



**Innovative Medicines Initiative** 

#### **Zoonoses Anticipation and Preparedness Initiative**

Jean-Christophe Audonnet DVM, Ph.D. Vaccines R&D, Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health France ZAPI IMI Project Coordinator

ZAPI modular vaccine design approach as an answer to pandemics / panzootics threats



Pandemics! A One Health view of Emerging Infectious Diseases H4A CWG & STAR-IDAZ Webinar, June 30th, 2020





#### **Facing pandemics or panzootics**



- One cannot predict where exactly and to which target species an emerging / re-emerging virus will trigger the next pandemic or pan-epizootic event.
- All outbreaks in humans and veterinary species in the past 20 years (SARS-CoV, Ebola, MERS-CoV, H1N1, WNV, BTV-8, BTV-1, Schmallenberg virus) have occurred unexpectedly and as full surprises regarding time and location.
- But we can have good guesses on the most likely suspects: contact, air transmission insect-borne
  Paramyxoviruses Bunyaviruses RVFV
  Orthomyxoviruses Orbiviruses BTV, AHSV
  Coronaviruses Flaviviruses WNV







The only way to face unexpected viral outbreaks is to develop our capacity to execute an « <u>immediate and decisive</u> <u>intervention »</u>.

This strategy raises a dilemma for industrial manufacturing of (human or veterinary) vaccines:

- How to react very fast and:
  - not chasing false alerts for « non events » / self-resolving outbreaks
  - avoiding to invest huge levels of resources with high risk to fail
- How to addresse exponential needs while manufacturing capacity increase can only be « low arithmetics » (2x or 3x)









Even for veterinary vaccines, developing new vaccines is a very long process (ethical need to validate safety and efficacy and development process) based on years of work.

**3 different time periods for a vaccine development:** 

- Scientific time
- Technical & Industrial time
- Regulatory / Registration time

Can we decrease these 3 timelines to be effective against outbreaks that spread around the world in a few months?









Need to shorten timelines for:

- Scientific time
  - Faster and faster today
- Technical & industrial time (<u>capability & capacity</u>)
  - « Industrial vaccine » by design approach = <u>ZAPI core objective</u>
- Regulatory / registration time?
  - Lowering requirements shall be in line with societal and technical adaptation (use of safe and sustainable vaccines by design)
  - Moving from Risk / benefit balance to a Benefit / risk balance









## Key drivers for the ZAPI vaccine design and surge capacity manufacturing approach:

- Flexible platform fitting with all potential viral vaccine targets
- Lean and sustainable manufacturing platform
- Simple, **portable** technologies, available worldwide
- No bottlenecks for manufacturing raw materials or key ingredients
- Very rapid cycle time (including *in vitro* QC)
- Thermostable vaccines for easy distribution and supply chain in LMIC

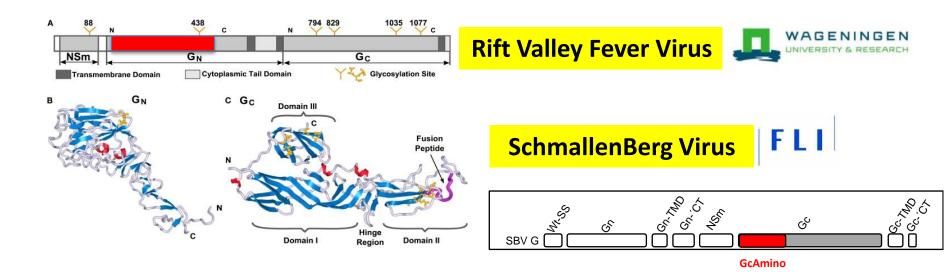
#### ZAPI demonstration project using 3 zoonotic viral prototypes





# **1.** Can we identify immunogenic subunit domains ?





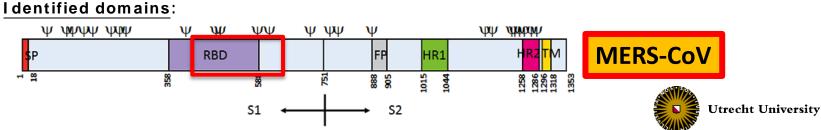


Figure 1. Schematic representation of MERS-CoV S protein. The signal peptide (SP), receptor binding domain (RBD), fusion peptide (FP), heptad repeat region (HR) and transmembrane domain (TM) are indicated. The RBD of MERS CoV has been mapped based on the predicted location and structure of the RBD of two other *Betacoronavirus*, MHV and SARS-CoV using ClustalW<sup>1</sup>. The other domains are assigned using prediction software as listed above.

