

Hilleman Laboratories

Development of an innovative multivalent mRNA vaccine against HFMD

Consortium by Hilleman Labs
WHO mRNA vaccine meeting, 18-19 March 2024

MSD · Wellcome Trust Joint Venture

Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD)



General

- Highly contagious
- Common in young children
- Group of enteroviruses –
 coxsackievirus A viruses,
 enterovirus A71, echoviruses
- Pathogenesis
 - Faecal-oral, direct
 - Replicate in oropharynx
 - Viraemia and dissemination to target organs (CNS, skin)
 - Excreted in pharynx and faeces for weeks



Symptoms

- Fever, sore throat, mouth ulcers
- Herpangina vs HFMD
- Blisters on palms of hands and soles of feet
- Symptoms usually appear 3 to 5 days after exposure
- Recurrent HFMD 0.45%⁴



Complications

- Rare neurological complications
- Aseptic meningitis, brain stem encephalitis with neurogenic edema
- In infants and young children (mean age < 2 years old)
- More commonly associated with EV-A71 (0.1-1.1% severe; 0.01-0.03% fatal)^{1, 2}
- Long-term neurological sequelae³

1. Rev Med Virol 2019, 29: e2073. 2. eBiomedicine 2020, 62: 103078. 3. Eur J Paediatr Neurol 2018, 22:763-773. 4. Emerg Infect Dis. 2018, 24: 432-442



Hand Foot and Mouth Disease: A High Incident Disease with Risk Of CNS Complications And Death



Symptoms (mild cases)

- Blister-like sores
- Fever
- Eating or drinking less
- Sore throat
- Feeling unwell
- Most resolve in 7–10 days

Symptoms

(Central Nervous System complications)

- Aseptic meningitis
- Cerebella ataxia
- Poliomyelitis-like paralysis
- Acute brainstem encephalitis
- Fulminant neurogenic pulmonary edema
- May result in death

HFMD (all causes)

HFMD (EV71 confirmed)

Koh et. al. BMJ 2018

6%

of cases require hospitalization

18.7%

of hospitalized patients develop CNS complications

36.9%

of hospitalized patients develop CNS complications

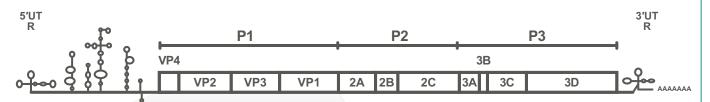
5%

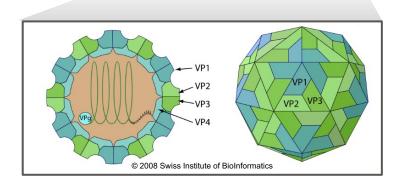
of patients with CNS complications die

10.5%

of patients with CNS complications die

Enteroviruses





Neurology Asia 2010, 16:1-15, https://viralzone.expasy.org/97

- Family of Picornaviridae
- Genus Enterovirus
- Single-stranded positive sense RNA (~7.4kb)
- Capsid proteins VP1 VP4
- VP1-3 receptor binding, antigenicity
- Non-structural polyprotein processing, replication
- Receptors SCARB2, PSGL-1, heparan sulfate etc.

Epidemiology of HFMD

Total Cases of HFMD under WHO Surveillance (2017)				
Country	Total	Deaths		
China	1,952,435	56		
Japan	358,764	0		
Korea	289,700	0		
Hong Kong	358	0		
Macau	3,402	0		
Singapore	33,663	0		
Vietnam Vietnam	48,009	1		

Zhu et al. Current status of hand-foot-and-mouth disease, 2023

Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease Situation Update 2017. WHO.

https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/274106





Disease Burden of HFMD

Annual Disability-adjusted Life – Year (DALY) Losses in eight Asian Countries/Regions with 95% Credible Intervals

Country or Region	DALY	95% CI
People's Republic of China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan)	75,881	(31,835 to 202,591)
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China	285	(115 to 767)
Japan	5,456	(2.290 to 14,589)
Malaysia	2,723	(1,138 to 7,281)
Singapore	259	(104 to 748)
Taiwan, Republic of China	1,084	(435 to 3,052)
Thailand	3,928	(1,644 to 10,536)
Vietnam	7,248	(3,042 to 19,414)

