



Global progress in vaccine development



Helen McShane The Jenner Institute University of Oxford

helen.mcshane@ndm.ox.ac.uk



Vaccination

- The most cost-effective health intervention
 - -Smallpox
 - Poliomyelitis
- WHO's Expanded Programme on Immunisation
 - up to 95% of children vaccinated
 - BCG, DTP, polio, measles \pm hepatitis B
 - -HPV
 - Vaccines for cancer, Alzheimer's, addiction.



Basic Types of Vaccine





Missing Vaccines: The Big Three

•HIV / AIDS •TB •Malaria



Why so difficult?

- Pathogen diversity
- Infection is not protective
- Cellular immunity
- Immunological correlates
- Animal models
- Commercial market
- Cost



Progress is being made...



Malaria





Malaria A Complex Life Cycle

anopheles vertebrate host sporozoites mosquito Liver Stage liver erozoites **Blood Stage** RBC within mosquito gut

Mosquito Stage







The RTS,S Clinical Trials Partnership

• 31% efficacy against malaria in 6-12 week old infants





HIV/AIDS

Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV | 2011



Total: 34.0 million [31.4 million – 35.9 million]

1000



Vaccination with ALVAC and AIDSVAX to Prevent HIV-1 Infection in Thailand

Supachai Rerks-Ngarm, M.D., Punnee Pitisuttithum, M.D., D.T.M.H., Sorachai Nitayaphan, M.D., Ph.D., Jaranit Kaewkungwal, Ph.D., Joseph Chiu, M.D., Robert Paris, M.D., Nakorn Premsri, M.D., Chawetsan Namwat, M.D., Mark de Souza, Ph.D., Elizabeth Adams, M.D., Michael Benenson, M.D., Sanjay Gurunathan, M.D., Jim Tartaglia, Ph.D., John G. McNeil, M.D., Donald P. Francis, M.D., D.Sc., Donald Stablein, Ph.D., Deborah L. Birx, M.D., Supamit Chunsuttiwat, M.D., Chirasak Khamboonruang, M.D., Prasert Thongcharoen, M.D., Ph.D., Merlin L. Robb, M.D., Nelson L. Michael, M.D., Ph.D., Prayura Kunasol, M.D., and Jerome H. Kim, M.D., for the MOPH–TAVEG Investigators*



• 31% efficacy against HIV-1 acquisition.



Tuberculosis



CONSUMPTION IN EARLY STAGES CAN BE CURED

Take your case in time to a good physician or to a dispensary and you may be cured — DO NOT WAIT. Consumption is "caught" mainly through the spit of consumptives. Friends of Consumption — Dampness, Dirt, Darkness, Drink. Enemies of Consumption — Sun, Air, Good Food, Cleanliness. If you have tuberculosis do not give it to others by spitting; even if you have not, set a good example by refraining from a habit always dirty and often dangerous.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis

Of the Charily Organization Society

(By Courtesy of Siegel Cooper Co.)







Robert Koch



- 1882: Die aetiologie der Tuberculose
- 1890: 'The remedy'





RUL Tuberculosis





Disseminated (miliary) pulmonary TB





Plombage





Epidemiology of TB in 21st Century

- In 2011
 - 8.7 million new cases
 - -1.4 million deaths
- Resistance
 - MDR-TB
 - XDR-TB
 - TDR-TB
- Overlap with HIV epidemic
- Burden of latent infection



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Source: *Global Tuberculosis Report 2012*. WHO, 2012.





Countries with XDR-TB Confirmed cases





Based on information provided to WHO Stop TB Department 2007



Tuberculosis in humans





Bacille Calmette-Guerin

- Live attenuated Mycobacterium bovis
- First used in 1921 (per os)
- 2 big trials in 1950s:
 - UK (Copenhagen strain, highly effective)
 - US (Tice strain, no effect)





Efficacy of BCG

• Good

- Disseminated TB and TB meningitis

- Leprosy

- Bad
 - Lung disease at any age
 - Boosting (Rodrigues et al, Lancet 2005)





- •70 trials; spanning 46 years
- •Efficacy of 0% 80%
- •Average reduction in incidence of 50%
- •Latitude has major influence on efficacy
- •Some trials showing durability of protection



Why doesn't BCG work?

- Different strains of BCG
- Nutrition
- Exposure to environmental mycobacteria
 - Masking (Black et al, 2002)
 - Blocking (Brandt et al, 2002)



Other problems with BCG

- Safety in immuno-suppressed
- Contra-indicated in HIV-infected adults
- Risk of disseminated BCG disease in HIVinfected infants
- Change of WHO policy
- Relative balance of risks



Potential vaccine types

- Whole organism
 - Improved BCG
 - Attenuated M.tb

- Subunit choice of vector and antigen
 - DNA
 - Protein/adjuvant
 - Recombinant virus/bacteria



- Include BCG in new regime
- Needs to induce cellular immune response
- 3 possible strategies:
 - Enhance BCG with a subunit vaccine
 - Protein + adjuvant
 - Viral vector
 - Replace BCG with improved BCG / attenuated M. tb
 - Enhance an improved BCG



MVA85A

Modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA)

Poxvirus No replication in mammalian tissues Good T cell enhancing vector Excellent safety record

M.tb antigen 85A

Mycolyl transferase Major target antigen Protective in small animals In all environmental mycobacteria

Doesn't interfere with new diagnostic tests



BCG - MVA85A regimen



Summary of clinical trials with MVA85A since 2002





MVA85A can improve BCG induced protection in preclinical animal models



Verreck et al, PLoS ONE 2009



MVA85A is highly immunogenic in UK trials



McShane H et al, NM 2004



Beveridge N et al, EJI 2007



Minassian A et al, BMJ Open 2011











Infant Phase IIb efficacy trial

- Objectives:
 - Safety
 - Immunogenicity
 - Efficacy (against disease & infection)
 - Immune correlates
- Design:
 - BCG vaccinated infants in Worcester, South Africa
 - Randomised at 18-26 weeks to receive either:
 - MVA85A (1 x 10⁸pfu)
 - placebo (Candin)
 - Sample size = 2784 (1392/arm)
 - Cumulative TB incidence of 3%
 - 90% power to detect 60% improvement over BCG alone
- Status
 - Fully enrolled
 - 2 DSMB reviews
 - Due to unblind in Q1 2013





Progress

- 14 vaccines evaluated in clinical trials
- Two vaccines being evaluated in efficacy trials
- No immunopathology or other safety issues identified in any clinical trials to date



Challenges

- No immunological correlate
- No validated animal models
- Difficulty with end-points
- Finite capacity to do efficacy testing







Acknowledgements



NIVERSI

EIKH ANTA









WIV-ISP, Brussels, Belgium

010





Funders and partners







Oxford Emergent Tuberculosis Consortium

European Commission





Study participants