

ILIAD[®]
BIOTECHNOLOGIES

CHAMPION-1 STUDY

BPZE1, an intranasal live attenuated pertussis vaccine, evaluated in a *Bordetella pertussis* challenge study in healthy adults: a phase 2b, randomized, placebo-controlled study

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OCTOBER 19, 2023

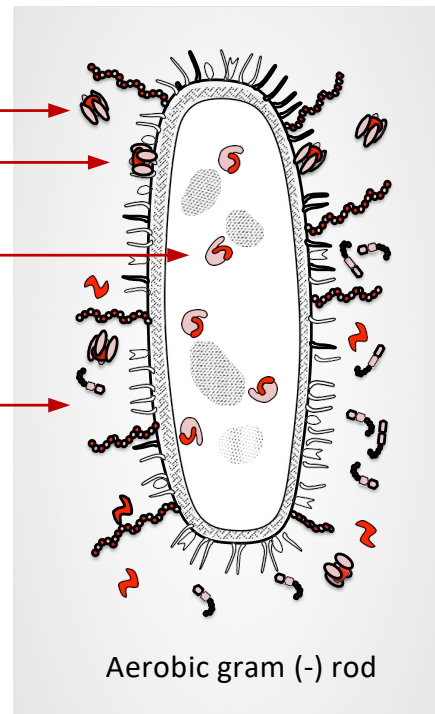
BPZE1: LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE DESIGNED TO REDUCE TRANSMISSION AND PROVIDE SYSTEMIC PROTECTION

- BPZE1, a live attenuated intranasal vaccine, is designed to stop infection and reduce transmission
- BPZE1 is *B. pertussis* Tohama I strain with 3 genetic mutations to safely induce immunity (similar to wild-type exposure)

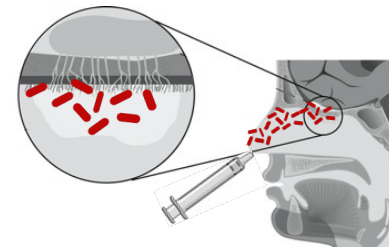
PT—Pertussis Toxin
Mutations create
enzymatically inactive PT

DNT—Dermonecrotic Toxin
Removed via allelic
exchange

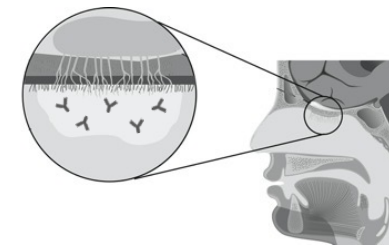
TCT—Tracheal Cytotoxin
Gene replaced – reduces TCT
release to <1%



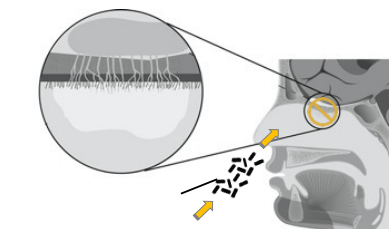
Aerobic gram (-) rod



1. Nasal vaccination
with BPZE1 using
VaxINator



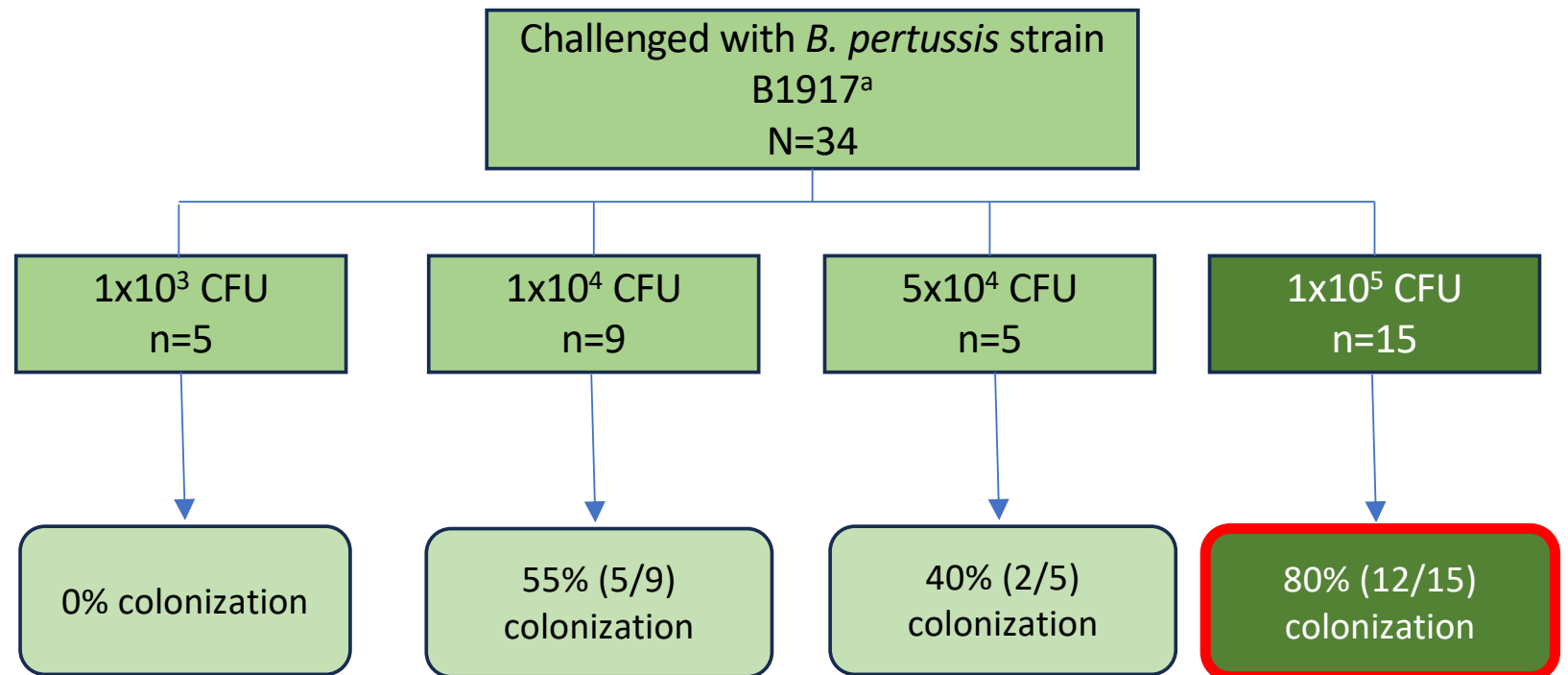
2. BPZE1 stimulates
mucosal and
systemic immunity