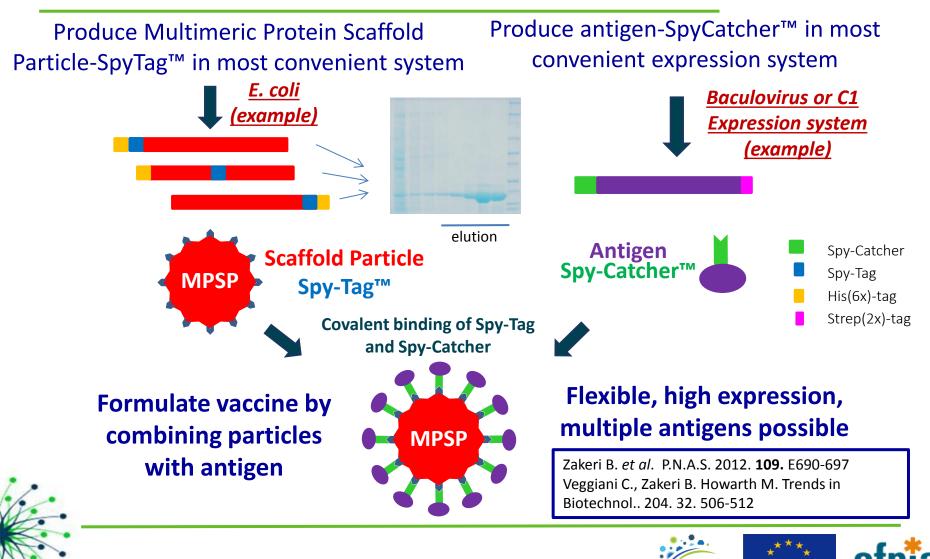




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# 2. Modular scaffold system with bacterial superglue





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#### ZAPI modular vaccines efficacy in target species (1)



### Comparison of RVFV Gn subunit coupled to 3 different MPSPs (sheep target species)

Immunization of sheep with adjuvanted MPSP complexes. All 3 prototype vaccines were able to induce full clinical protection and protection against viremia (sterile immunity / DIVA capability) against a severe RVFV challenge. *Manuscript in preparation (Wichgers-Schreur P. et al)* 

## SBV Gc subunit coupled to Aldolase MPSP (cattle target species)

Immunization of cattle with adjuvanted MPSP complex. Full clinical protection and protection against viremia (sterile immunity / DIVA capability) against SBV challenge. *Manuscript in preparation (Aebischer A. et al)* 





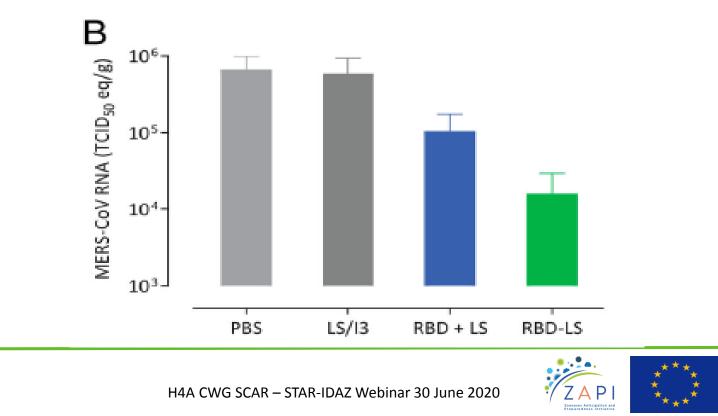


#### ZAPI modular vaccines efficacy in target species (2)



**MERS-CoV RBD subunit coupled to Lumazine-Synthase MPSP (rabbit model)** Very good protection against viral load after intranasal MERS-CoV challenge. <u>Demonstration of better immunogenicity for the MPSP complex</u> compared to the mixture of uncoupled MPSP and subunit.

Okba N. et al. Emerging Microbes & Infections. 2020.9. <u>https://doi.org/10/1080/22221751.2020.1760735</u>







#### **1. Scientific timeline**

#### Accelerated definition of immunogen subunit (few days)

- NexGen sequencing technologies
- in silico screening
- Global knowledge on most suspected viral families
- Learnings from veterinary vaccines

#### Establishment of pertinent animal model (timeline ?)







**ZAPI** methodology for shortening timelines



#### 2. Technical / industrial timeline

Use of robust expression platform with:

• very high yields / short cycle time

limited impact on manufacturing plant footprint and other vaccines in production

very large number of doses in a few months...

no need for highly specialized site and technical staff







#### **ZAPI** methodology for shortening timelines



#### **3. Regulatory timeline decrease based on:**

- Quality by Design
- Use of an Established Platform

Vaccine final product inherently safe (target species, environment) Consistent and robust manufacturing process

- No risk of viral contaminants
- Biophysical criteria used to characterize AI and FP

Platform Master File concept allows now and accelerated licensing procedure (EMA Guidelines for human products published, parallel testing at OMCLs for batch release (EDQM Guidelines published).



→ New « fast-track process » based on SARS-CoV-2 vaccines learnings?)







### **Zoonoses Anticipation and Preparedness Initiative**



### Thank you for your attention



Preparedness Initiative

This research was performed as part of the Zoonoses Anticipation and Preparedness Initiative (ZAPI project; IMI Grant Agreement n°115760), with the assistance and financial support of IMI and the European Commission, and in-kind contributions from EFPIA partners



