



Proteins for Life

**Fast-track Development of
SARS-CoV-2 Subunit Vaccine**

—

Synergy of Platform Technologies

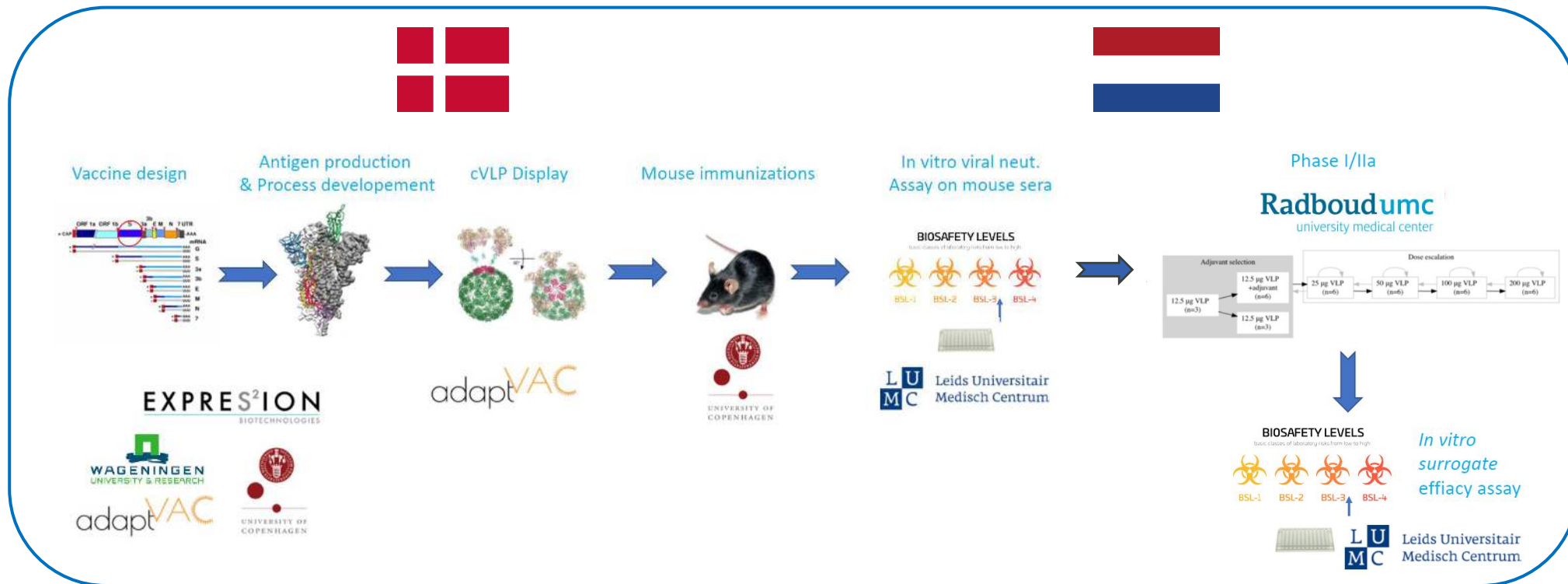
Max Søgård PhD, VP R&D and technology

EXPRES²ION
BIOTECHNOLOGIES

Summary

- A virus-like-particle platform was developed over 5 years in the Sander group at Københavns Universitet (KU)
- The technology resides in the company **AdaptVac** and was used to create a COVID-19 subunit vaccine in 2020
- The company **ExpreS²ion Biotechnologies** makes SARS-CoV2 antigens using a insect cell based production platform and develops and transfers production processes to CMO
- Preclinical data indicates some of the highest levels of SARS-CoV2 neutralising antibodies in Immunised animals
- Headed by Adaptvac, a **Prevent-CoV consortium** carried development of a SARS-CoV2 vaccine from construct to First-In-Human Phase I/II trials in one year
- The ABNCoV2 vaccine First entered humans on the 15 March 2021 in a phase I clinical trial in the Netherlands (<https://www.radboudumc.nl/en/trials/coronavirus-vaccine-research/timelines>)
- The company **Bavarian Nordic** licensed the vaccine for further phases and commercialisation (July 2020)

Prevent-nCoV Consortium



Funding total ~ 8 million USD



Horizon 2020

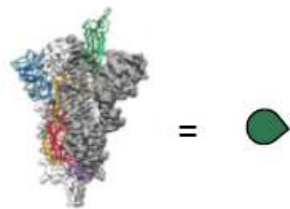
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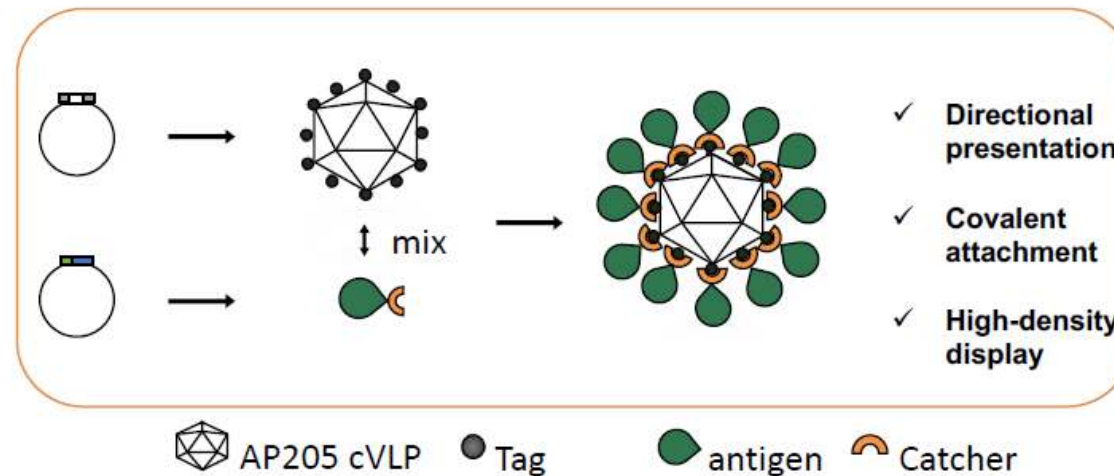
Adaptvac's Unique and Versatile Technology Platform – VLP made in E.Coli, Antigens can be made in any system



