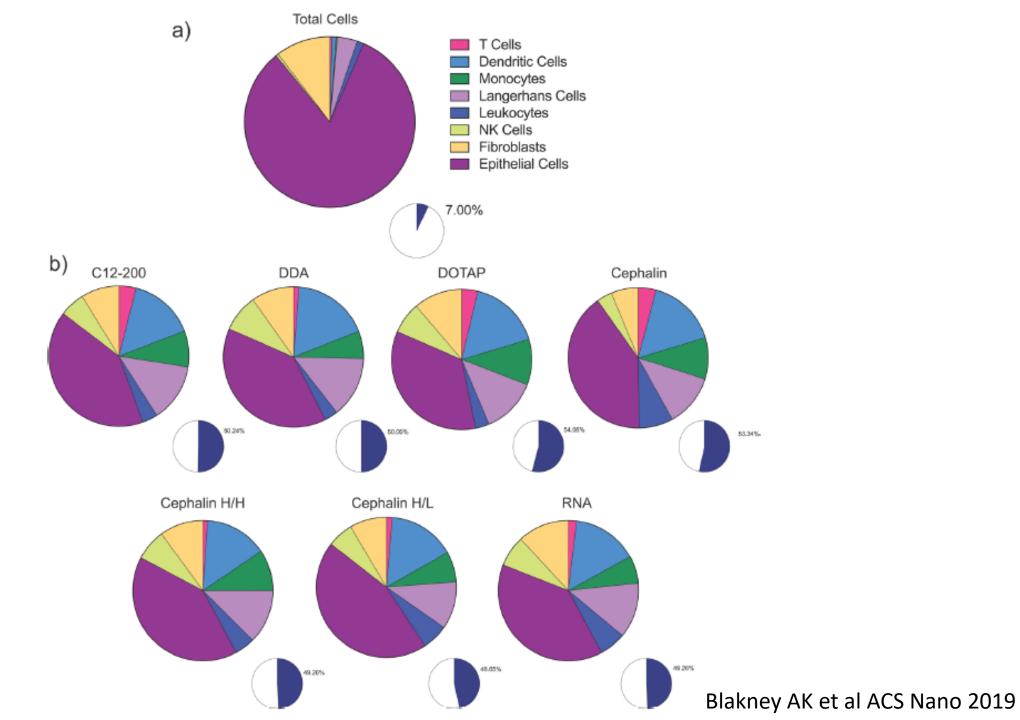
l Cationic lipid, cholesterol, PEG nanoparticle



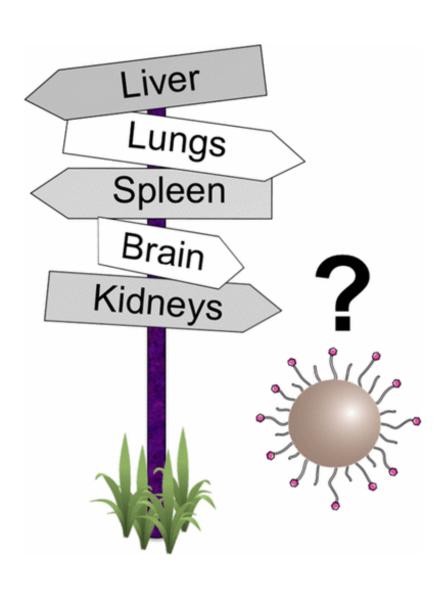
Pardi N, et al. Nature Reviews Drug discovery 2018

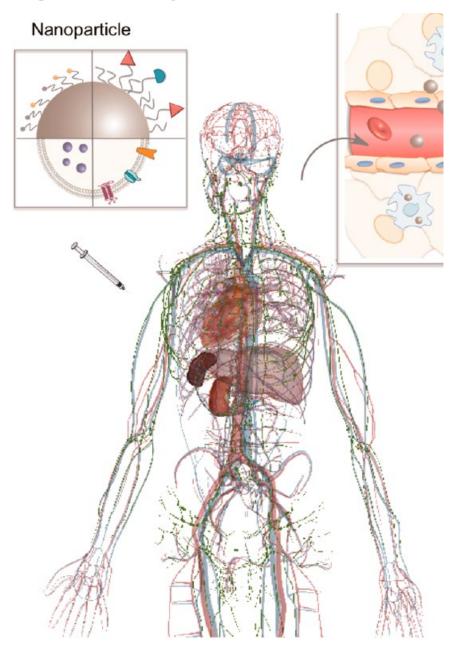






Targeting delivery?

