

# The Future Vaccine Manufacturing Hub: Tools and technologies

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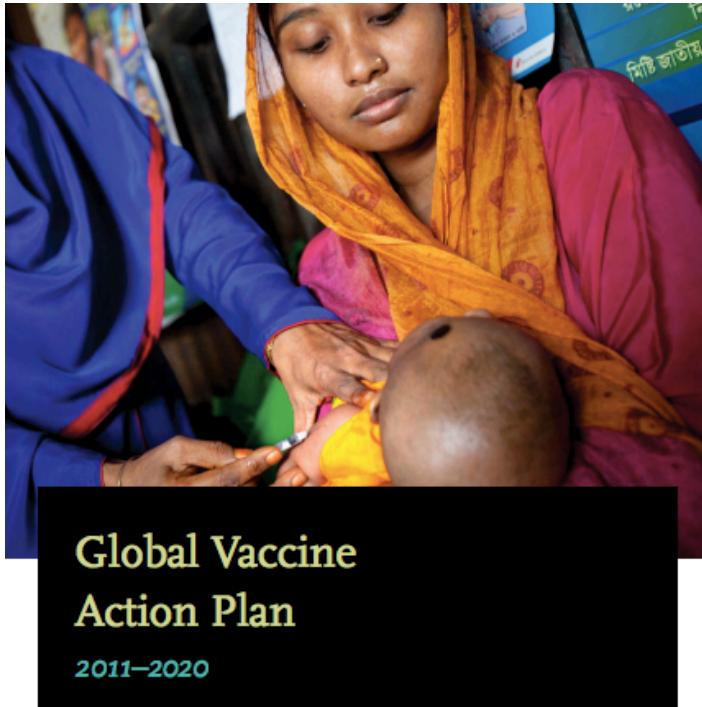
# Presentation Outline

- Introduction to Vax-Hub, platform funding and Grand Challenge research overview
- Vaccine technologies
  - Adenovirus manufacturing platform process
  - VLP vaccines: Quality by design
  - Novel glycoconjugate vaccines technologies
- Next steps



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# The Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP)



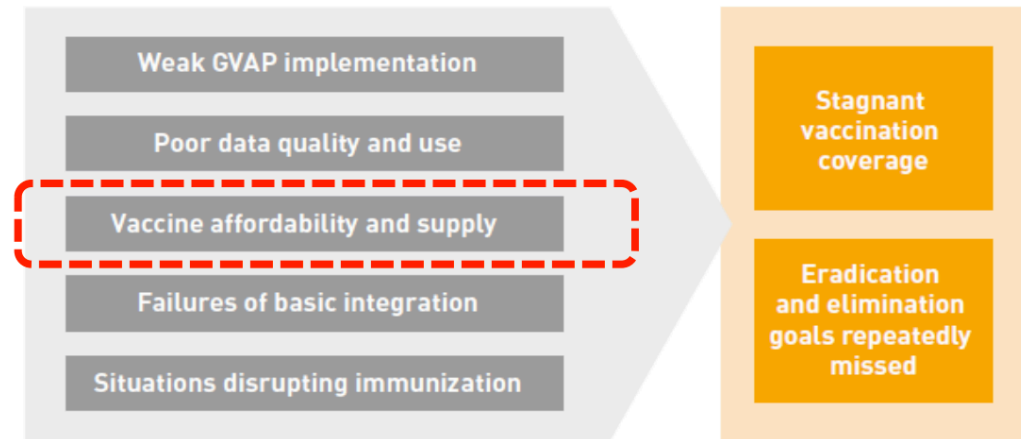
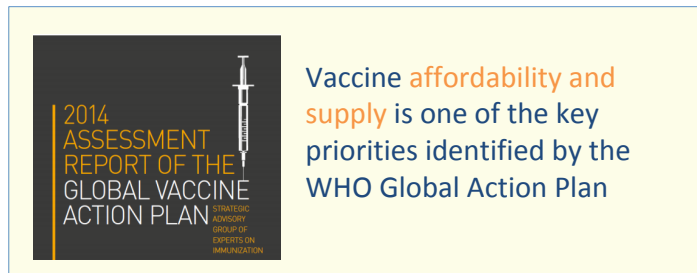
In 2012, the World Health Assembly, representing 194 countries, endorsed the GVAP to ensure that no one missed out on a vital immunisation by 2020.

To date, progress towards the GVAP targets is off track. In 2015, more than 19 million children missed out on basic immunisations.



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# The manufacturing landscape – supply is failing demand



**...but the most pressing need is to get them to everybody**

Vaccines' future is exciting, but the biggest need is in the present. According to the most recent WHO estimate, 1.5 million children die every year of diseases that could be readily prevented by vaccines that already exist<sup>2</sup>. This represents gross inequity. A small proportion of the



## Hub Vision and Aim

To advance technologies that will ensure future, uninterrupted supply.

To ensure that these advances translate to LMIC markets and manufacturers.

Ability to support and respond to epidemic threats.