Simple *E.coli* based
VLP production



Antigen (Spike RBD)
can be made in S2 cells



Key benefits

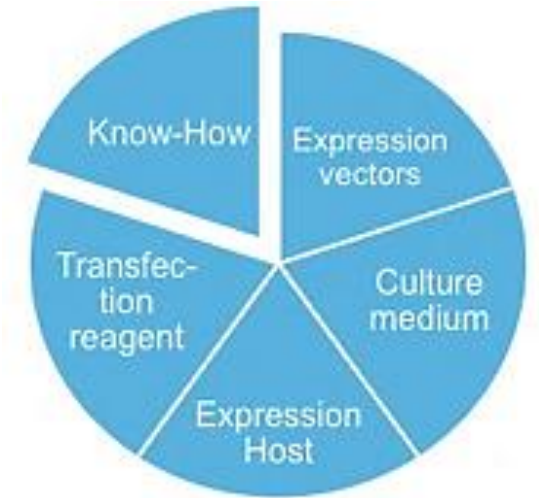
- Increased immunogenicity
- Faster immune response
- Focus immune response
- Longevity of response

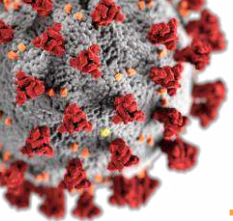
Scalable process: VLP can be produced at concentrations of >1 g/l

Receptor binding domain (RBD) is a hot-spot for SARS-CoV2 neutralizing epitopes.
Non-neutralizing epitopes are expected to be rare

Protein production by ExpreS²

- **Non-viral, non-lytic**, expression system based on stably transfected *Drosophila melanogaster* (fruit fly) S2 cell lines
- **Constitutive, non-induced expression** from proprietary vectors to ensure highly homogeneous product
- **Transient transfection** enables fast screening of candidate target proteins or constructs
- **Stable transfection** provides a non-exhaustible source of homogeneous protein from polyclonal or monoclonal cell banks
- **Templated antigen purification procedure** based on clinically accepted four amino acid C-terminal affinity tag (Capture Select C-tag, Thermo Fisher)

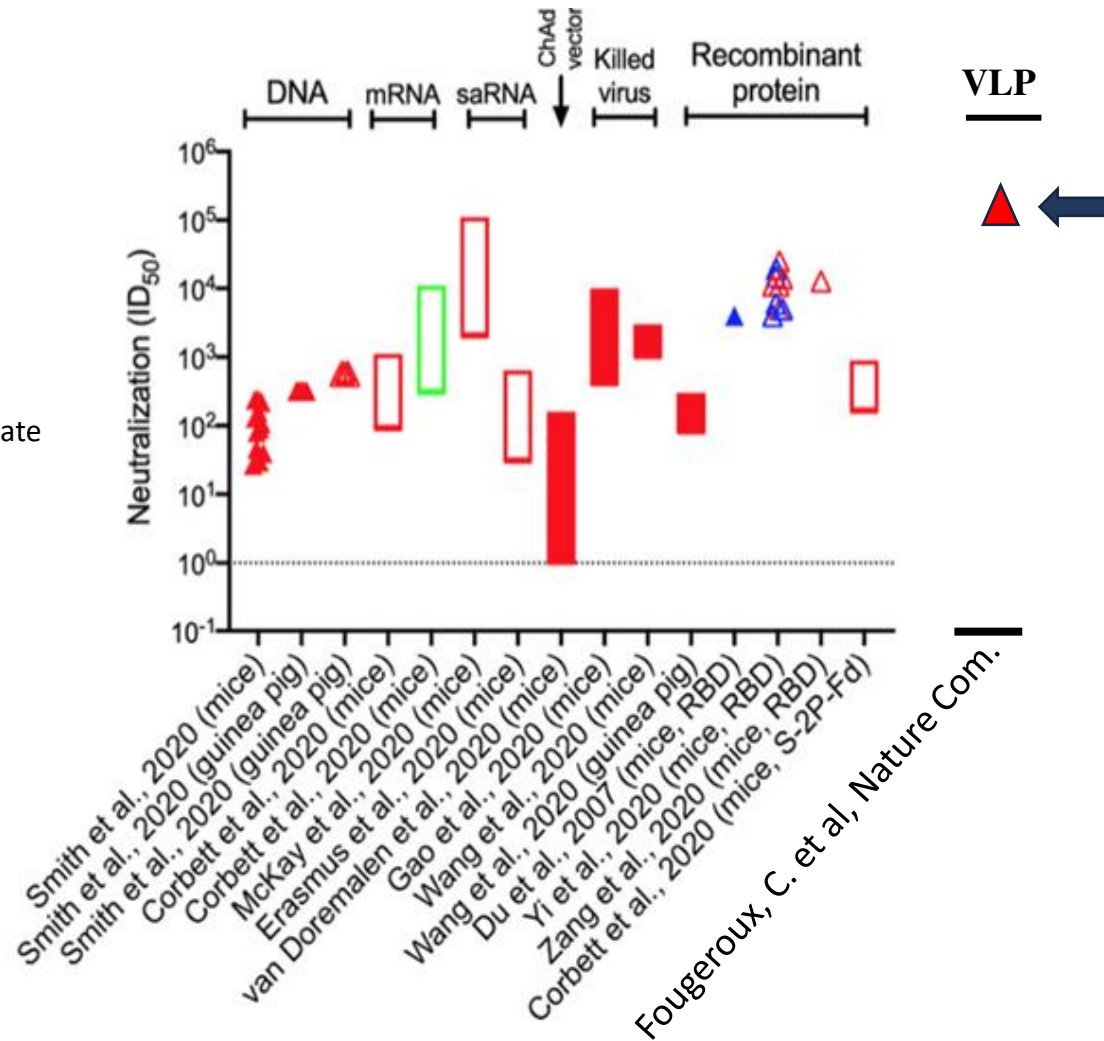




COMPARISON TO PUBLISHED DATA

Virus-strain: [Red: SARS-2
Blue: SARS-1
Green: MERS]