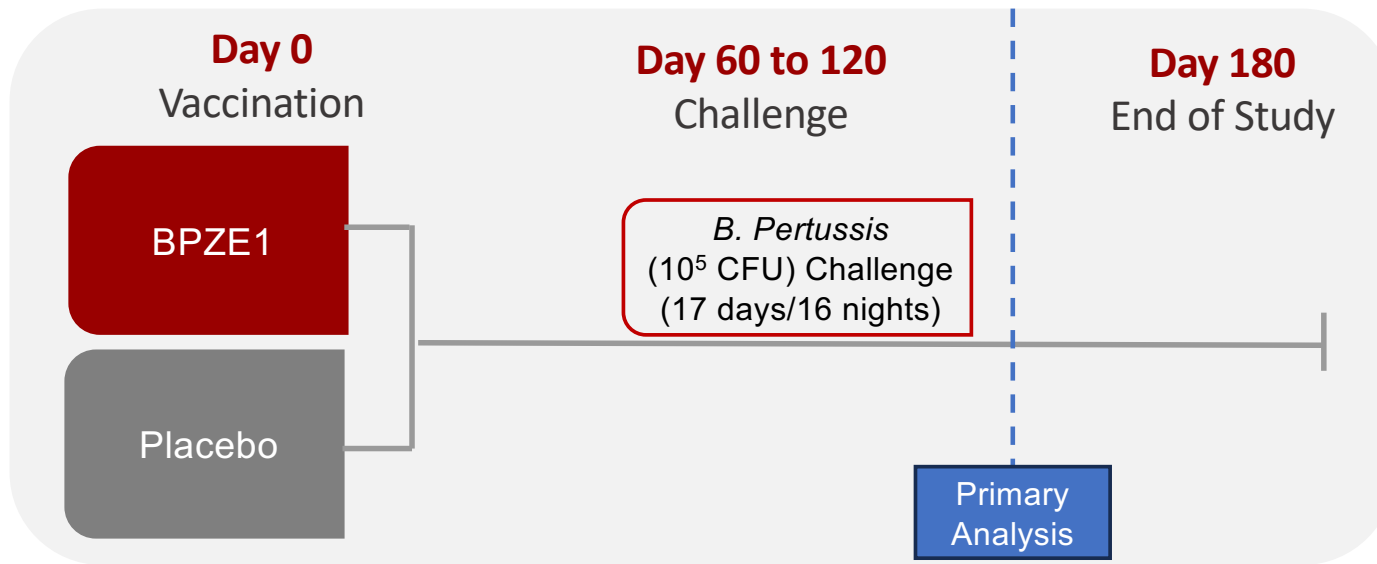
3. *B. pertussis* transmission
interrupted at mucosal
barrier^a

PERISCOPE HUMAN CHALLENGE MODEL

- PERISCOPE is a European consortium to accelerate development of new pertussis vaccines
- Primary objective: To determine inoculum dose to colonize at least 70% of challenged volunteers without *B. pertussis* disease
- Established challenge inoculum of 10^5 CFU of virulent *B. pertussis* strain B1917



CHAMPION-1 (IB-202P) STUDY DESIGN & ANALYSIS SETS



Key Inclusion Criteria

18-50 years old

Non-smoker at time of enrollment

Stable health status

Key Exclusion Criteria

Anti-PT IgG >20 IU/mL

Anti-PRN IgG >30 IU/mL

- 141 participants screened
- 53 participants randomized and vaccinated (Intent-to-Treat)
- 45 participants challenged and evaluable (Modified Intent-to-Treat)
- 36 participants challenged and evaluable with an adequate challenge inoculum of $\geq 5 \times 10^4$ CFU *B. pertussis* (Per-Protocol Adequate Challenge Inoculum)
 - Prespecified sensitivity analysis for primary endpoint

CLINICAL PROTOCOL ENDPOINTS

SAFETY

Reactogenicity
Unsolicited AEs
Safety Labs
Vitals/Physical Exam

SYSTEMIC IMMUNITY

IgA and IgG WCE
Individual IgG antigens (PT, PRN, FHA)
Individual IgA antigens (PT, PRN, FHA)



COLONIZATION

1° - No colonization on Challenge
Days C9, C11 and C14 following
virulent challenge as determined
by nasal wash culture

Colony counts from nasal wash
culture

NASAL IMMUNITY

S-IgA WCE
Individual S-IgA antigens
(PT, PRN, FHA, FIM2/3)



B. pertussis whole cell extract (WCE), pertussis toxin (PT), filamentous hemagglutinin antigen (FHA), and pertactin (PRN)