*The Hub supports an ambitious programme of innovative research related to the challenges of developing, scaling-up and manufacturing vaccines of benefit to low and middle income countries.*



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# Hub-Spoke model

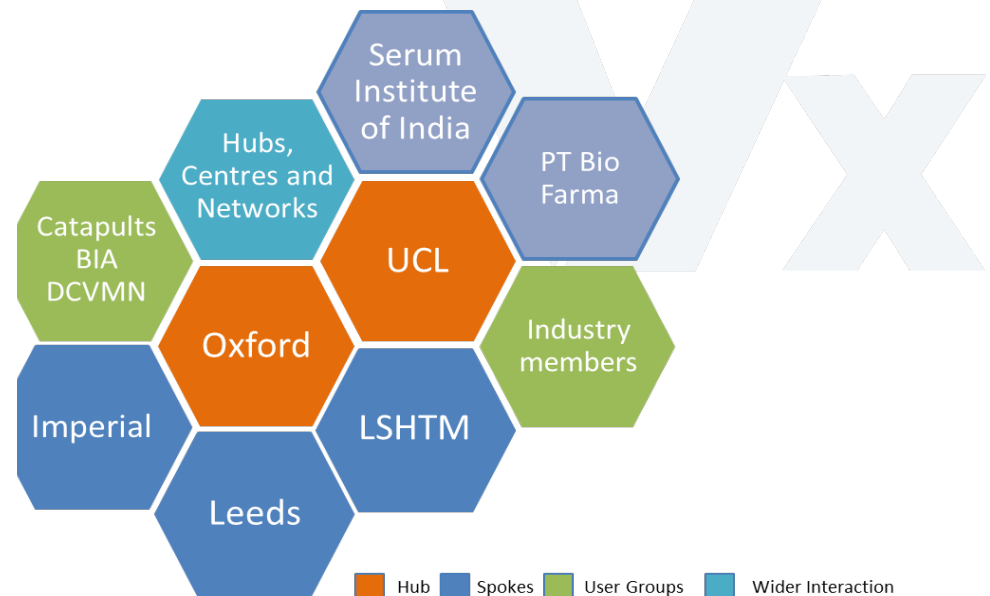
Hub Directors: Professors Sarah Gilbert and Martina Micheletti  
£7M, 3 years (April 2018-March 2021)

## Two Hubs:

- UCL Biochemical Engineering
- The Jenner Institute, University of Oxford

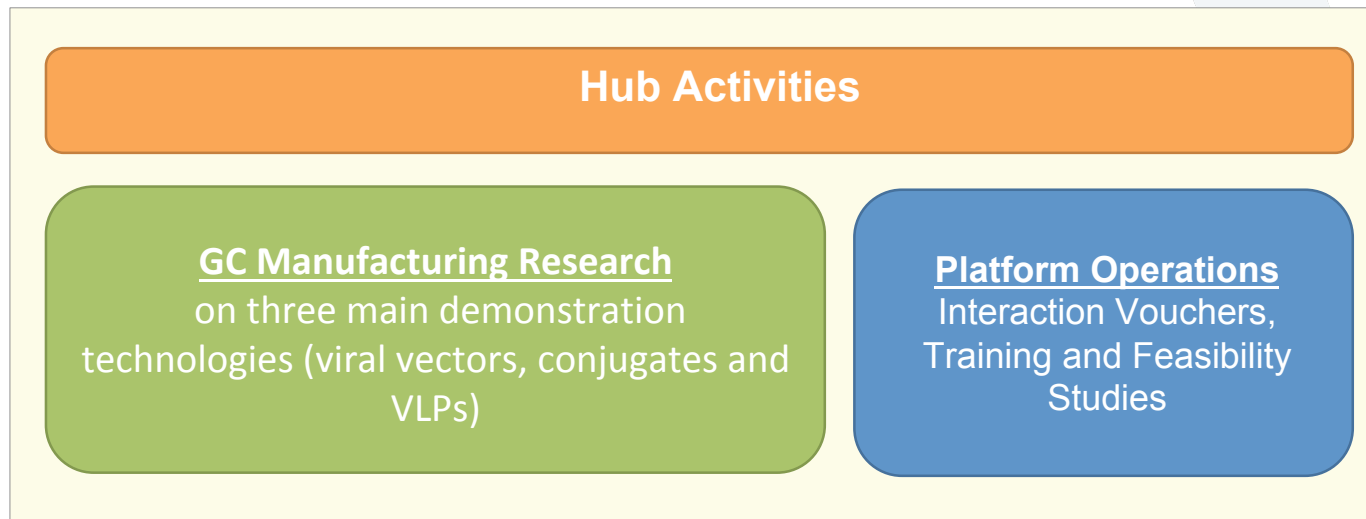
## Three UK Spokes:

- Imperial College London
- University of Leeds
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical medicine