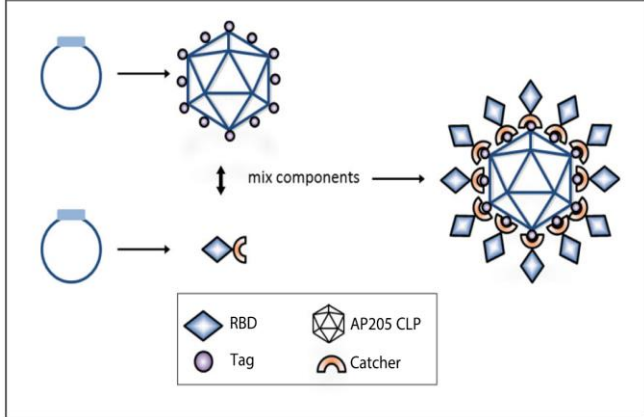
Neutralization assay: [Filled: Live virus isolate
Open: Pseudo-virus]



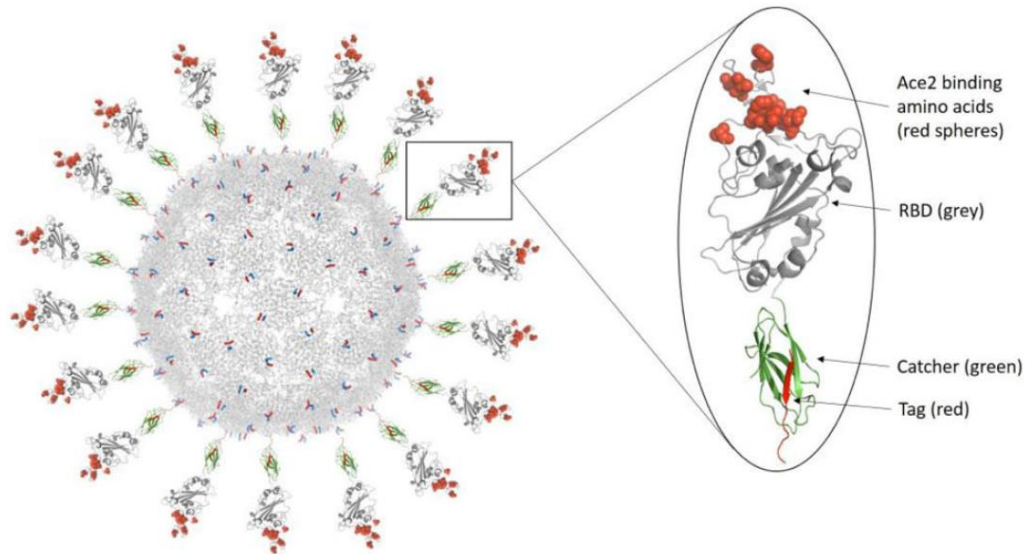
..one dose RBD-VLP gives similar or higher neutralization titers as two doses of Oxford/Astrazeneca's adeno-based vaccine.