DEMOGRAPHICS

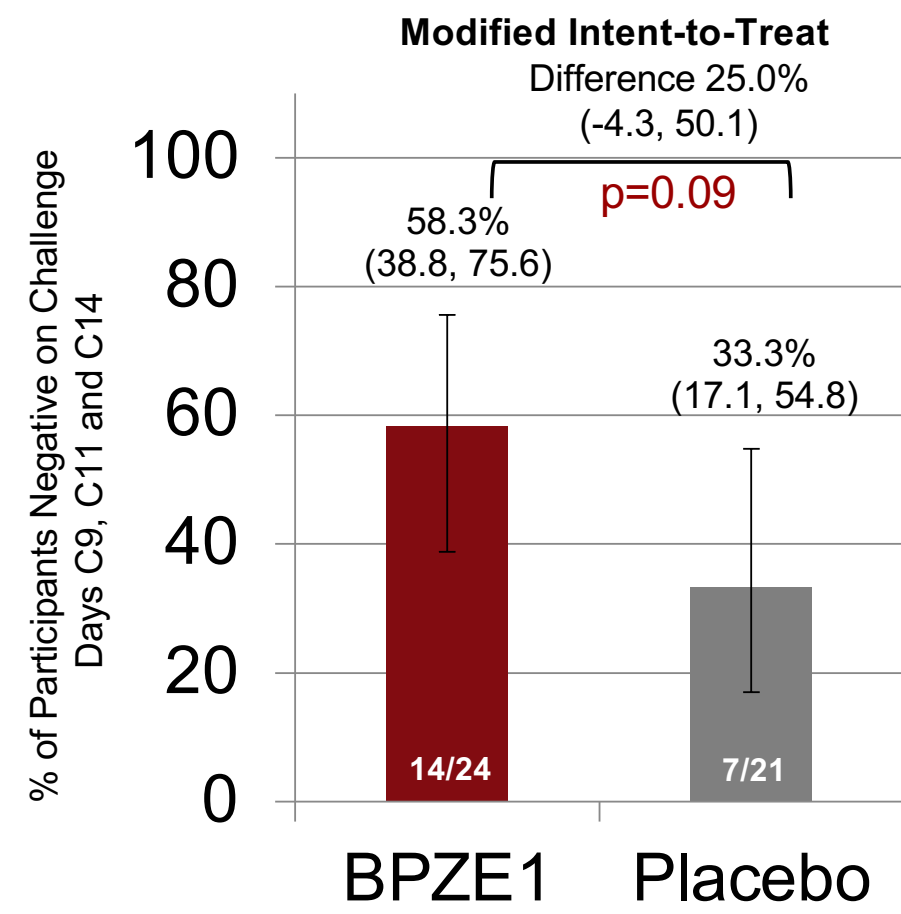
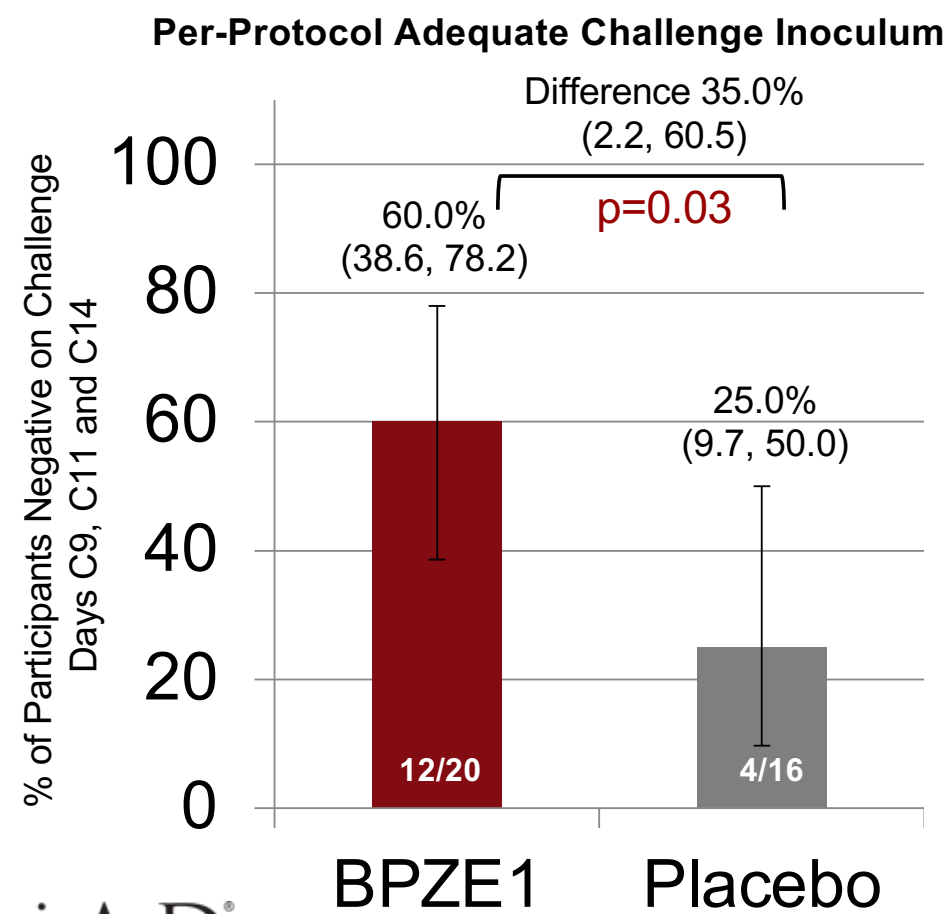
- Demographics were similar between the BPZE1 and placebo groups

	BPZE1 n=26	Placebo n=27	Total N=53
Age, years, mean (\pm SD)	29.3 (7.8)	31.4 (9.2)	30.4 (8.5)
Male, n (%)	12 (46.2)	14 (51.9)	26 (49.1)
Race, n (%)			
White	22 (84.6)	20 (74.1)	42 (79.2)
Black	3 (11.5)	3 (11.1)	6 (11.3)
Asian	1 (3.8)	4 (14.8)	5 (9.4)
Baseline Weight, kg, mean (\pm SD)	74.9 (17.3)	74.5 (12.2)	74.7 (14.8)
BMI, kg/m ² , mean (\pm SD)	25.3 (4.5)	25.5 (3.8)	25.4 (4.1)

BMI=body mass index; kg=kilogram; m=meter

PRIMARY ENDPOINT- PROTECTION FROM COLONIZATION*

- Primary endpoint met in prespecified sensitivity analysis of BPZE1- compared with placebo- vaccinated participants who received an adequate virulent *B. pertussis* challenge dose (p=0.03)
- Primary endpoint showed comparable trends in the mITT participants (p=0.09)



PROTECTION FROM COLONIZATION - CHALLENGE DAYS C9, C11, C14

- Challenge Days C9, C11 and C14 each showed BPZE1 protection from colonization (nominal $p < 0.05$) in the mITT and Per-protocol Adequate Inoculum analysis sets

	Per Protocol Adequate Inoculum				Modified Intent-to-Treat			
Visit	BPZE1, n (%) (n=20)	Placebo, n (%) (n=16)	Difference (95% CI) ^b	p-value ^c	BPZE1, n (%) (n=24)	Placebo, n (%) (n=21)	Difference (95% CI) ^b	p-value ^c
Challenge Day C9	13 (65.0%)	4 (25.0%)	40.0% (7.0, 64.7)	0.02	15 (62.5%)	7 (33.3%)	29.2% (-0.24, 53.8)	0.05
Challenge Day C11	13 (65.0%)	4 (25.0%)	40.0% (7.0, 64.7)	0.02	15 (65.2%)	7 (33.3%)	31.9% (2.2, 56.3)	0.03
Challenge Day C14	14 (70.0%)	4 (25.0%)	45.0% (12.0, 68.8)	0.006	16 (69.6%)	7 (33.3%)	36.2% (6.5, 59.9)	0.02
Challenge Day C16 ^a	19 (95.0%)	11 (68.8%)	26.3% (-0.6, 49.1)	0.07	21 (91.3%)	15 (71.4%)	19.9% (-4.3, 41.2)	0.13
Challenge Day C28	19 (100%)	14 (100%)	0	NA	22 (100%)	19 (100%)	0	NA

^a Initiated azithromycin after culture on Challenge Day C14.