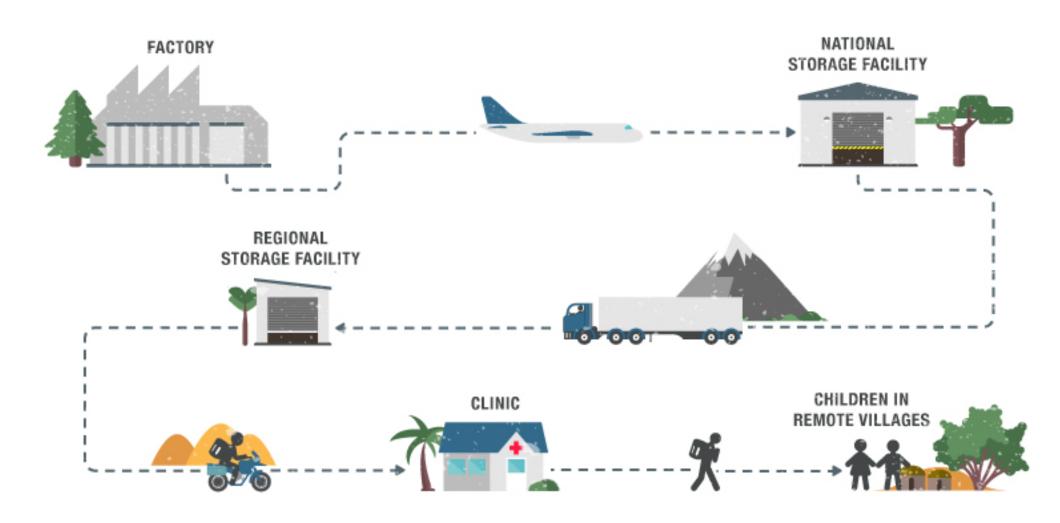




Polo E, etal ACS Nano 2017

The long road to vaccination

Vaccines must be kept between 2-8°C all the way from the factory to some of the most remote places on earth.



Source: MSF

3.8.2018

NEWSUPDATE

New Vision/TV



ANOTHER EBOLA OUTBREAK IN CONGO

10th Ebola outbreak

Centralised versus decentralised manufacture



Single manufacturing plant

Economies of scale and volume
Hundreds of millions of doses
Standardised QC/QA
Applicable to complex manufacture
(pneumococcal conjugate vaccine)
Global distribution
High up front capital costs
High personnel costs
Low flexibility

A toolbox of technologies, training, methodologies, and material designed to meet common needs among emerging vaccine manufacturers



Central Hub

Up to millions of doses
National/regional
Neglected diseases
Rapid response to emerging
and local infections
High flexibility

