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First clinical trial of a COVID-19 vaccine authorised in Germany

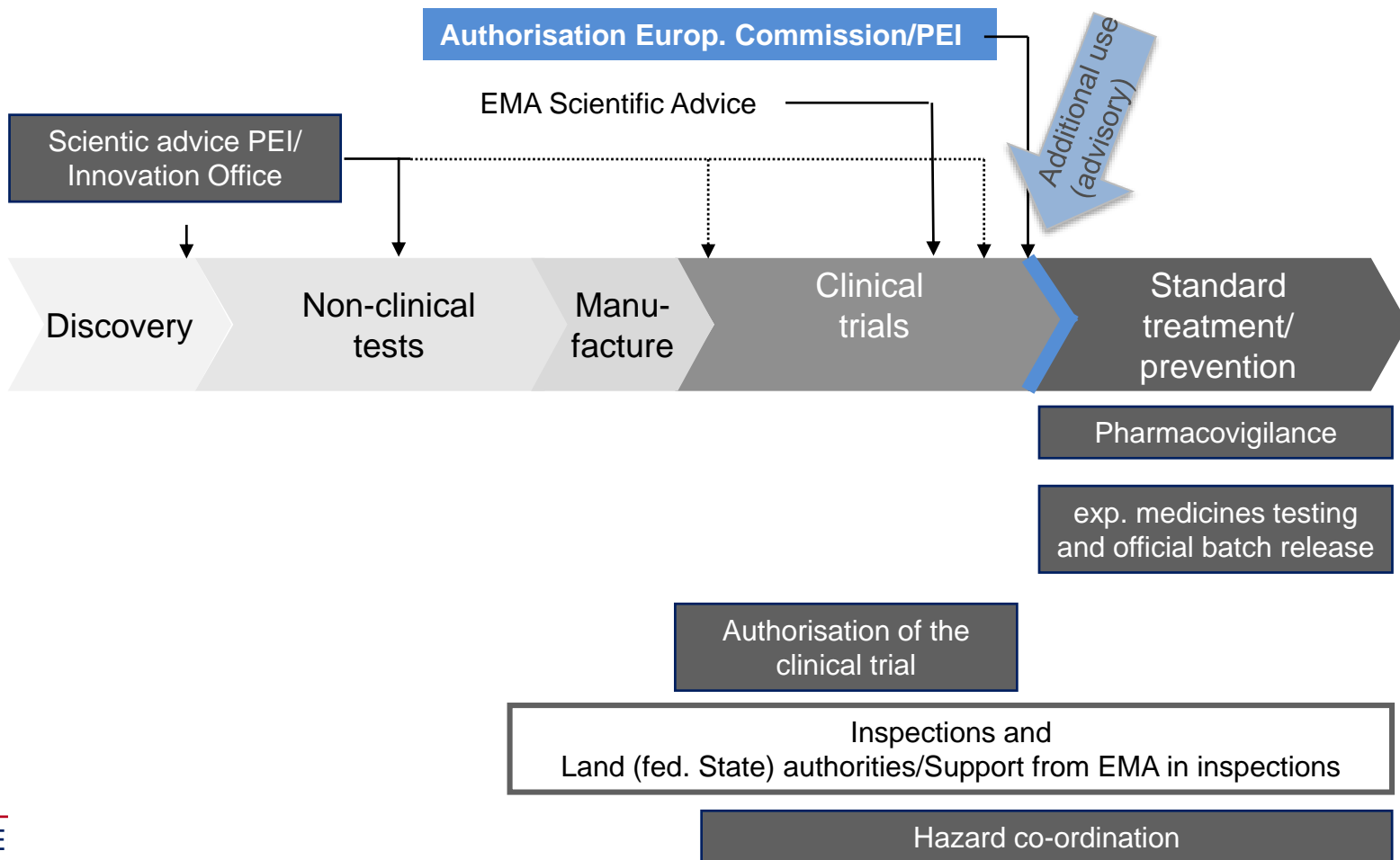
Professor Dr Klaus Cichutek, President





- Role of the Paul-Ehrlich-Institut in vaccine regulation (Paul-Ehrlich-Institut)
- Basic principles of the authorisation of the clinical trial (Paul-Ehrlich-Institut)
- Study design (BioNTech)
- Outlook (Paul-Ehrlich-Institut)
- Questions

Paul-Ehrlich-Institut protects patients and supports medicines development



Advice from Paul-Ehrlich-Institut accelerates COVID-19-RNA vaccine development



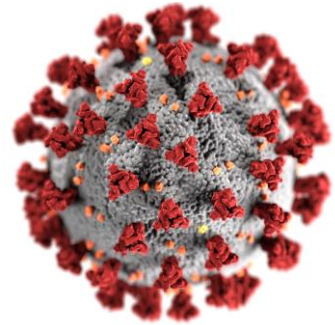
- National scientific advice
Early, across the entire path of development, uncomplicated
- Guidance to scientific advice from EMA (European Medicines Agency)
In the late development phase → preparation for marketing authorisation application
- Research at PEI
Safety and protection of vaccine platforms
- International harmonisation: EMA, WHO, ICMRA, HMA, ...
- Advice to political bodies, public relations, ...