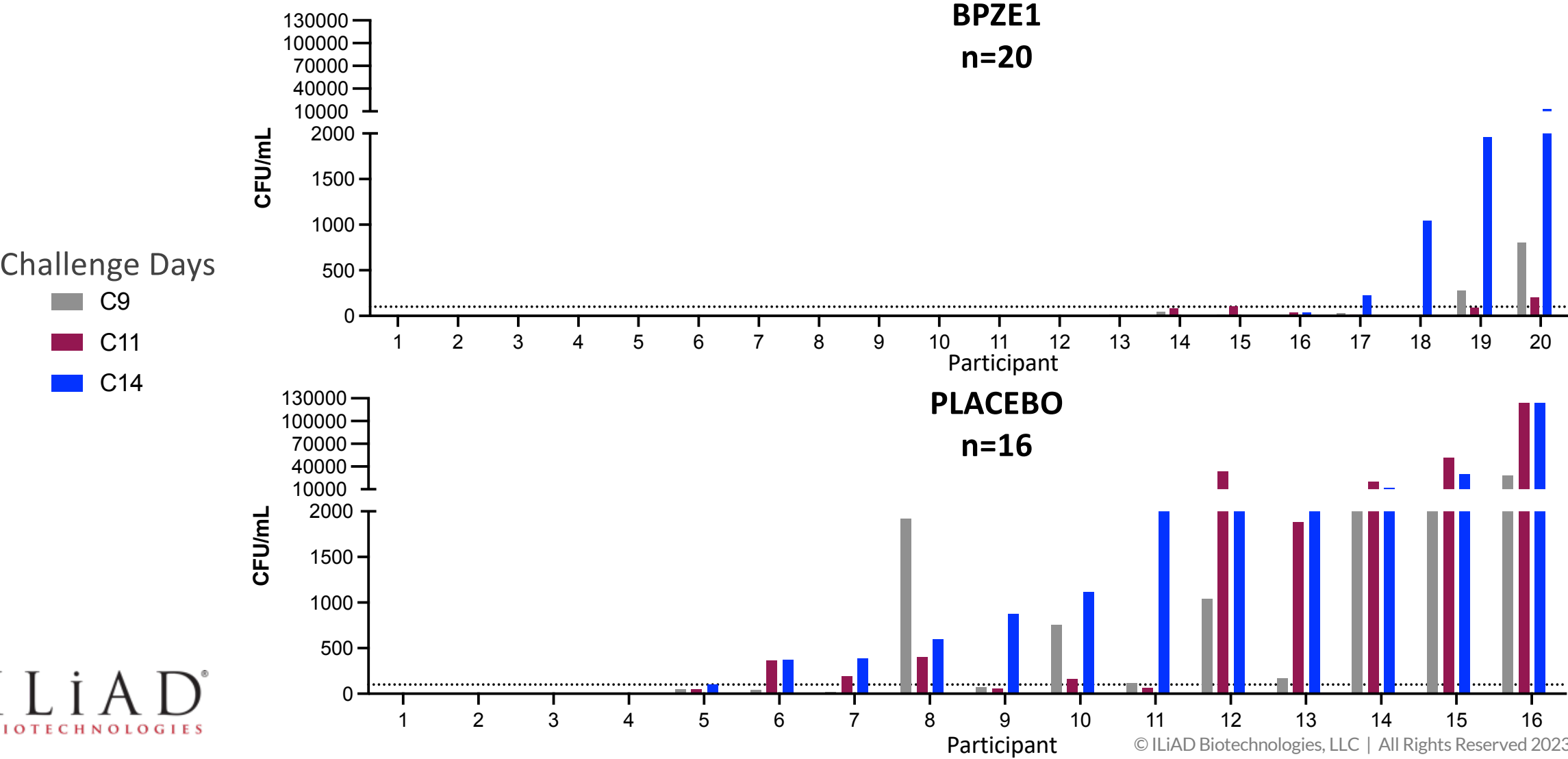
^b 95% CI calculated by Agresti-Caffo method.

^c p-value derived from likelihood ratio chi-square test (if expected cell counts ≥ 5) or Fisher’s exact test (if expected cell count < 5); Placebo reference.

INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPANT *B. PERTUSSIS* CFU FROM NASAL WASH

PER-PROTOCOL ADEQUATE INOCULUM ANALYSIS SET

- 80% of BPZE1-vaccinated participants were protected from colonization >100 CFU/mL compared with 31% of placebo participants



BPZE1 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED *B. PERTUSSIS* BURDEN