Staff/training
QMS
Equipment
Consumables
QA/QC testing

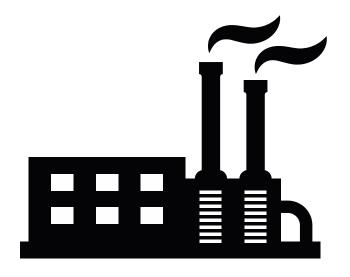


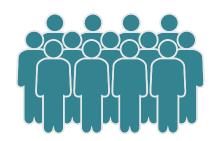


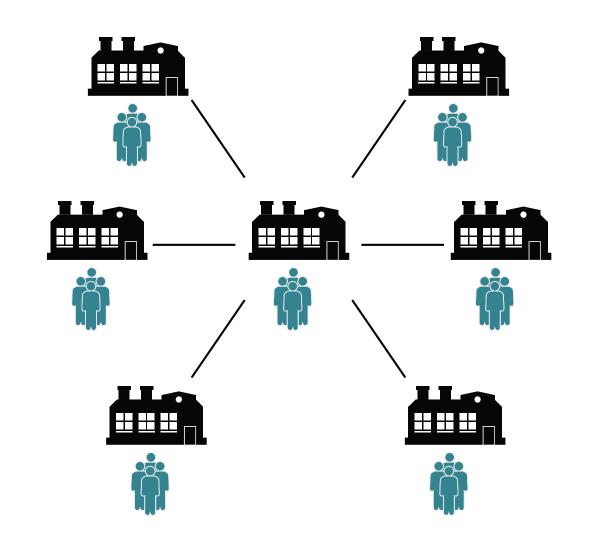


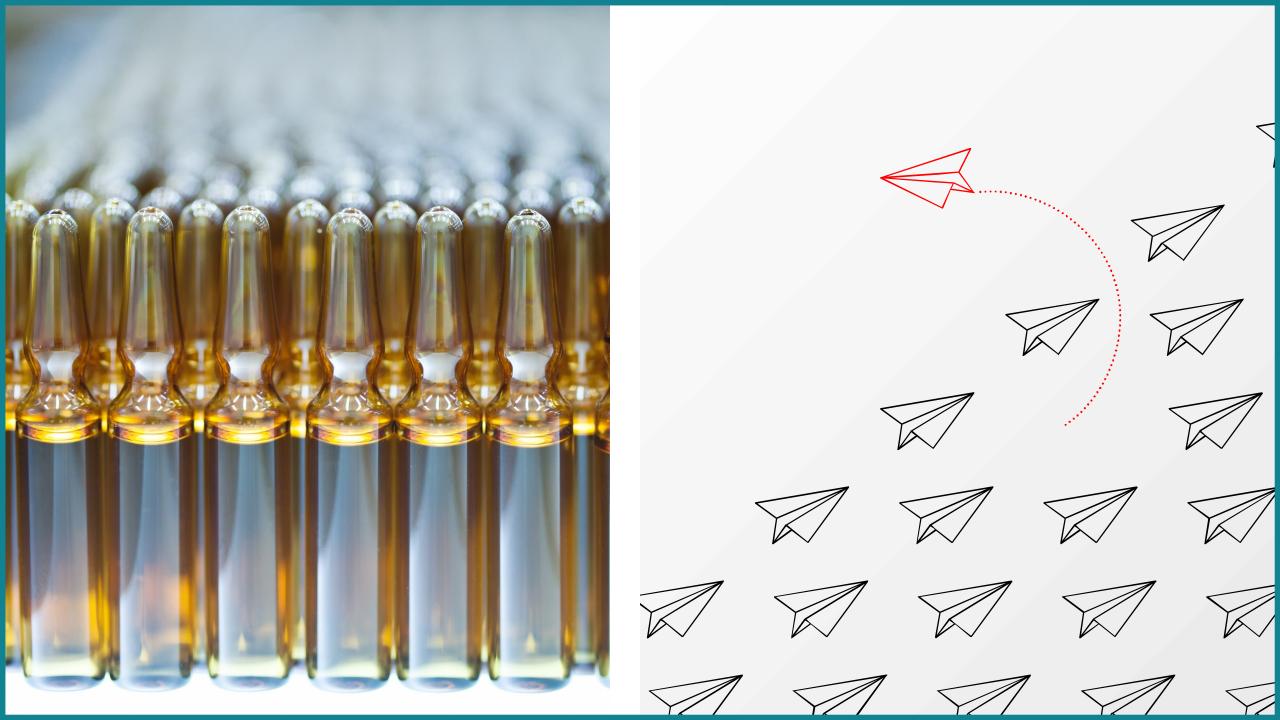


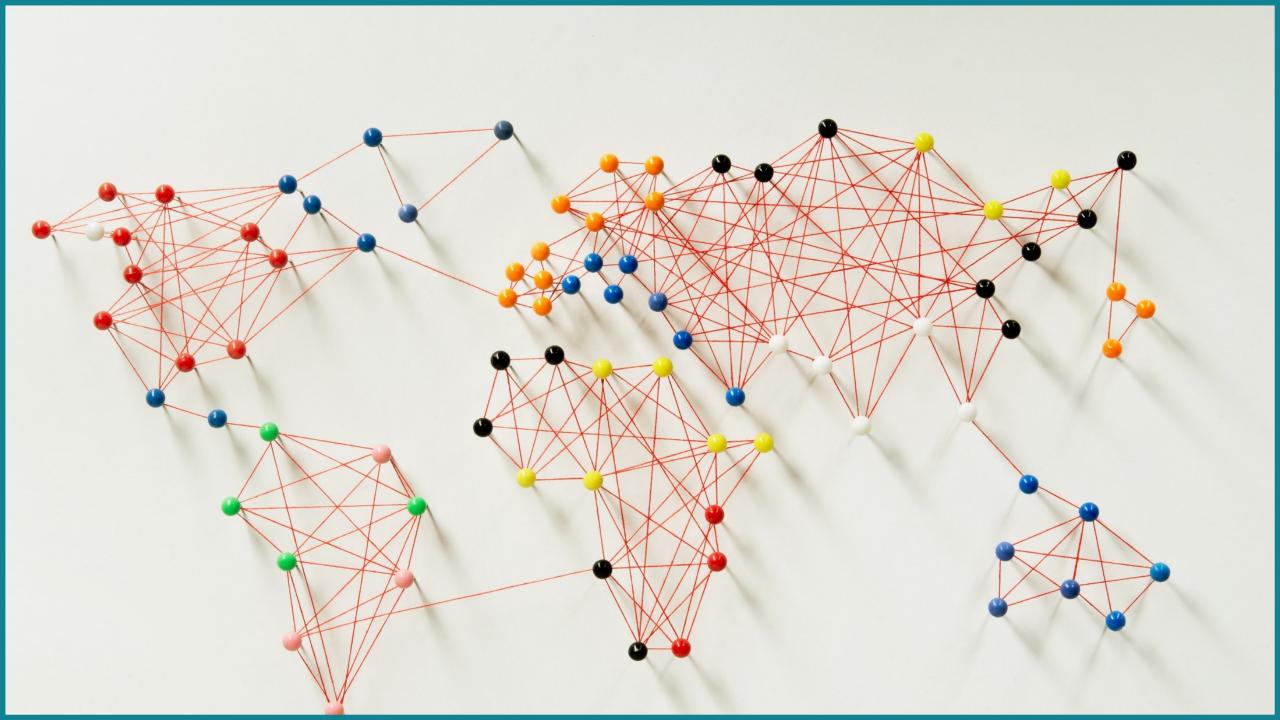
Licensing technology to regional facilities capable of cGMP, fill/finish labelling