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## Hub activities



# Platform Operations

## Interaction vouchers Call

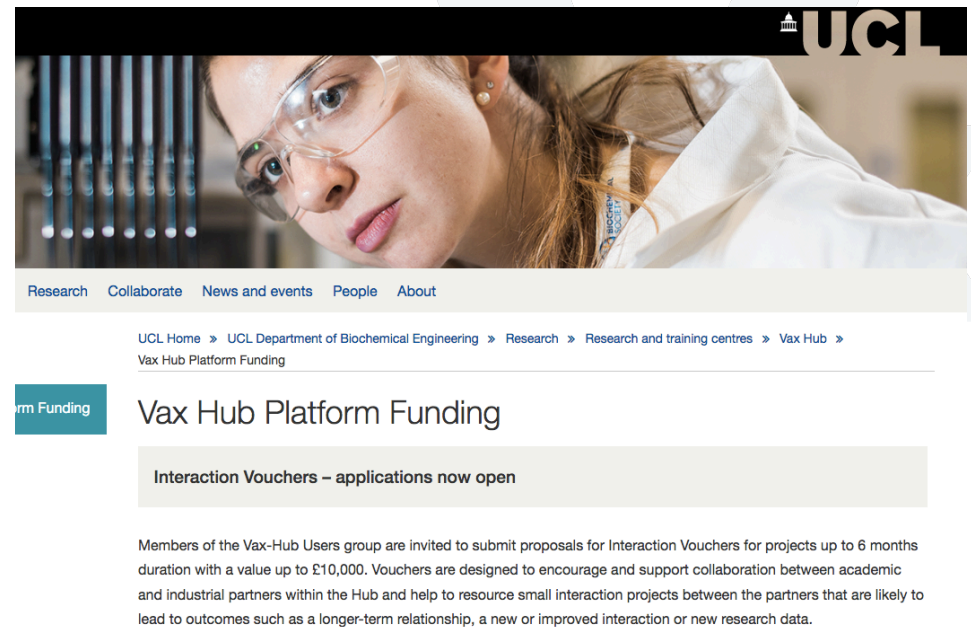
8 vouchers in total, budget of up to £10K per voucher (< 6 months duration)

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Must bring together any two organizations (including academia-industry partnerships)

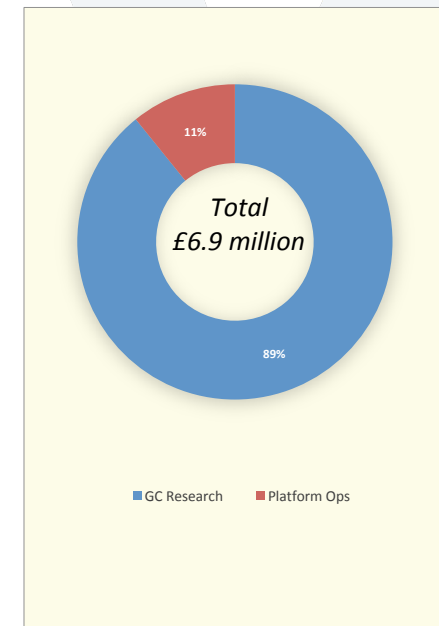
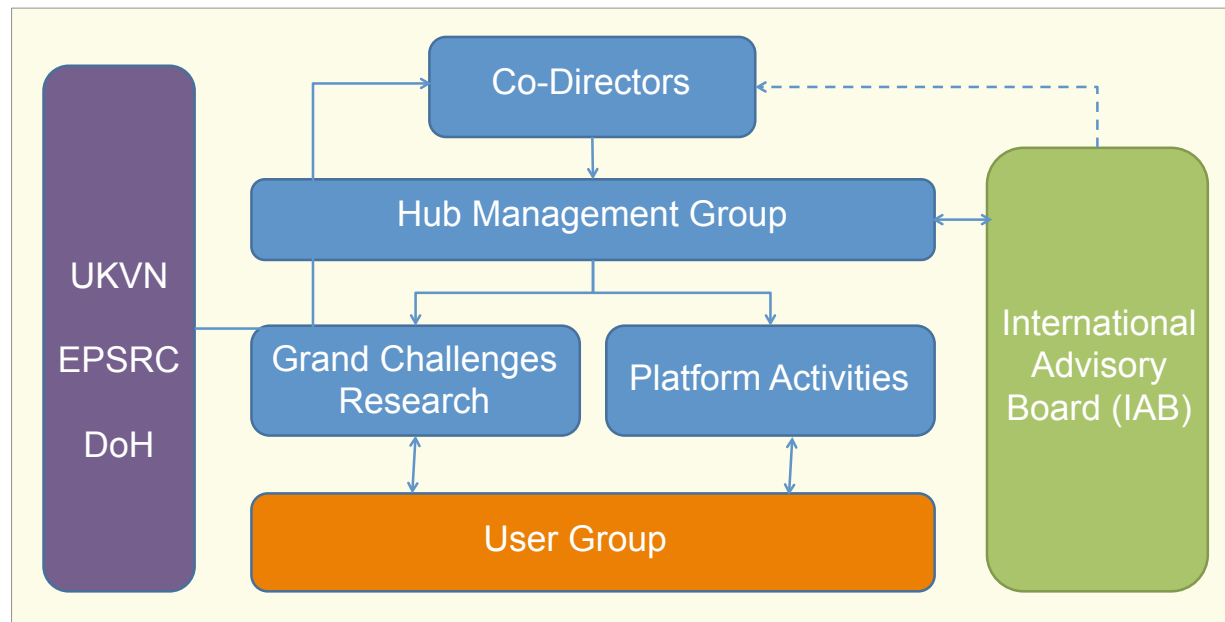
## Feasibility projects Call (early 2020)