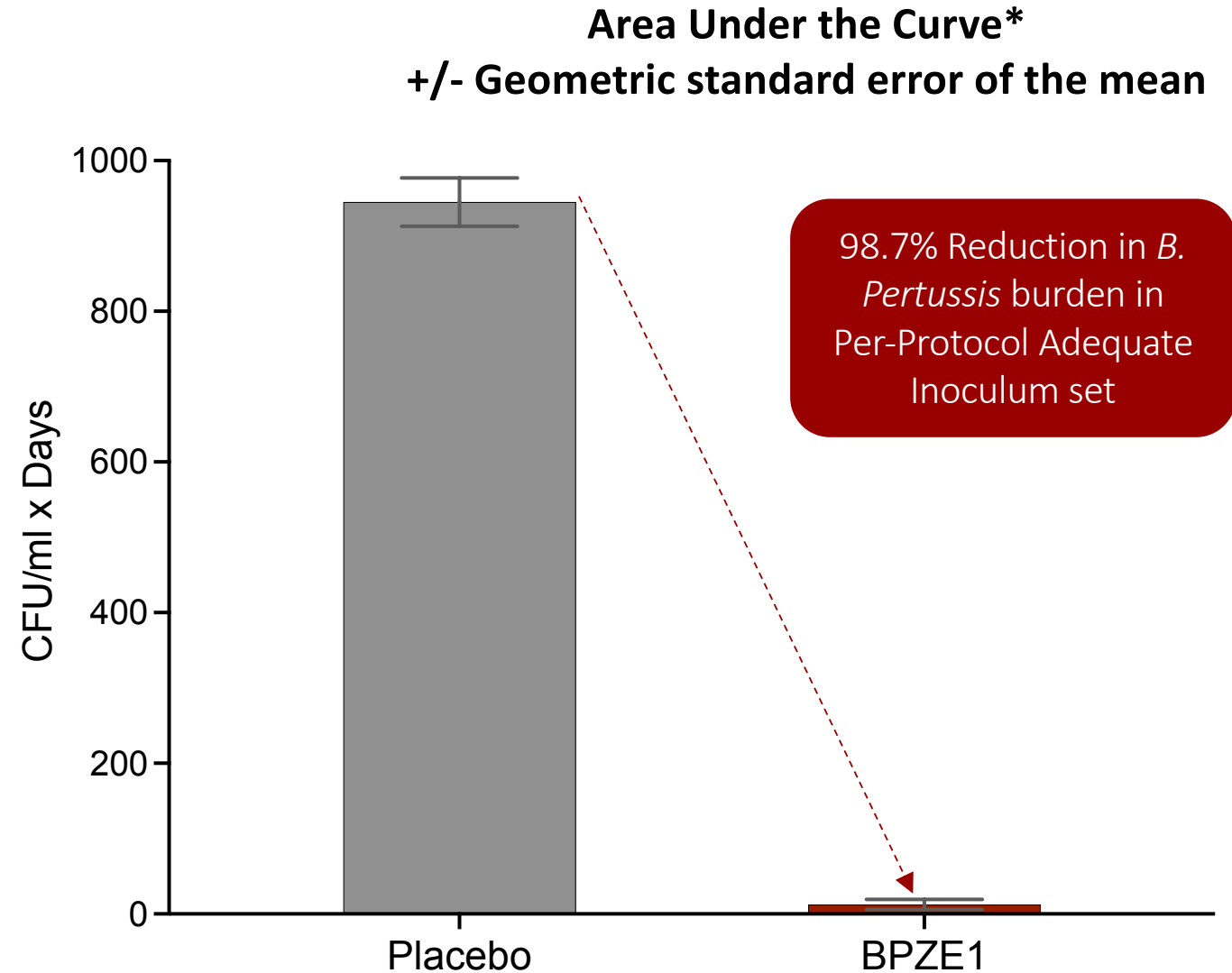
POST HOC ANALYSIS

Per-protocol Adequate Inoculum

- BPZE1-vaccinated participants had a **98.7%** reduction vs placebo

Modified Intent-to-Treat

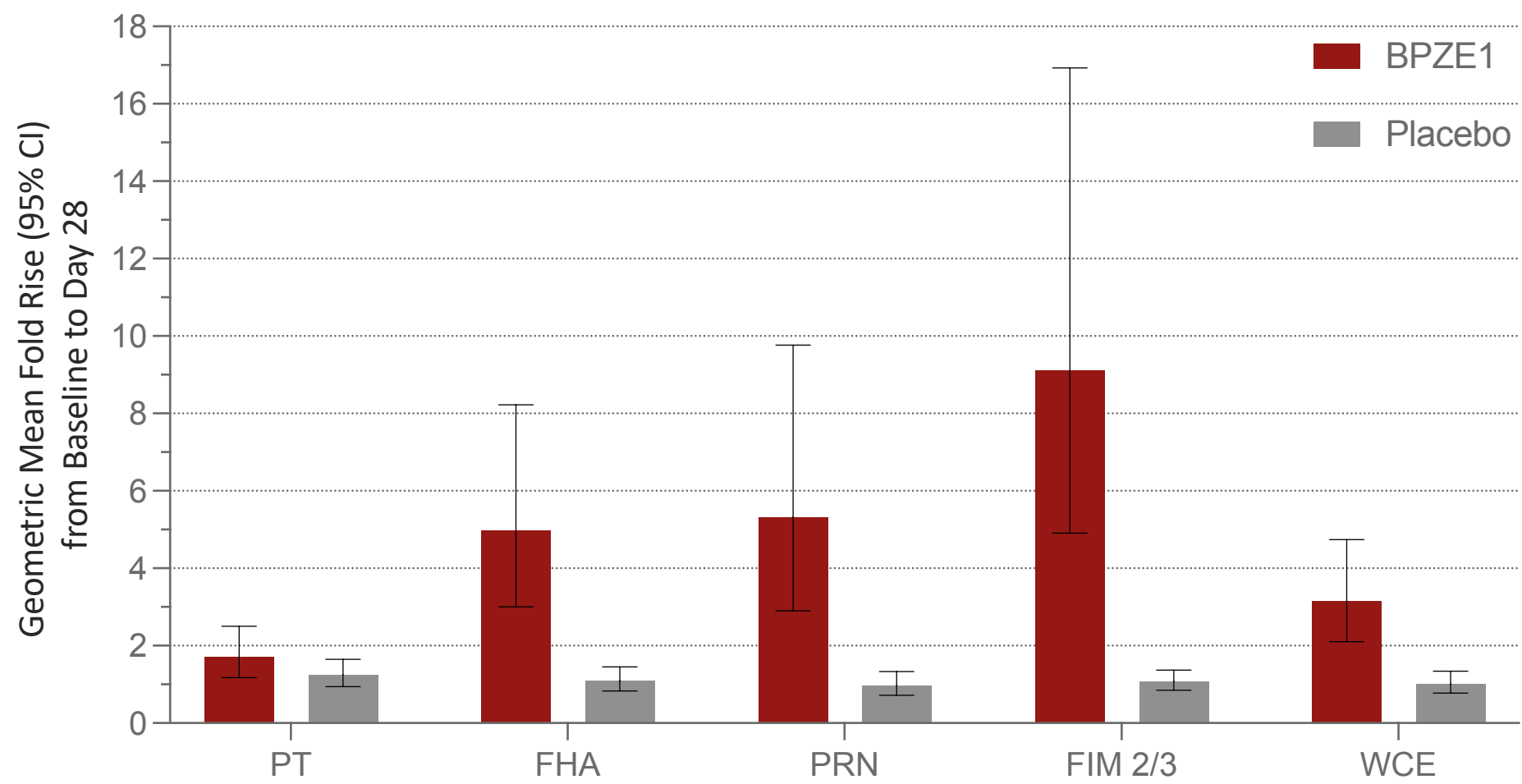
- BPZE1-vaccinated participants had a **97.1%** reduction vs placebo