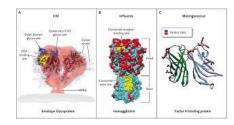
Clinically directed reverse vaccinology

Human Pathogen Challenge Models & Systems Biology

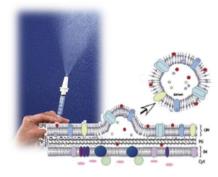








New Technologies & Clinical Trials











Human challenge studies

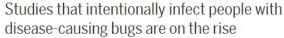
Academic networks to:

- Support, develop and advocate the use of Human Infection Challenge
- Improve understanding of infections and the diseases they cause
- Enhance the development of new/better vaccines/treatments, focus on LMIC.









By Jon Cohen | May. 18, 2016, 3:00 AM



An innovative approach: Passive Immunity

THE FIND

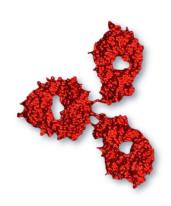
Multiple broadly protective antibodies

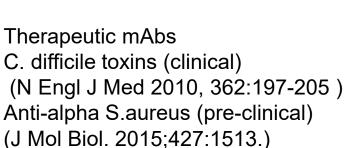
THE GOAL

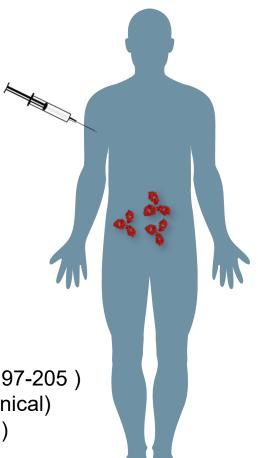
Elicit those antibodies through vaccination

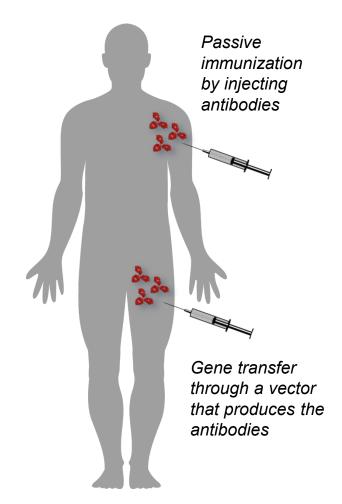
INTERIM STEPS

Prove concept through ...