Minimum of 6 projects, £100K each (< 12 months duration)

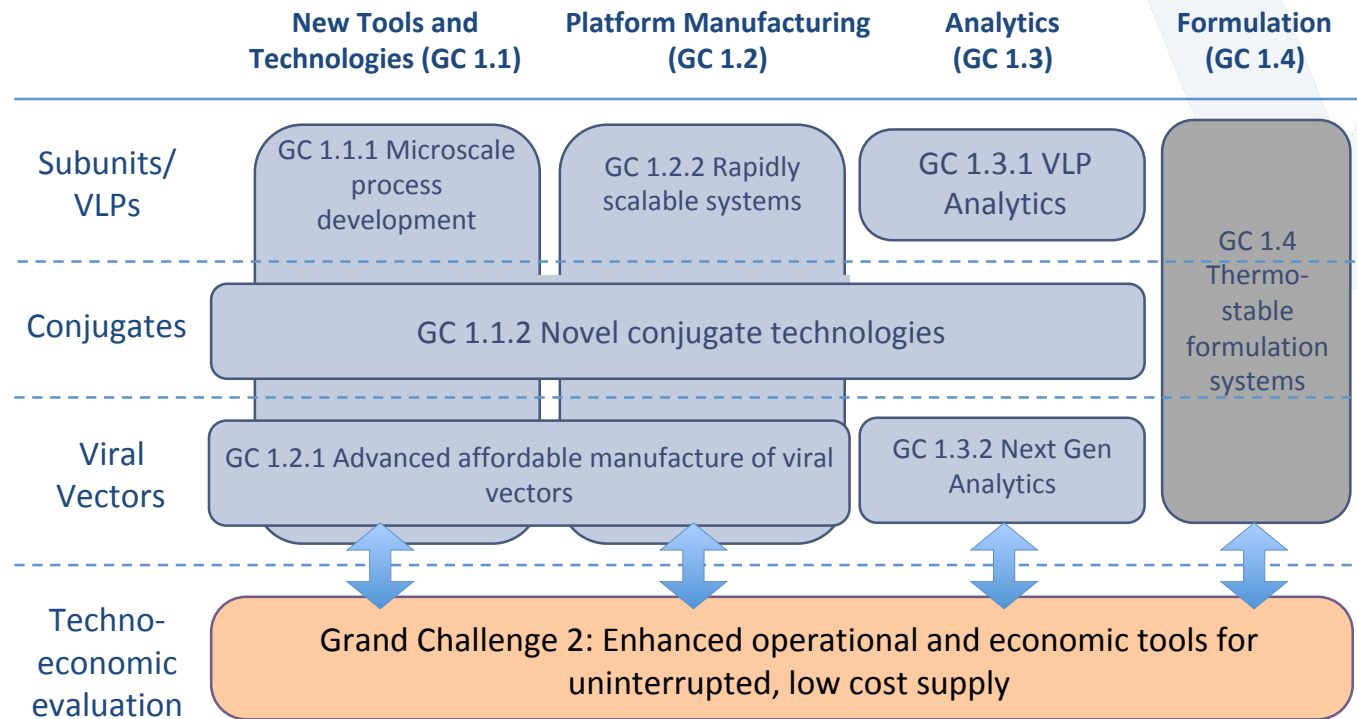


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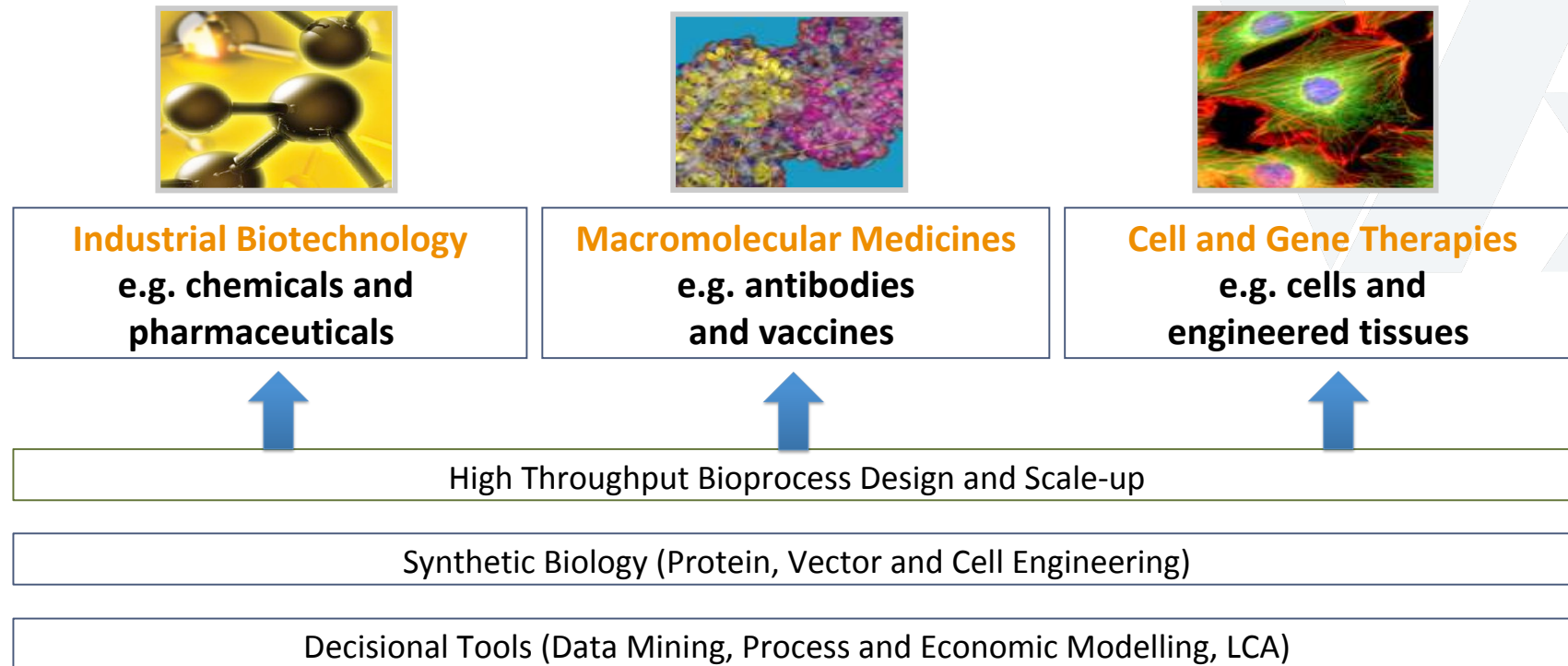
# Management Structure