NASAL MUCOSAL S-IGA (NORMALIZED) IMMUNOGENICITY

ITT ANALYSIS SET

- Robust nasal mucosal immunological response

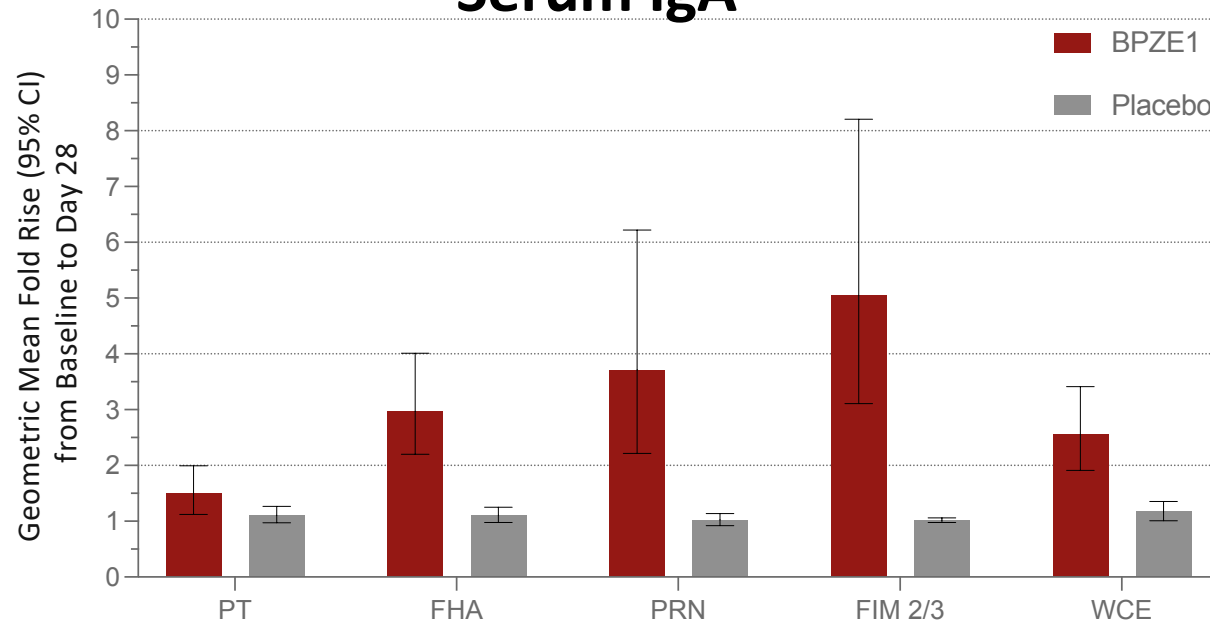


SERUM IGA AND IGG IMMUNOGENICITY

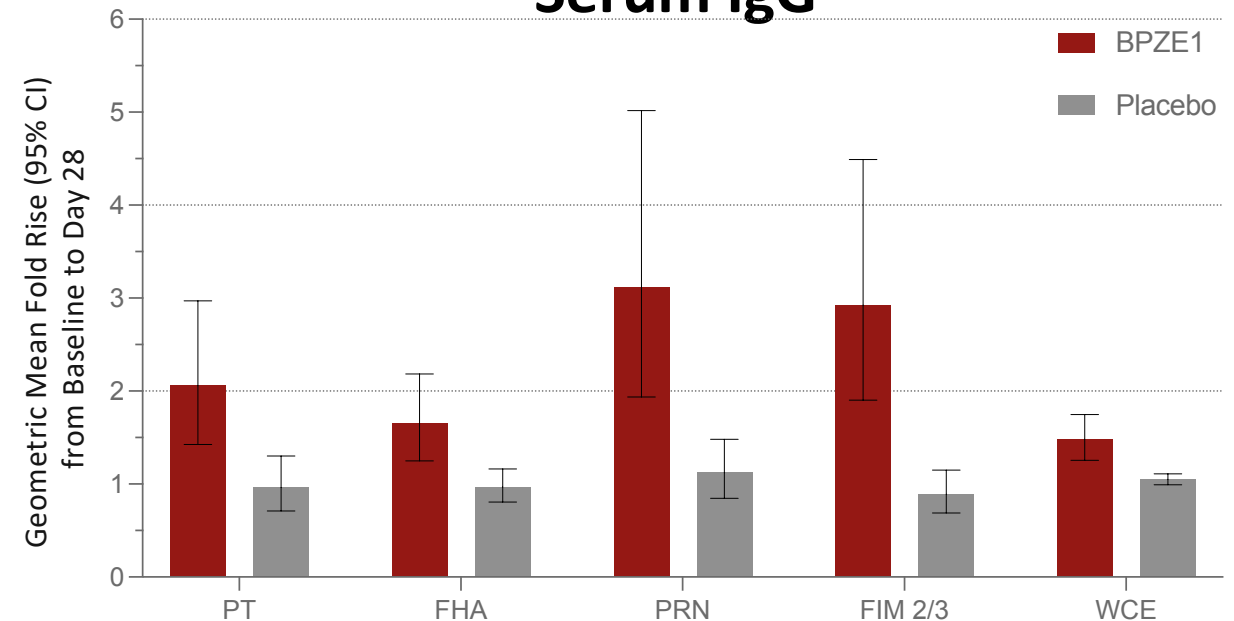
ITT ANALYSIS SET

- Robust immunological response in serum

Serum IgA



Serum IgG



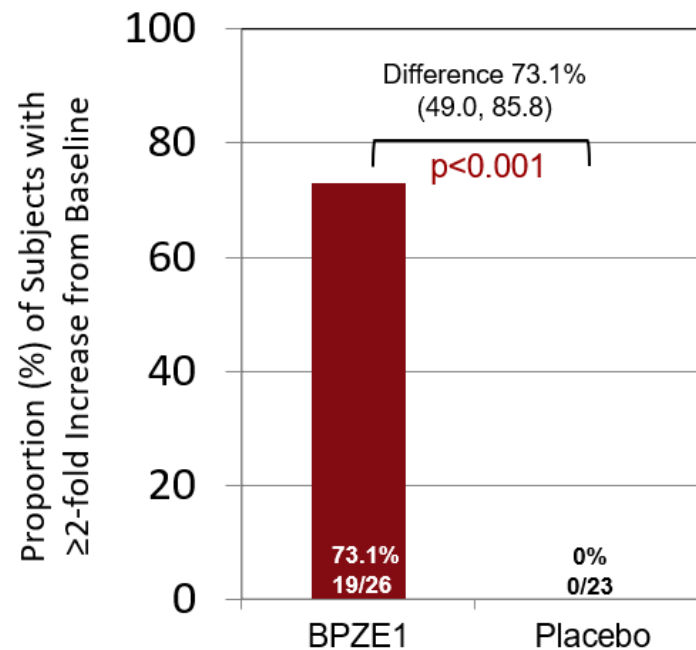
- Seropositive response confirmed using the Ward criterion^a
 - 85% of BPZE1-vaccinated participants had ≥ 2 -fold increases in at least 2 antigen-specific (i.e., anti-PT, anti-FHA, anti-PRN and/or