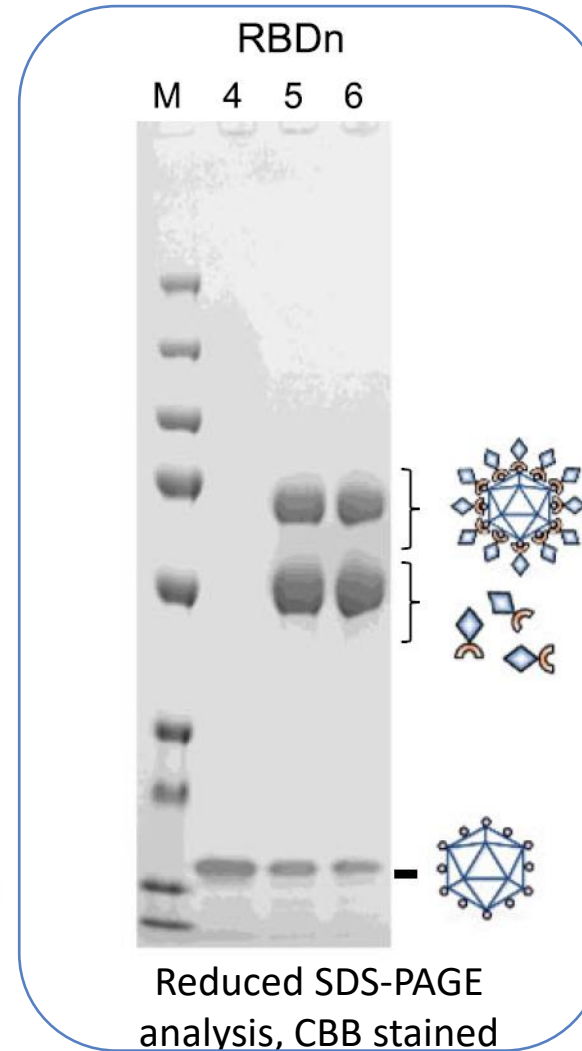
Vaccine components



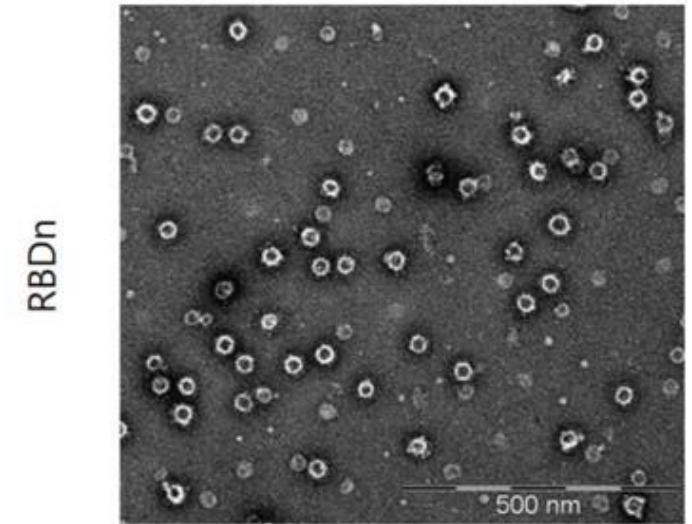
Note: cVLP assembly occurs independent of antigen
Any RBD variant can be coupled to the AdaptVac cVLP



RBD presents receptor binding surface to immune system



The coupling reaction components

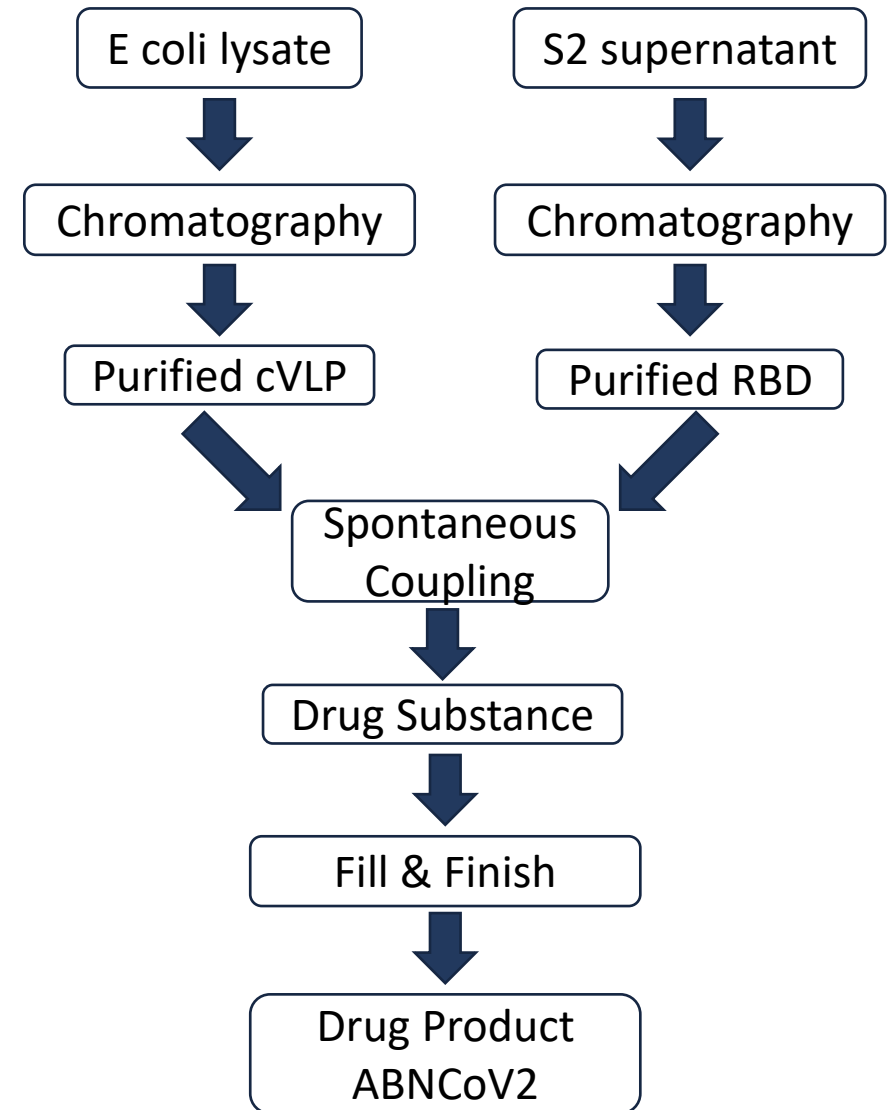


Transmission electron
microscopy analysis of the
cVLP-based Vaccine ABNCoV2

Process Development

Specific challenges:

- A process using both prokaryote and eukaryote production lines
- Purification at scale, host cell protein profile
- Removal of LPS (endotoxin) originating from E coli cell walls
- Optimization of coupling process
- Scaled removal of uncoupled RBD after coupling step



Construct to First-In-Human in 2020

According to a CEPI report* the cost of developing a vaccine from pre-clinical to clinical Phase I/IIa is a minimum of 31 million USD

**Gouglas, D., et al The Lancet Global Health, 6(12), e1386–e1396. 2018*

Bolstered by a total of 8 mill USD the Off for the F.I.H race goes in early March 2020