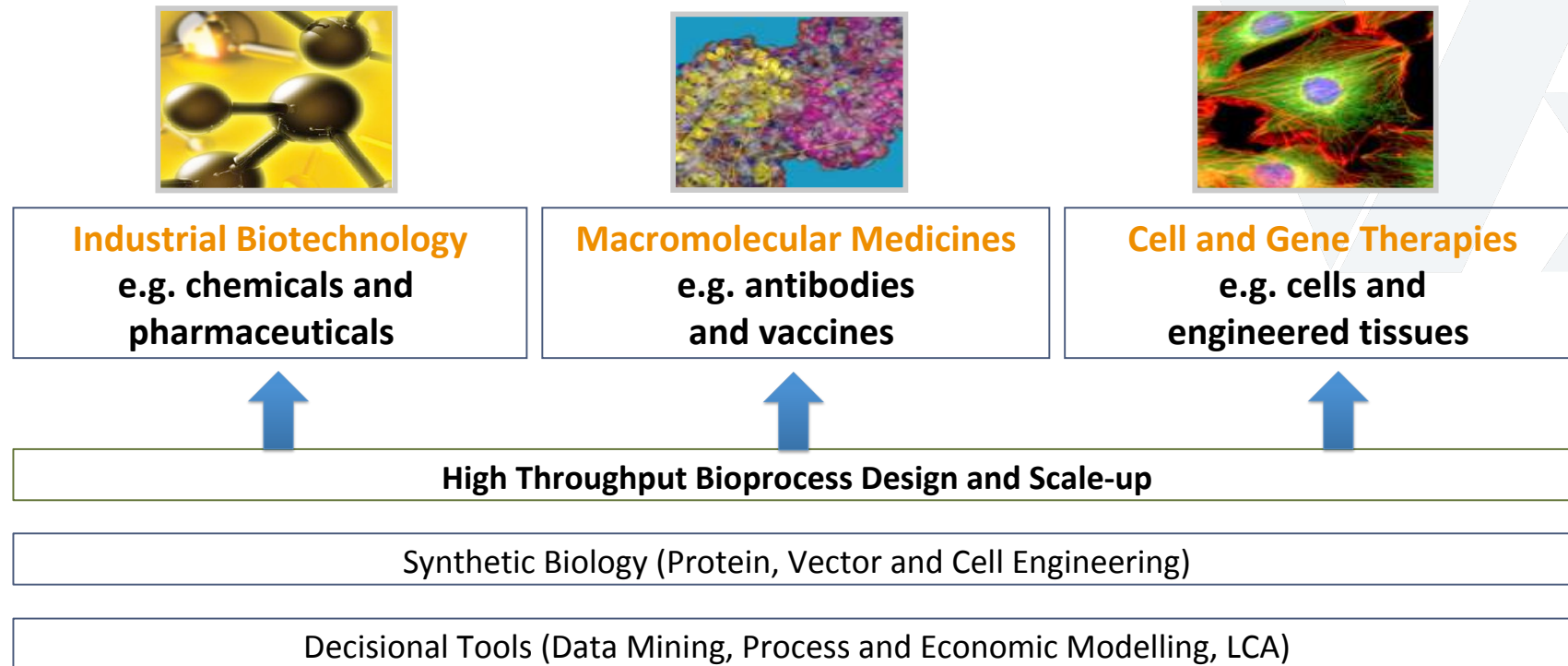
# Grand Challenge Research Overview



## Hub Expertise - UCL



## Hub Expertise - UCL

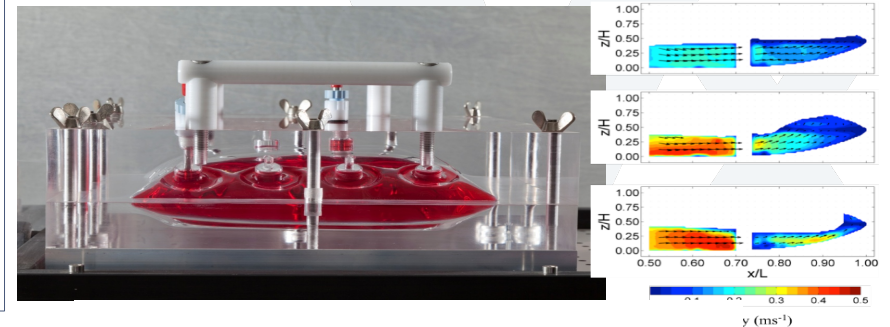




# Tools for bioprocess design and scaling

## Experimental study of flow dynamics, mixing and suspension dynamics

- Laboratory scale bioreactors (rocked, shaken and stirred)
- Single-use and conventional technologies (Ambr250, Sartorius Cultibag, Millipore CellReady, DasBox)
- Impact of environment for different cell types and products
- Robust scaling equations and methodologies

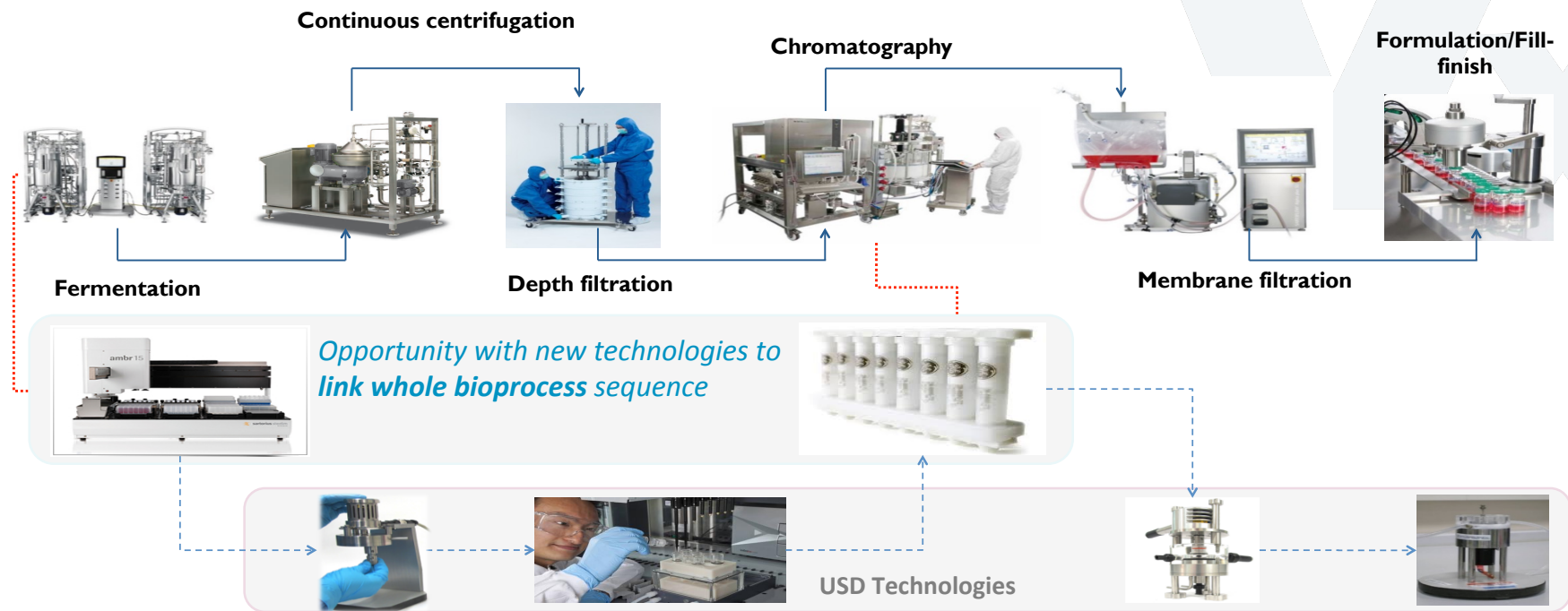


## Miniaturisation and development of Scale-Down Tools

- Quasi-perfusion microscale methodologies
- 250 ml perfusion bioreactor
- Microscale tangential flow filtration device
- Integration of mimics within automated platforms to speed up bioprocess development



# Ultra Scale-Down (USD) Technologies: Manufacturing insight in the lab



## Hub Expertise – University of Oxford

### The Jenner Institute

Unique mission to develop innovative vaccines against major global disease and focus on translational research (rapid early stage development and assessment of new vaccines in clinical trials)

