



UNIVERSITY OF
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Developing a human mycobacterial challenge model

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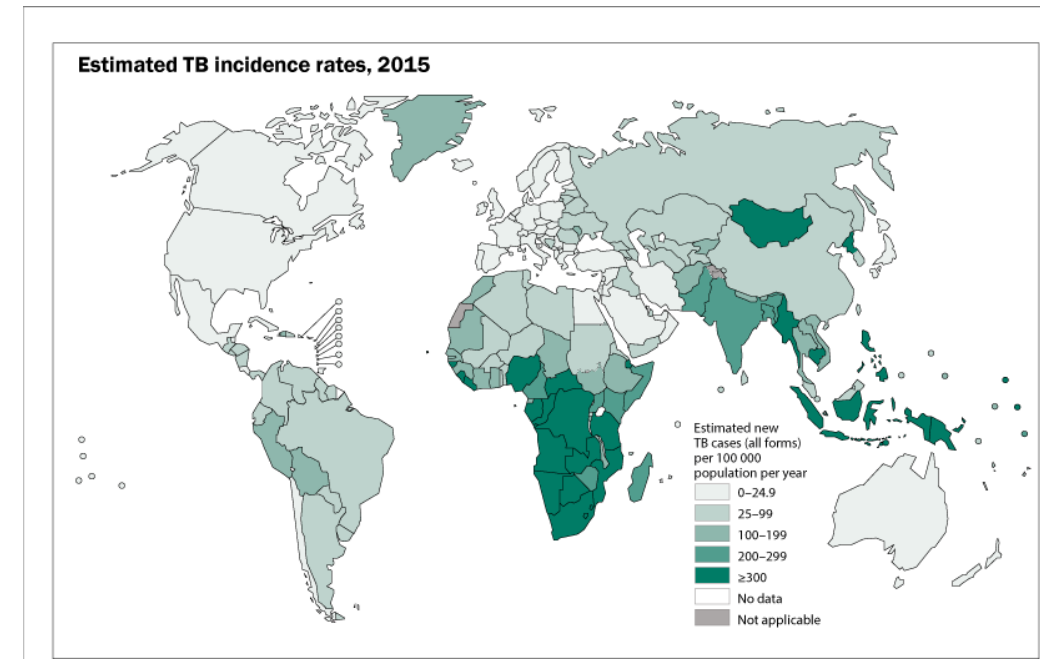
Why do we need a TB challenge model?

- Uncertain predictive value of preclinical animal models
- Lack of validated immune correlate of protection
- Urgent need for an effective vaccine
 - 10.4m new cases and 1.8m deaths in 2015
- We need tools for vaccine selection

BUT

- TB Rx takes 6 months
- Drugs can be toxic
- 5% chance of relapse

We can't challenge with the virulent organism!



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: *Global Tuberculosis Report 2016*. WHO, 2016.

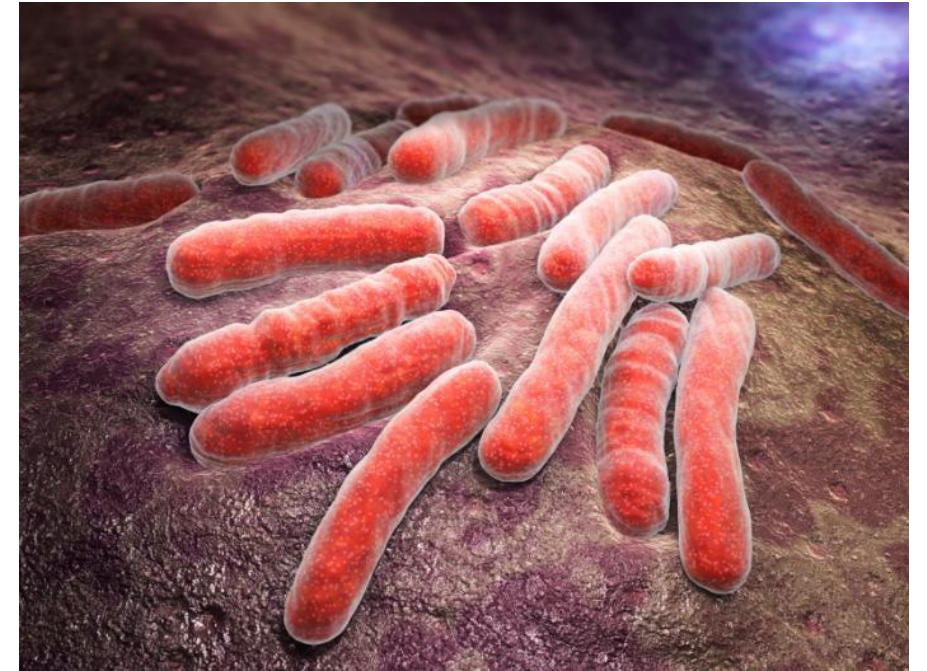
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Elements of a *M. tuberculosis* Human Challenge Strain