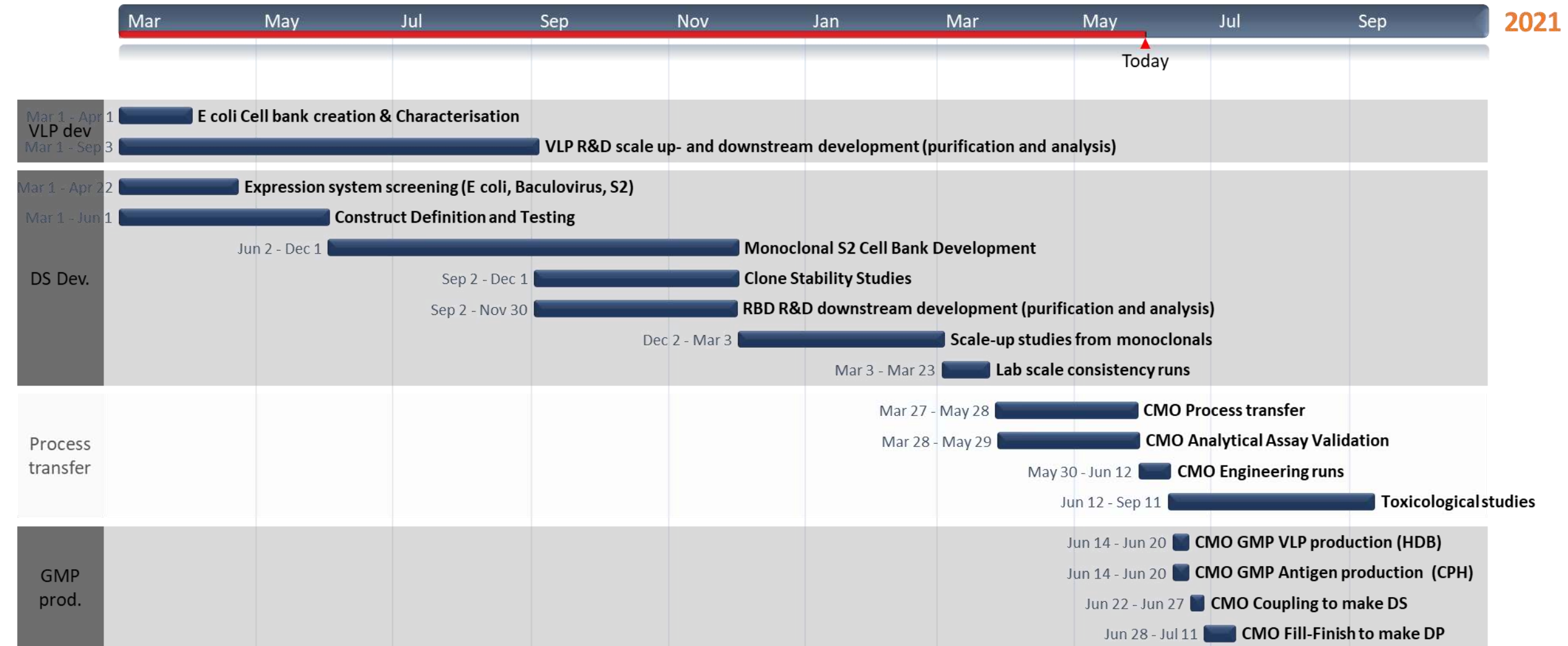


General challenges

- Grant funding introduced tight budgetary constraints:
 - No room for engineering run at CMO's (a "first-take" scenario)
 - Dependency on limited GMP production slot opportunities at CMO (AGC Biologics)
 - Distributed CMO production at facilities in GER and DK and logistics in a COVID-19 situation
- Process Development and scaling timeline
 - Scaling chromatography both up- and downstream (timelines: how fast does a cell double to enable bank creation and development batches?/ how to purify a 3 MDa multiprotein complex to homogeneity at scale?)
- Limited process scale required the CMO's to be creative (within the bounds of GMP)
- Generally, COVID-19 related timeline disruptions (nobody catch COVID-19, please!)