Authorisation of a Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial in Germany

Prerequisites



- Selection of a vaccine platform
 - Different RNA technologies
 - Clinical experience with RNA tumour vaccines for treatment are available
- Identification of the pathogen component that confers immune protection
 - From MERS Coronavirus research: Spike protein of SARS-CoV-2
 - Spike protein or component of spike protein becomes antigen (active ingredient in the vaccine)
- Modification the genetic information (plan) for antigen formation
 - RNA of modified spike proteins (pre-fusion conformation)
 - RNA of domain binding to cell receptor (RBD) of the spike protein

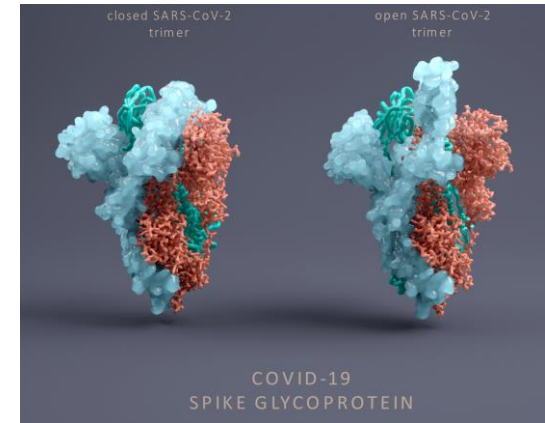


Authorisation of a Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial in Germany

Manufacture (GMP), Quality



- Manufacture of the RNA observing the quality assurance requirements
 - Synthesis by *in vitro* transcription with DNA as template
 - Large-scale manufacture (up-scaling) for Phase 1/2
- Formulation of the vaccine and filling
RNA + LNP (lipid nanoparticles, water-soluble)
- Batch testing at the manufacturer
 - Identity of RNA (correct sequence)
 - Specification: Share of RNA and share of excipients in the vaccine



Authorisation of a Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial in Germany

Preclinical Tests



- Immunogenicity and dose in the animal (mouse) model
 - Creation of an immune response against the spike protein of CoV-2, i.e. RBD
 - Dosage (amount of RNA per dosage)
 - Vaccination regimen (one or two vaccinations, time interval?)
- Toxicology (rat) at repeated vaccine administration (on-going)
 - Platform data
 - Test for organ damage, local tolerability
- Pharmacology and pharmacokinetics (cell culture)
 - Formation of the desired antigen (spike protein i.e. RBD)



Authorisation of a Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial in Germany

Clinical Trial



- Aims: Safety, tolerability, immune response
 - Immunogenicity: Creation of an immune response against the spike protein i.e. RBD
 - Dosage (amount of RNA per dose)
 - Vaccine regimen determined (one or two vaccinations (time interval day 1 and 22))
- Pharmacovigilance (safety of the vaccine)
 - General tolerability (fever, headache, malaise,...)
 - Local tolerability (redness of the skin, haematoma;...)
- Pharmacology and pharmacokinetics, immune response
 - Evidence of antibodies
 - Ratio of neutralising to only binding antibodies
 - Balance of immune response (Th1 vs. Th2)
- Around 200 persons, no control arm

Authorisation of a Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial in Germany

Particular features of the clinical trial: Start of Part A



- Healthy adults 18 to 55 years in Parts A and B
- Risk persons in Part B (persons >55 years, healthy or with pre-existing diseases)
- Interim report before authorisation from PEI in the Part B study
- Around 200 persons in Part A, around 500 persons in Part B

- Cytokine profile in the blood
- Neutralising antibody, binding antibody
- No particular risks in the case of RNA vaccines recognisable (ADE and ERD; animal models at WHO level under discussion)

- Additional data on ADE and ERD in animals shall be submitted before Phase 2

On-going clinical trials world-wide

Preventive specific CoV-2 vaccines



| Platform | Type of candidate vaccine | Developer | Coronavirus target | Current stage of clinical evaluation | Same platform for non-Coronavirus candidates |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|--|---|
| Non-Replicating Viral Vector | Adenovirus Type 5 Vector | CanSino Biological Inc./Beijing Institute of Biotechnology, China | COVID-19 | Phase 2 ChiCTR2000031781 Phase 1 ChiCTR2000030906 | Ebola |
| DNA | DNA plasmid vaccine Electroporation device | Inovio Pharmaceuticals, U.S.A. | COVID-19 | Phase 1 NCT04336410 | Lassa, Nipah , HIV Filovirus, HPV Cancer indications Zika, Hepatitis B |
| RNA | LNP-encapsulated mRNA | Moderna/NIAID, U.S.A. | COVID-19 | Phase 1 NCT04283461 | multiple candidate vaccines |
| Non-Replicating Viral Vector | chAdenovirus Type 3 Vector | Oxford Univ., UK | COVID-19 | Phase 1 | Ebola |
| RNA | LNP-encapsulated mRNA, saRNA | BioNTech, Germany | COVID-19 | Phase 1/2 | multiple candidate vaccines |