- Control System for Bacterial Death
 - Survival for multiple generations
 - Eliminates **ALL** bacteria at the end of test
 - No lengthy antibiotic course
 - No relapse
- Detection System
 - Measures the levels of bacterial load in the lungs without having to do a CFU count on the lungs
 - Non-invasive or minimally invasive



Fortune, Rubin, Robertson



Some questions

- How safe does a strain need to be?
- How long does a strain have to live?
- How sensitive does a reporter need to be?

- What kind of vaccines would this work for?
- Can we detect a vaccine effect?
- Would this be acceptable to the regulators?



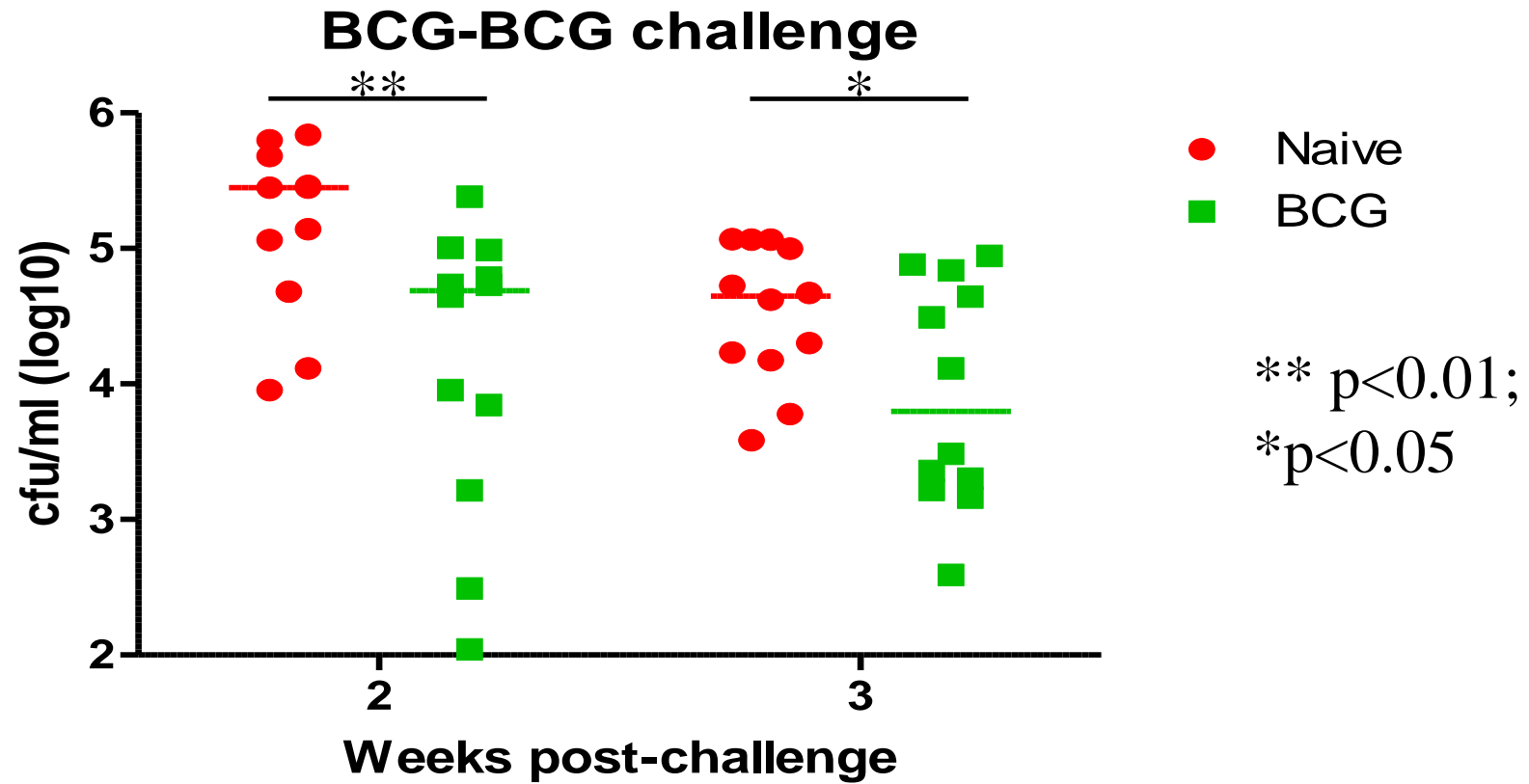
A human intradermal BCG challenge model

- An effective vaccine against BCG should also protect against *M. tuberculosis*
- Does intradermal BCG 'challenge' provide a good model for aerosol *M. tuberculosis* challenge?
 - Validation in preclinical animal models