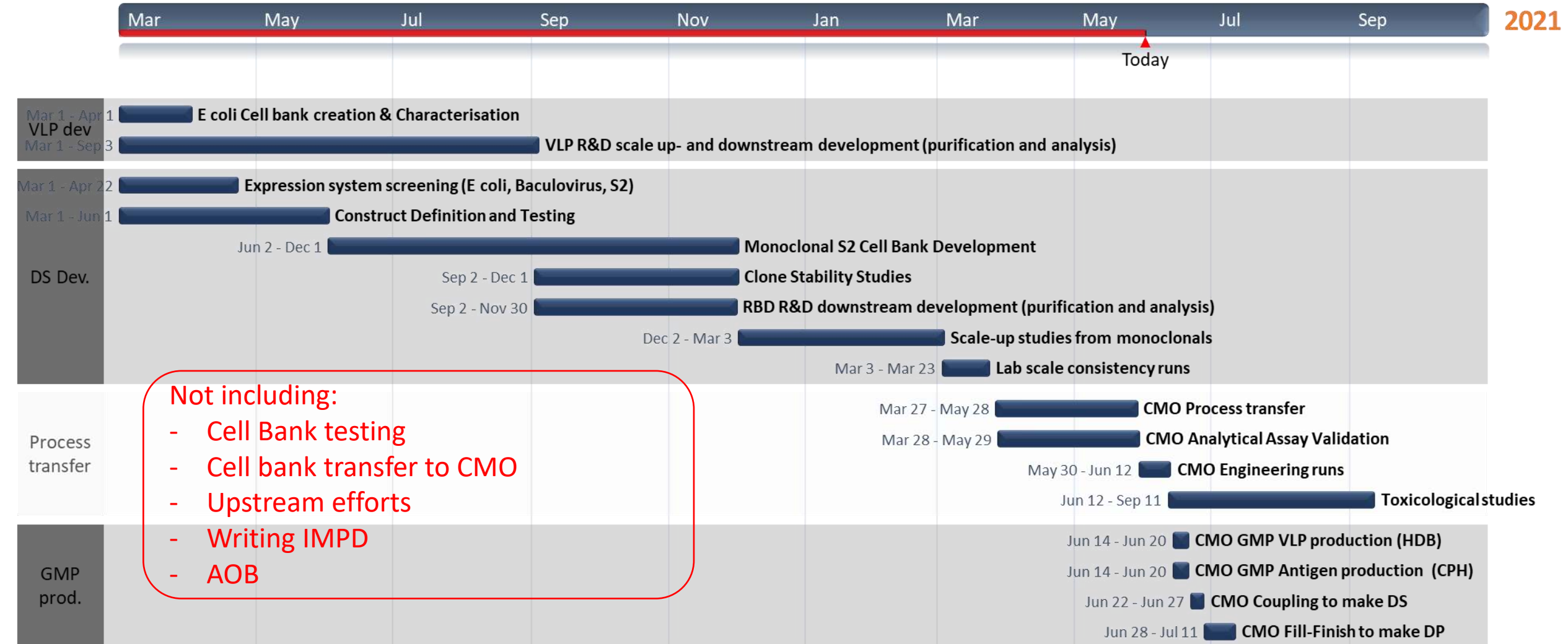
The production challenge

- Accelerated sequential timeline to DP (hypothetical and non-comprehensive)



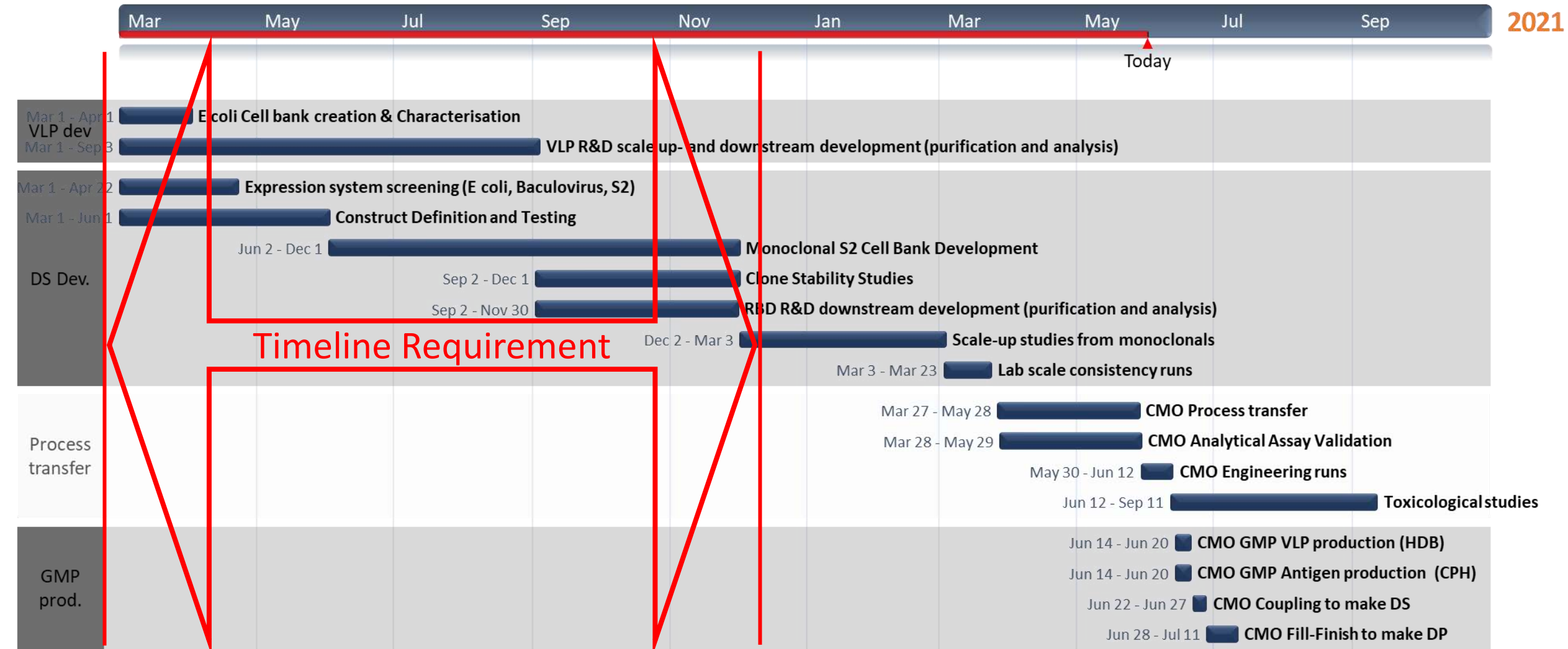
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The production challenge