anti-FIM2/3) IgG and/or IgA titers from baseline to Day 28, as compared with 20% of placebo participants

SERUM BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITY

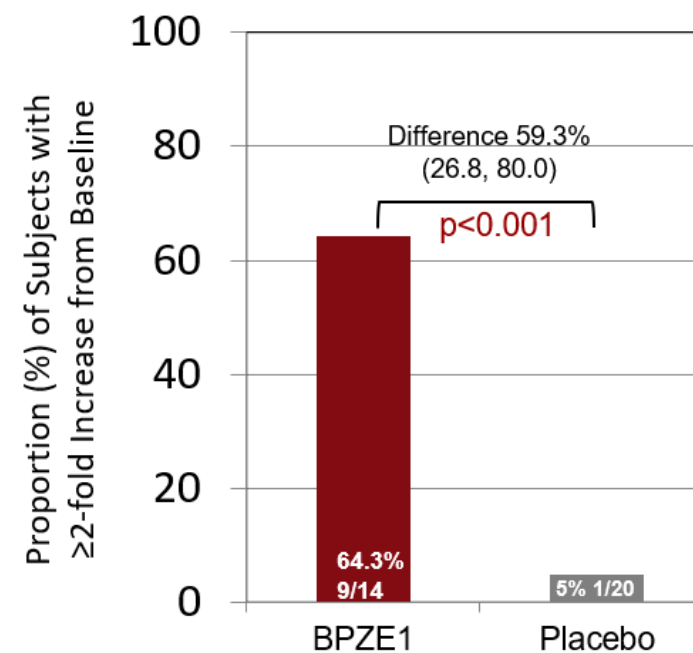
ITT ANALYSIS SET

- BPZE1 demonstrated serum bactericidal activity
 - Against PRN- strain: 73.1% of BPZE1 participants had ≥ 2 -fold SBA response with 3.9x GMFR
 - Against PRN+ strain: 64.3% of BPZE1 participants had ≥ 2 -fold SBA response with 3.6x GMFR
 - For participants that colonized, a ≥ 2 -fold SBA response was observed indicative of systemic immunity