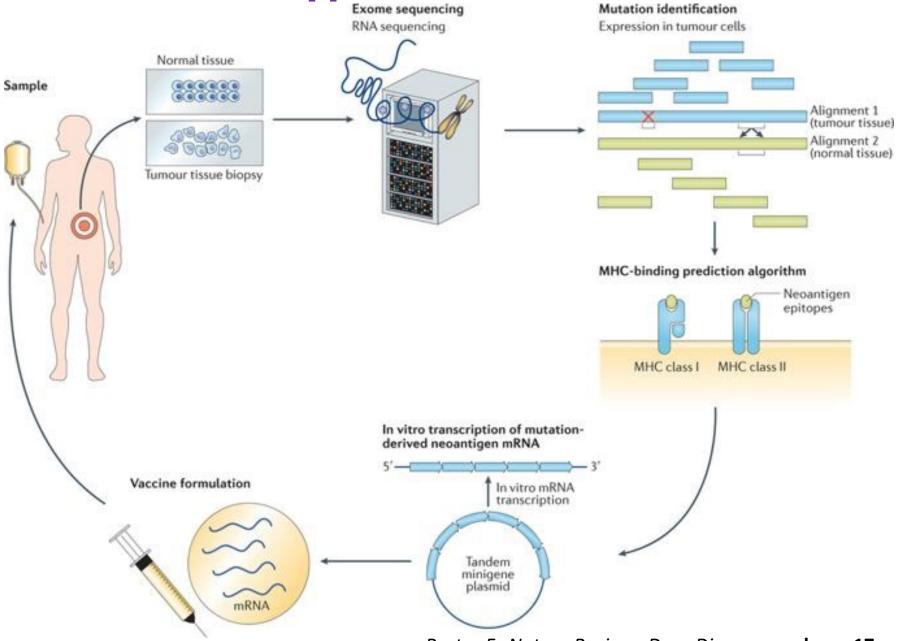




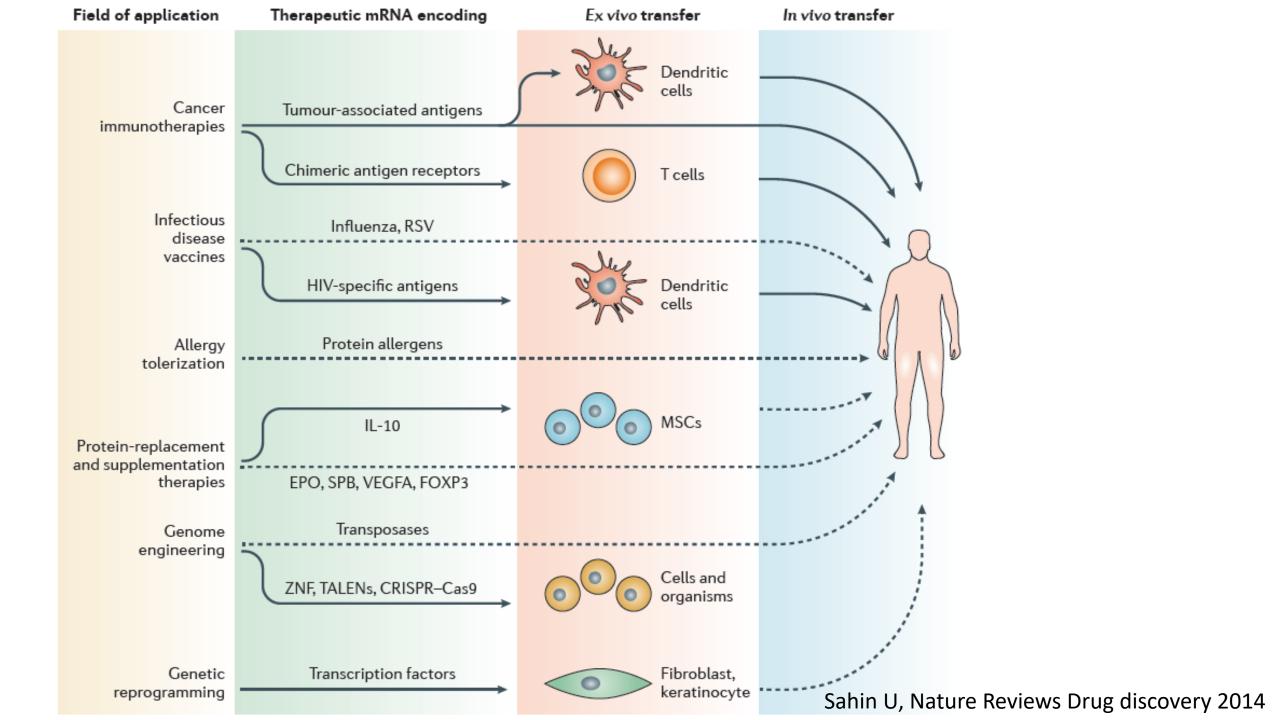




An innovative approach: Personalised Medicine



Pastor F,. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery volume 17, pages 751–767 (2018)



Thank you for your attention

Imperial College London



Child health in England falling behind other European countries



MP Chi Onwurah: "As an engineer, I was often the only Black person in the



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Future Vaccine Manufacturing Research (FVMR) Hub

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Benjamin Pierce