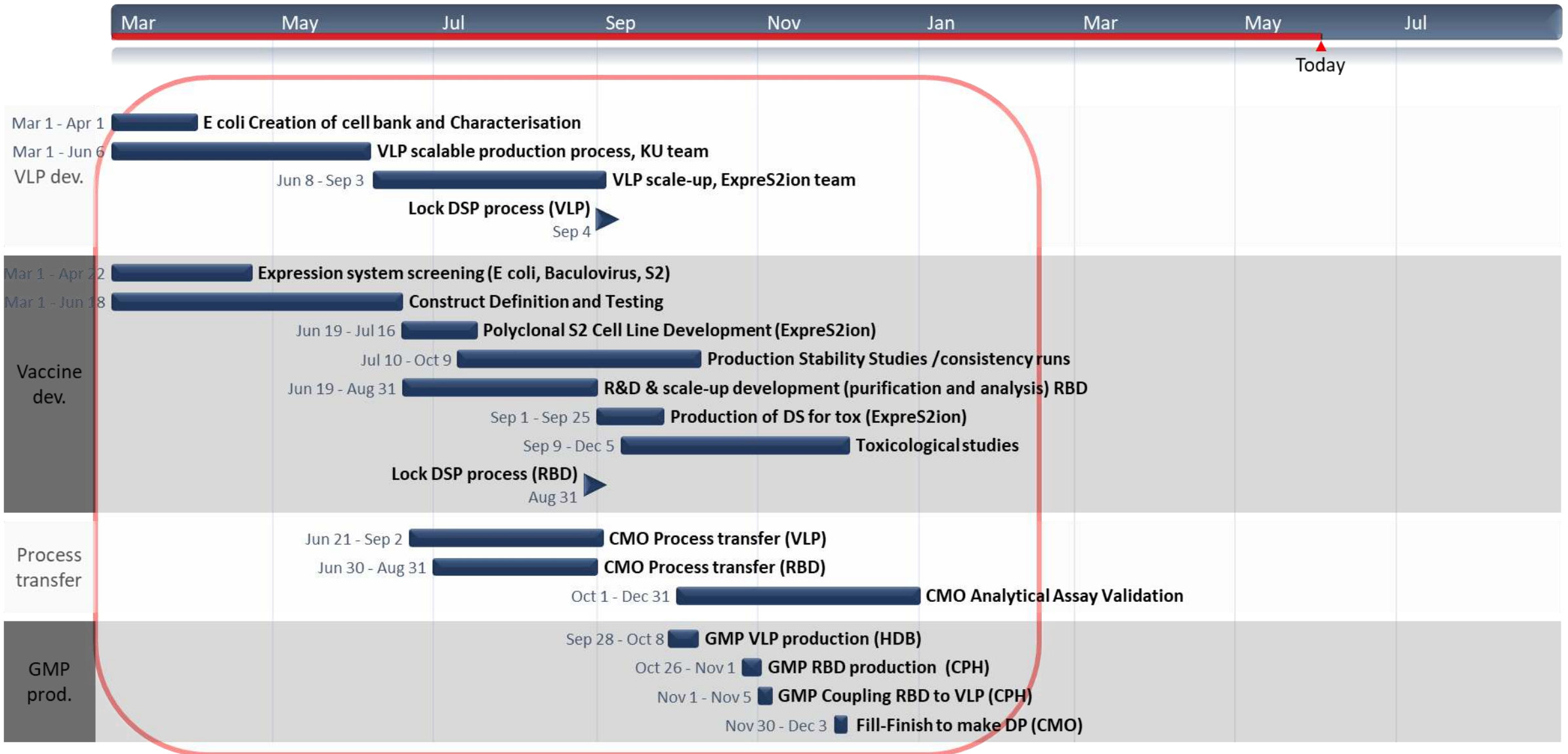
- Accelerated sequential timeline to DP (theoretical)