### Clinical Biomanufacturing Facility (CBF)

The University of Oxford GMP facility – MHRA  
Authorisation for viral vectored vaccines and ATMPs –  
providing a link between academic research and clinical  
drug development

Design and testing of viral vectored and VLP vaccines  
Transition from research to GMP  
GMP manufacture of viral vectors, VLP and recombinant proteins  
Assay development for release and in-process testing  
Formulation of drug product  
Clinical vaccine development (UK and overseas)



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# Adenovirus Manufacturing Platform



## Process requirements for Phase I

Small

≥100 doses

Simple

Limited staff, one team makes all products

Limited capital equipment

Limited capacity to validate new equipment / processes

Transferable to LMIC manufacturers

Robust

Transferable across multiple products

Quality meeting regulatory requirements

**An effective adenovirus manufacturing approach is likely to be applicable to vaccines against multiple pathogens:**

Emerging outbreak pathogens

Veterinary

Antibody & T cells

*The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

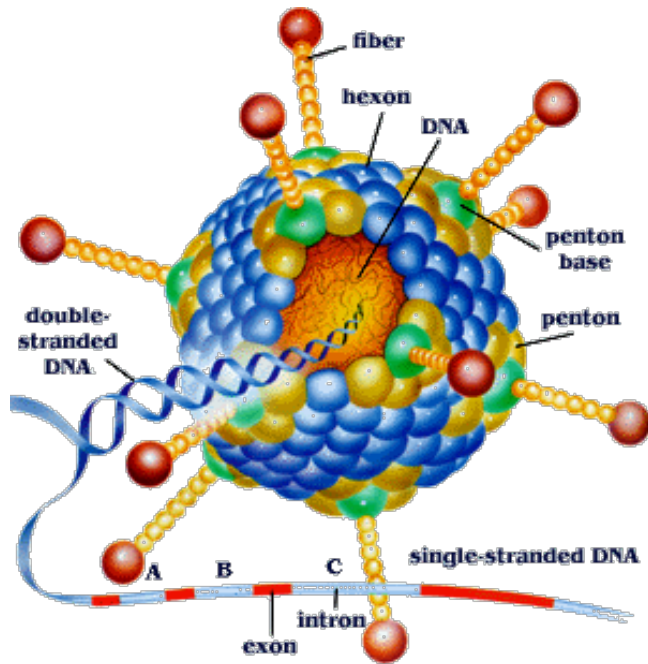
### A Monovalent Chimpanzee Adenovirus Ebola Vaccine Boosted with MVA

K. Ewer, T. Rampling, N. Venkatraman, G. Bowyer, D. Wright, T. Lambe,



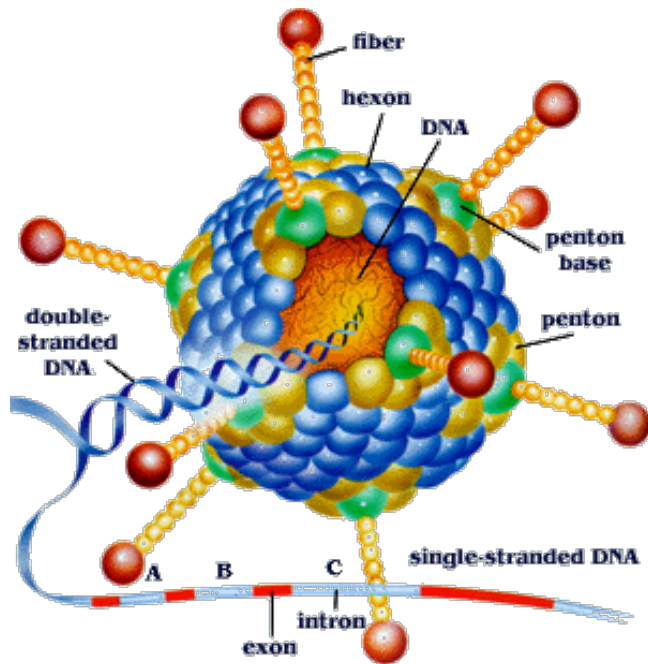
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## Adenovirus biology