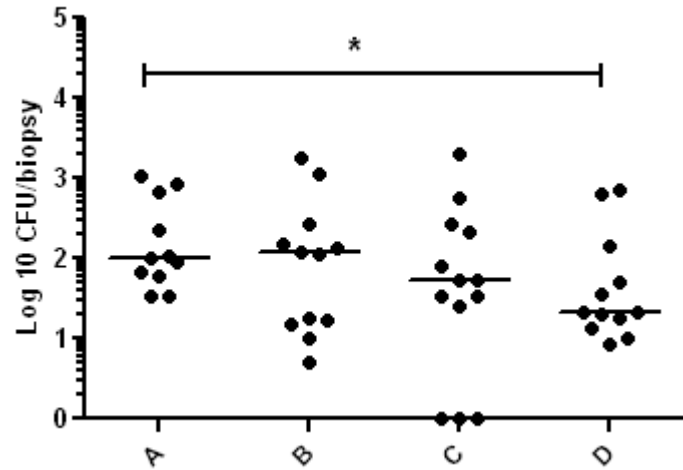
BCG vaccination protects against intranodal BCG challenge in cattle



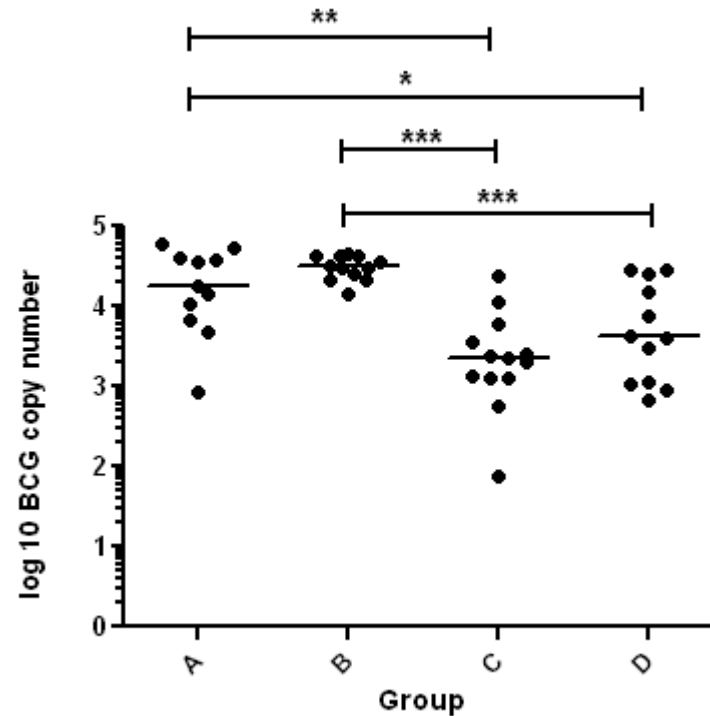


Prior BCG vaccination protects against intradermal BCG challenge in humans

Culture



PCR

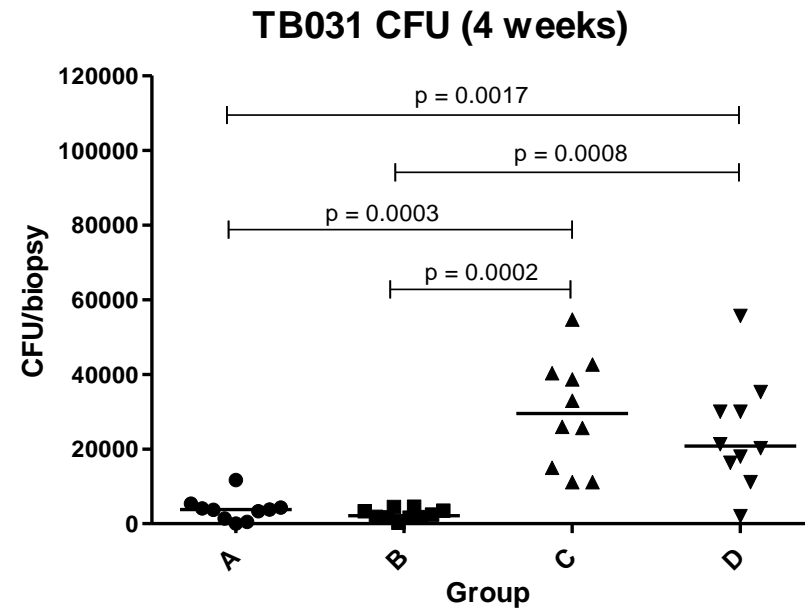
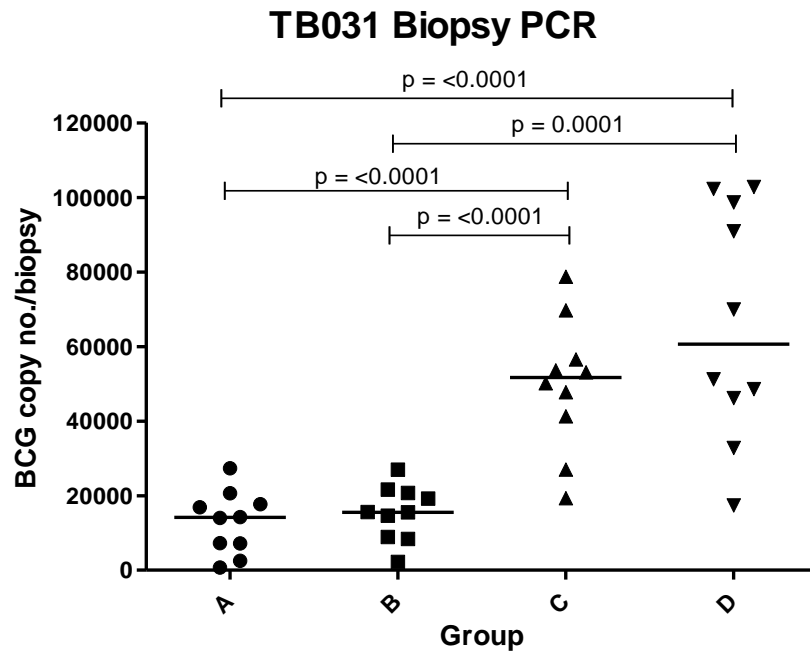


A = naïve
B = MVA85A
C = BCG
D = BCG-
MVA85A

* p < 0.05
** p < 0.01
*** p < 0.001



Comparing BCG yield by strain and dose



Group A – low dose SSI
Group B – low dose TICE
Group C – high dose SSI
Group D – high dose TICE



A human aerosol BCG challenge model

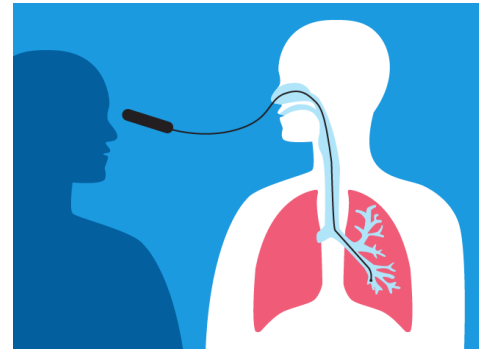
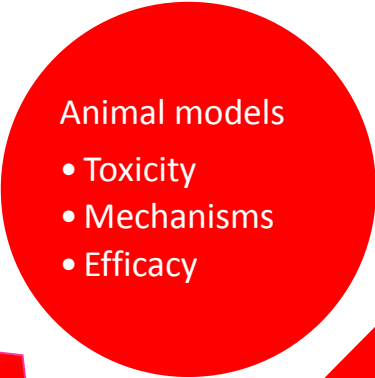
Key issues:

- Safety and tolerability
- Is BCG recoverable from the BALF?
- Th1 immunogenicity in the blood and BALF post aerosol v ID immunisation
- Exploratory immunology
 - MAITs
 - B cells
 - Antibodies



Summary

- Work ongoing to develop attenuated, labelled M.tb strain for use in a human challenge study
 - 3-5 years away from clinical use
 - Regulatory discussions ongoing
- BCG vaccination protects against intradermal BCG challenge in mice, cattle, NHPs and humans
- BCG delivered by aerosol is, to date, well tolerated
- BCG recovery rate from BAL/IS is low
 - May need to dose escalate
- A controlled human mycobacterial challenge model
 - is feasible
 - can be validated in preclinical animal models
 - Ultimately needs validation against field efficacy trials





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