 96,900 (95% CI 40,600–259,000) age-weighted DALYs per annum

BMJ Global Health 2018; 3:e000442

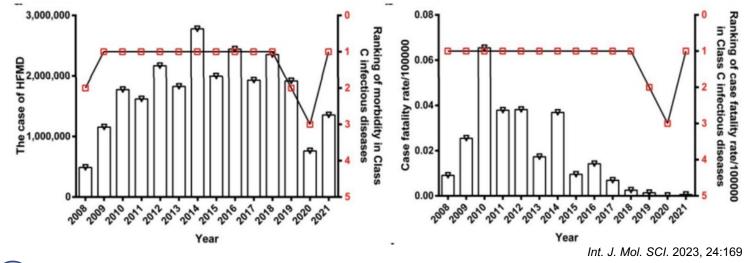


- Total of 94,313 hospitalized HFMD cases
- HFMD economic burden US \$90,761,749

Open Forum Infectious Diseases 2019; 6:ofz284

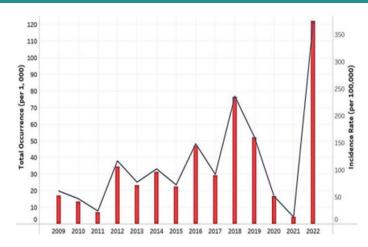


China: HFMD Morbidity Cases Remained at Approximately 2 Million





Malaysia: Second Most Common Infectious Disease



Ministry of Health Malaysia

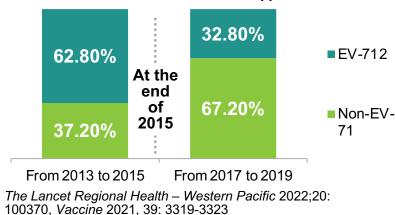


The HFMD Vaccine Development Landscape

	Hilleman PRIOR Asset	Sinovac	Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS)	Beijing Vigoo	Enimmune	Medigen	inno.N	Sentinext Therapeutics	
Stage		Licensed	Licensed	Licensed	Phase III	Phase III	Phase I	Phase I	-
Virus	EV-A71	EV-A71	EV-A71	EV-A71	EV-A71	EV-A71	EV-A71/CV-A16 (bivalent)	EV-A71	•
Technology	inactivated whole virus (binary ethylenimine)	inactivated whole virus (formalin)	inactivated whole virus (formalin)	inactivated whole virus (formalin)	inactivated whole virus (formalin)	inactivated whole virus (formalin)	inactivated whole virus	Virus-like Particles (VLP)	•
Efficacy		94.7% year one 95.1% year two	97.40%	90.0% year one 94.8% year two		100%			•
Registration and target countries		China (licensed 2015)	China (licensed 2015)	China (licensed 2016)	(Taiwan and Vietnam)	(Taiwan and Vietnam) stated intention to market across ASEAN countries	(Korea)	(Malaysia and Australia)	•

Vaccine Impact in China

First Inactivated EV-A71 Vaccine Was Approved



HFMD: Changes after EV-A71 vaccine was approved (2013-2015 vs 2017-2019)

Change %
-8.05
-62.20
-83.78
-58.82
-100.00
-56.85

Adapted: Presentation by Yoke Fun Chan at WHO mRNA meeting, BKK Dec 2023

Currently mostly monovalent with multi-valent on horizon

Currently mostly inactivated whole virus with one VLP on horizon

Currently limited to China with other geographies on the horizon

Mostly similar characteristics such as

- IM route of administration
- 2 dose, 28 days apart (except Medigen)
- Adjuvanted (alum hydroxide or phosphate)
- Efficacy from 90% in year one to >95% in year two

Why should we make an innovative combination mRNA vaccine for HFMD?

There is need for a multivalent HFMD vaccine. The classic inactivated whole virus approach does not easily allow for a balanced response. Target Ag are reasonably well defined for enteroviruses making an mRNA candidate feasible.

multi-valent, HFMD vaccine further considerations equitable access

Processes will allow for reduced cost and time, aiming for low COGs for final product

Access to use of any approved LNP for LMIC is unrestricted

There will be increased mRNA production capacity in the region, especially LMICs

There are some factors for further consideration, including the target population, need for sufficient thermostability, and complexity to optimize various mRNA constructs that come together in 1 final product.



Overview of Project Development Plan & Objectives









Research & Pre-clinical

CMC Development

GMP Production

Ph 1 Clinical Studies

- Define vaccine strategy
- Generate and characterize mRNA construct, synthesize and characterize LNPmRNA
- Immunogenicity studies to identify RNA construct that elicit neutralizing antibodies

- Drug substance process development
- Analytical development
- Drug product formulation development
- Stability studies
- GLP Toxicology

- Tech transfer to GMP manufacturing
- GMP production for clinical studies
- QC release assays method validation
- Stability studies

Clinical phase I Studies



Consortium Partners (indicative)









Research & Pre-clinical

CMC Development



Ph 1 Clinical Studies









Note: Consortium partners as listed above will need further confirmation



Our capabilities in CMC and preclinical R&D along with GMP manufacturing position us as a key lead for early product development

R&D Laboratory for CMC and Preclinical

Upstream and downstream process development, drug product development, formulation and analytical development for vaccines and biologics





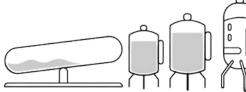
GMP Facility for Pilot-scale Manufacturing



- **Drug Substance suites** which can be adapted for all platforms, including nucleic acid
- Pilot-scale Drug Product Formulation and Fill & Finish bench-scale lyophilization suite









- Technology transfer from R&D to manufacturing
- Adaptation of new manufacturing condition
- Antigen production



- Delivery system establishment
- Vaccines formulation development
- Manufacturing for safety studies



- Upscale manufacturing GMP
- Critical analytical assay validation



- Fill & Finish
- Established manufacturing process