PRN- strain in SBA Assay



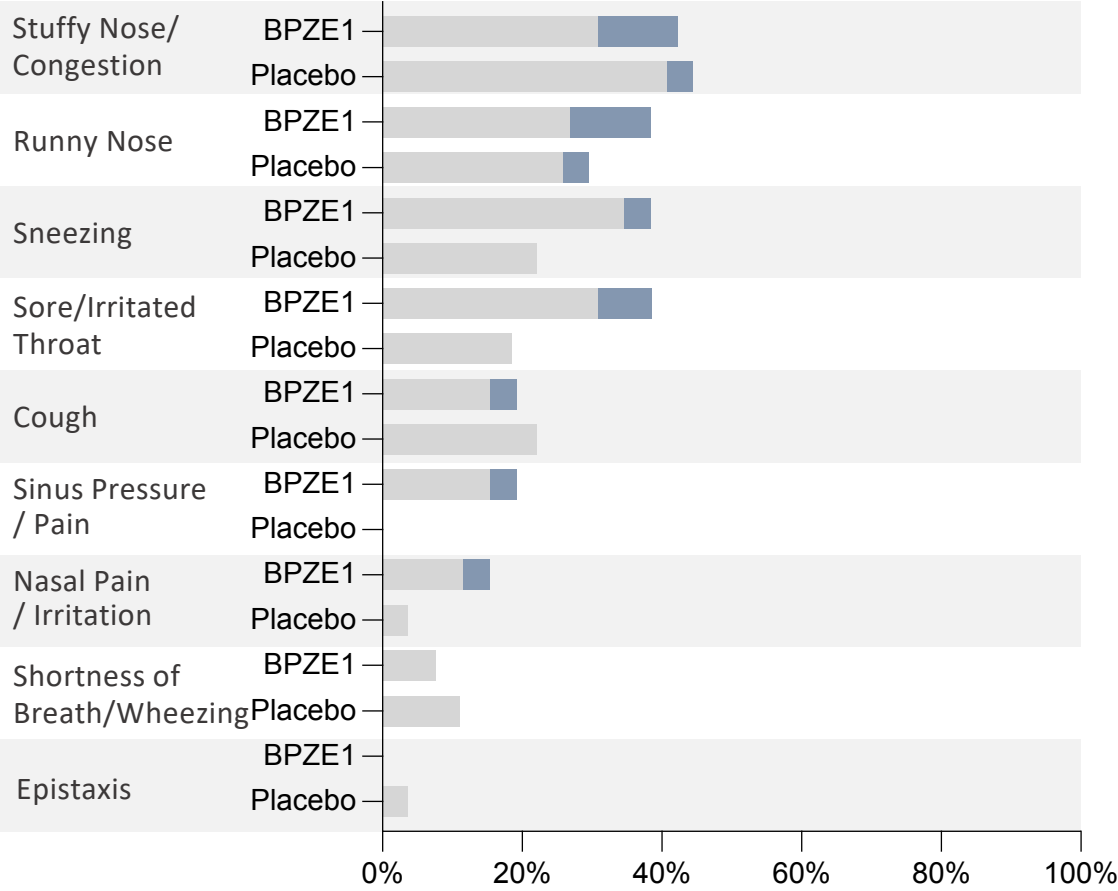
PRN+ strain in SBA Assay



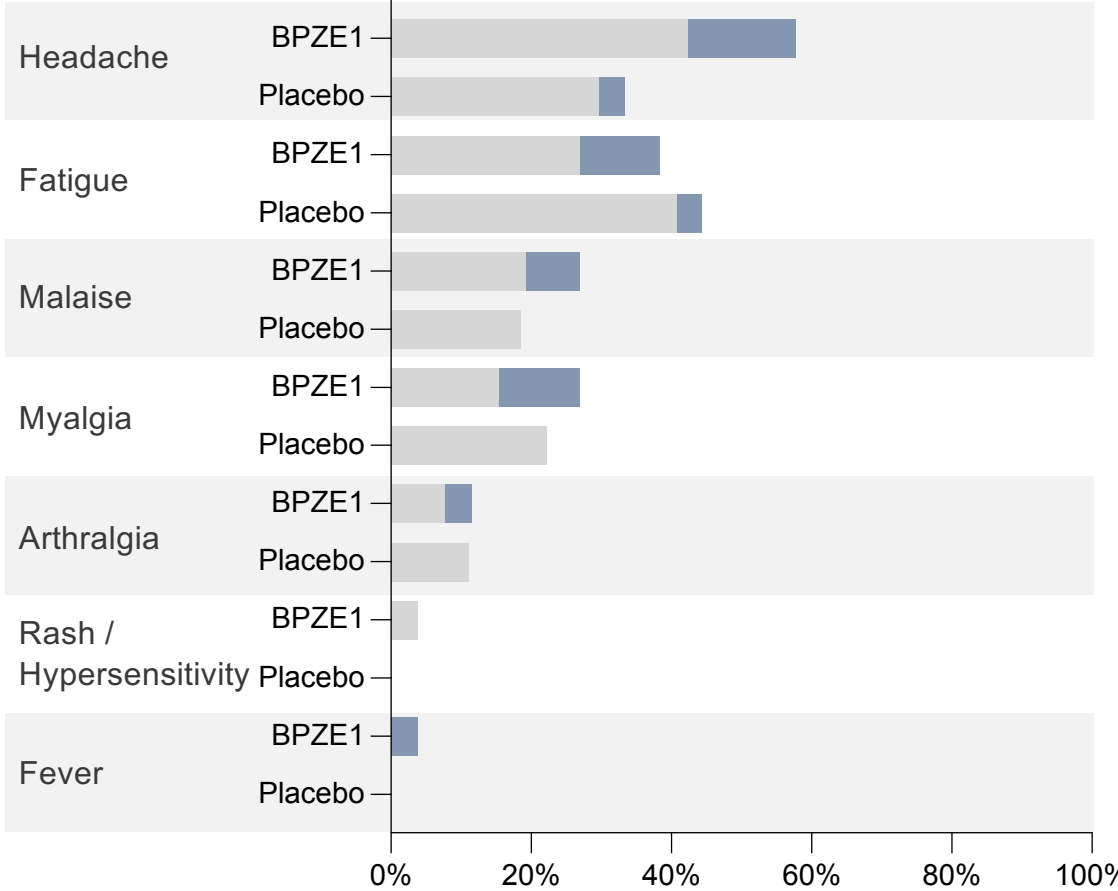
REACTOGENICITY OVER 7 DAYS POST VACCINATION

- No severe (Grade 3) reactogenicity events were reported

Nasal/Respiratory



Systemic



UNSOLICITED ADVERSE EVENTS

- BPZE1 was well-tolerated and safe
- Similar safety profiles between BPZE1 and placebo groups

	BPZE1 n=26 n (%)	Placebo n=27 n (%)	Total N=53 n (%)
Death	0	0	0
SAEs	0	0	0
AEs leading to discontinuation	0	1 (3.7)	1 (1.9)
AE of special interest (COVID-19)	0	1 (3.7)	1 (1.9)
Any TEAEs	22 (84.6)	19 (70.4)	41 (77.4)
Through 28 days following vaccination	7 (26.9)	9 (33.3)	16 (30.2)
Through 28 days following challenge	20 (76.9)	16 (59.3)	36 (67.9)
Related	4 (15.4)	8 (29.6)	12 (22.6)
Vaccination	1 (3.8)	1 (3.7)	2 (3.8)
Mucosal atomization device	0	0	0
Challenge ^a	3 (11.5)	7 (25.9)	10 (18.9)

AE=adverse event; MAD=mucosal atomization device; SAE=serious adverse event; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event

^a AEs were *B. pertussis* culture positive on Challenge Day 16.



CONCLUSIONS

- Study IB-202P met the primary endpoint in pre-specified sensitivity analysis of participants who received adequate virulent *B. pertussis* challenge inoculum ($p=0.03$)
 - Primary endpoint showed comparable trends in mITT participants
- 98.7% reduction in bacterial burden was shown in BPZE1-vaccinated participants compared with placebo in Per-protocol Adequate Inoculum analysis set (post hoc)
- BPZE1 continues to induce consistent antibody responses across studies, including baboons, attenuated human challenge and virulent human challenge
- BPZE1 vaccinations were well tolerated and safe with no unexpected findings
- Results of this Phase 2 study reflect the favorable safety profile of BPZE1 and the potential of BPZE1 to offer protection against *B. pertussis* colonization
- Further investigation in a pivotal Phase 3 study is warranted

**ILiAD Biotechnologies thanks the investigators,
study staff and participants in the
CHAMPION-1 Study**