Fast-track development of ABNCoV2 EXPRES²ION BIOTECHNOLOGIES

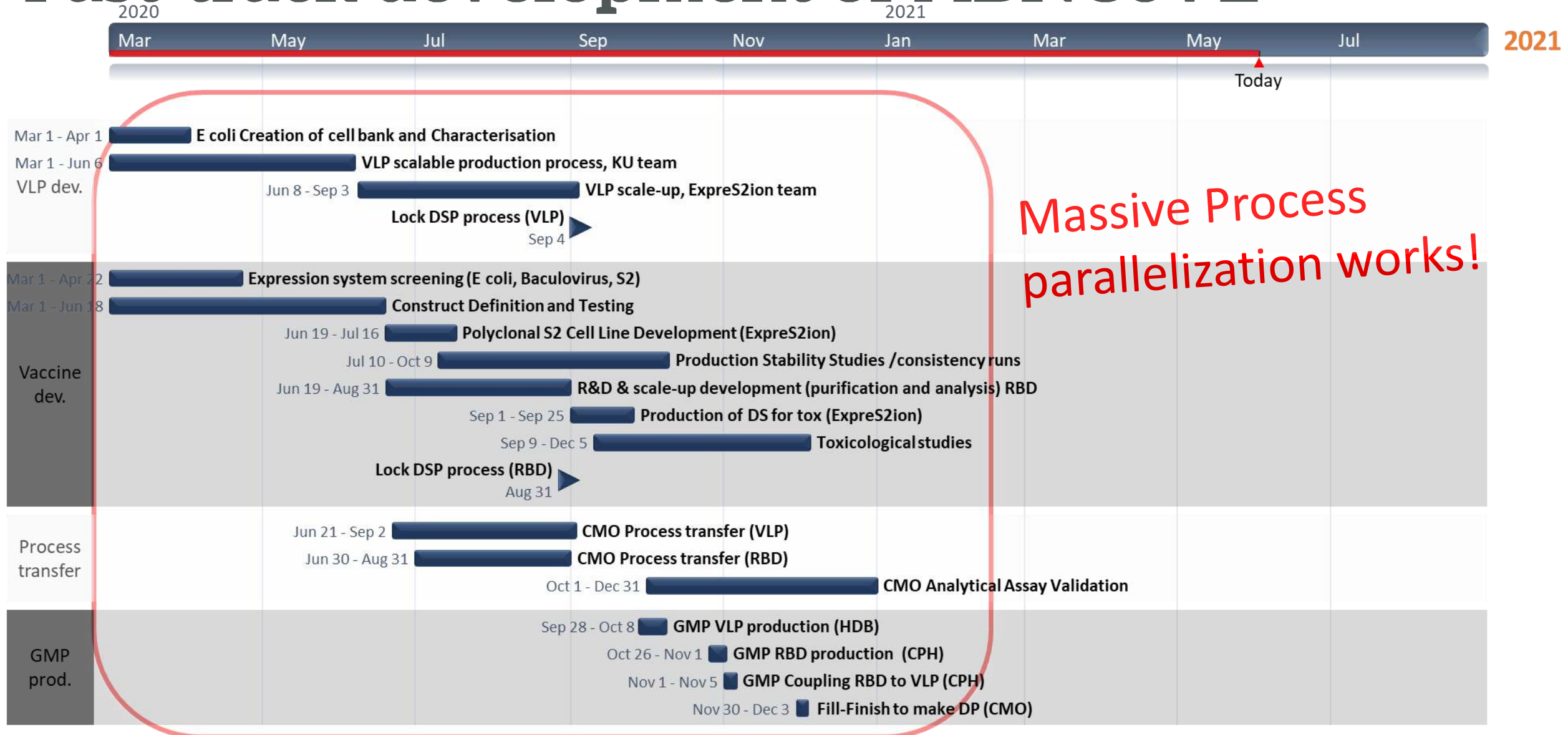
2021

Today



Fast-track development of ABNCoV2

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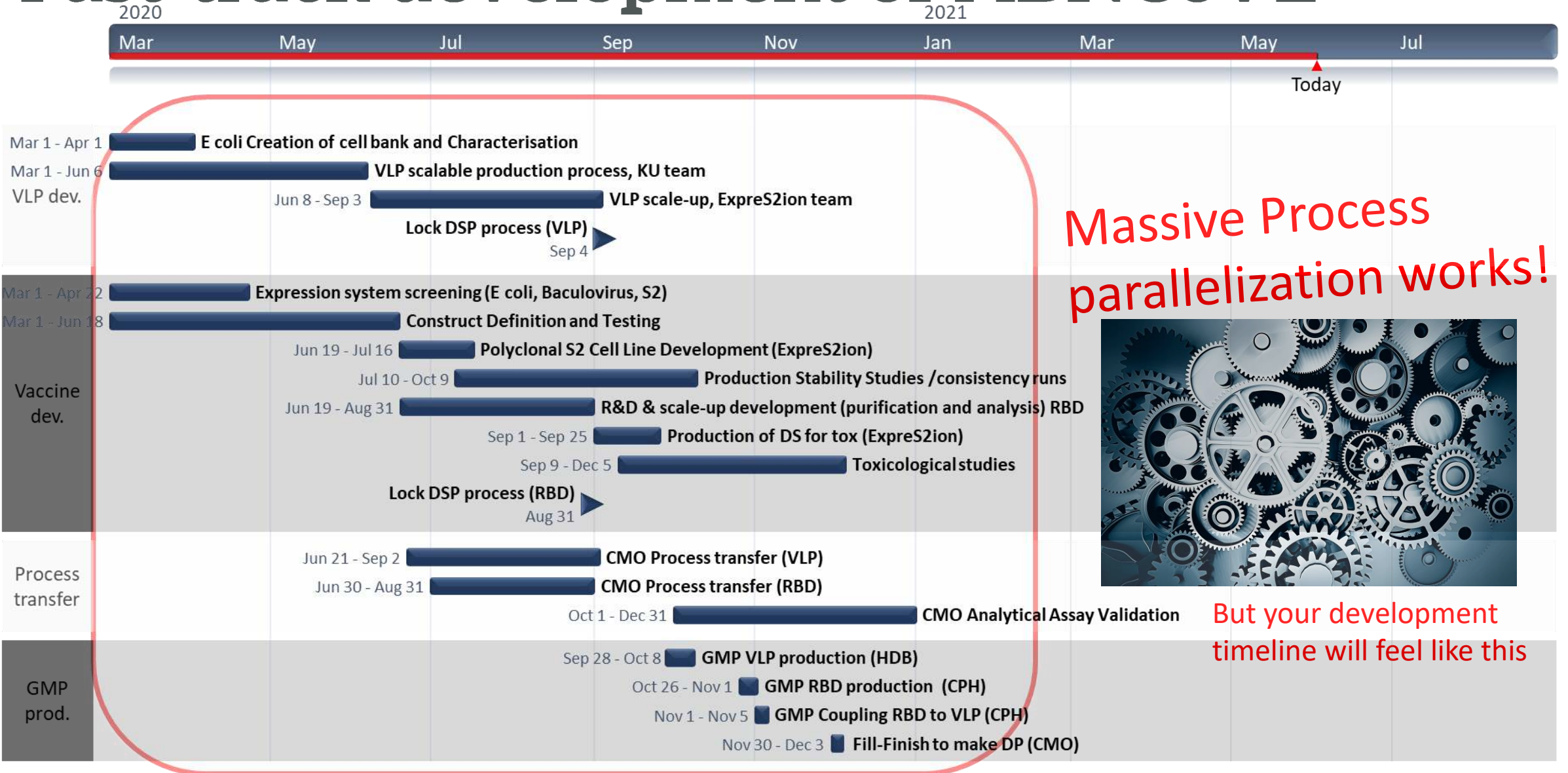
2021

Today

Massive Process
parallelization works!



But your development
timeline will feel like this



Take-home notes

We are all in a new setting:

- A single virus can force a connected world to its knees
- A few good ideas can bring the world back on its feet
- Massively increasing support for innovation is key to solve our future challenges.
- It is not essential to be large pharma corporation to develop a good idea, but development will be comparatively delayed and at high-risk. The project may fail on a pure technicality or unforeseen circumstance.
- Managing the economic risk when developing vaccines on a tight-rope budget is extremely challenging - especially in grant funded projects
- Small companies can make the difference, but a economic foundation needs to be put in place to avoid loss of essential great ideas

Thank you for your attention! Questions?



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Capsid-like particles decorated with the SARS-CoV-2 receptor-binding domain elicit strong virus neutralization activity

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