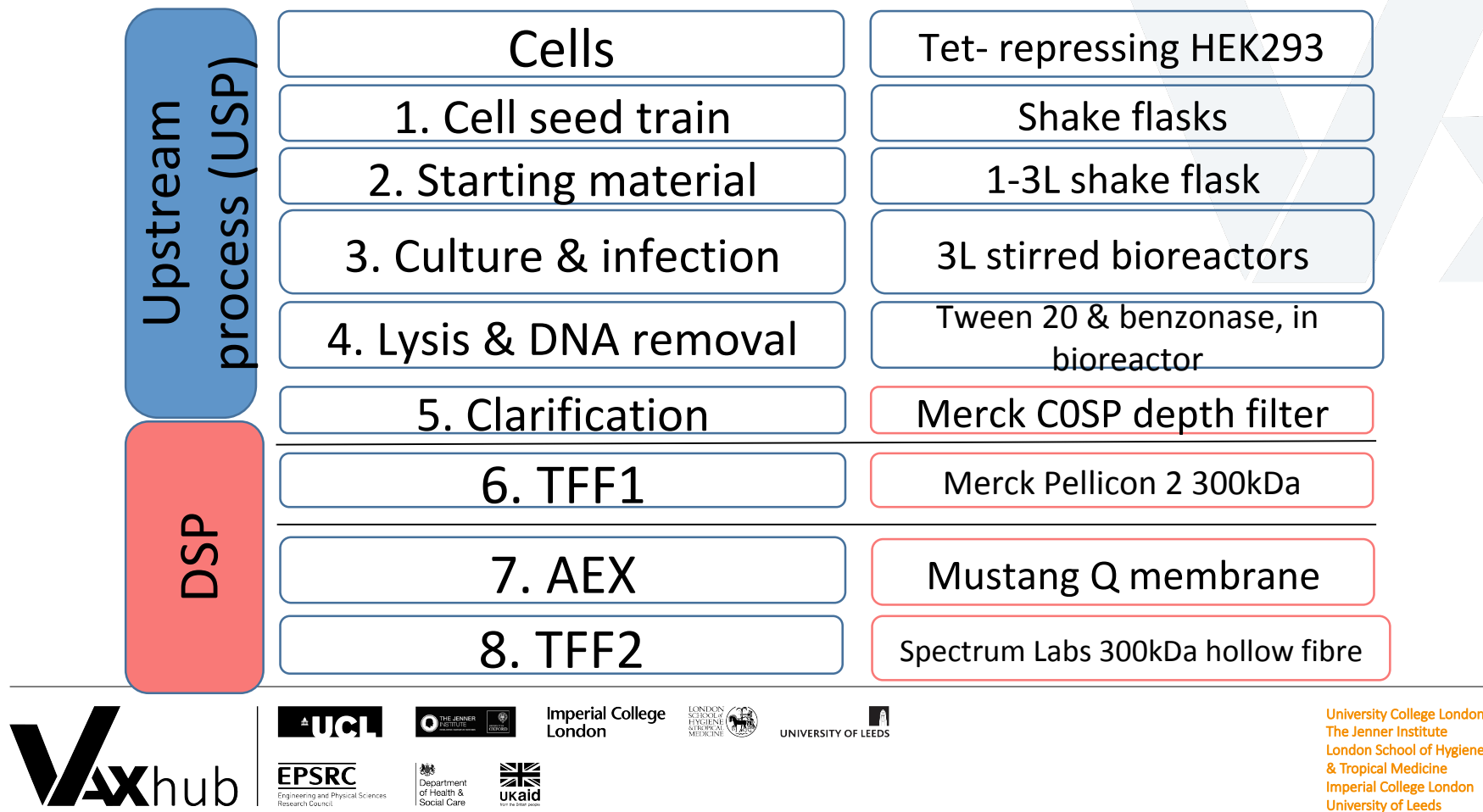
- Non-enveloped dsDNA virus, 90nm
- Non-replicating due to E1 (and E3) gene deletion
  - HEK293 or PERC6 cells supply E1 in *trans*
- Antigen-encoding transgene under strong constitutive mammalian promoter
  - Antigen is not a structural part of the virion → vaccines using a single Ad serotype are structurally the same, regardless of Ag
  - Antigen **is** expressed in culture: can alter growth characteristics, selection pressure for genetic instability

## Chimpanzee adenovirus vectors ('ChAds')



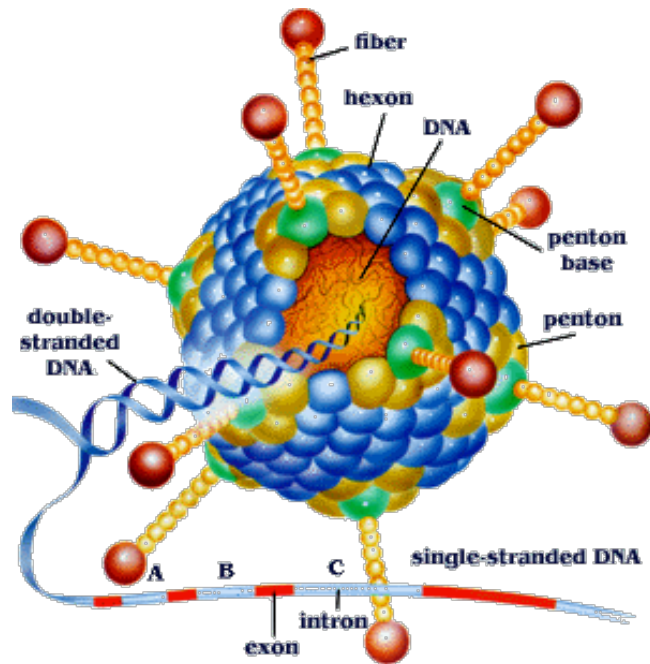
- Minimal pre-existing anti-vector immunity in human population
- Multiple serotypes
  - Different hexon / fiber capsid proteins
- Issue of compatibility with HEK293 Ad5-derived E1:
  - Manufacturing can be enhanced by non-structural gene manipulation

## Small scale adenovirus production process





## Vaccines used for 'test cases'



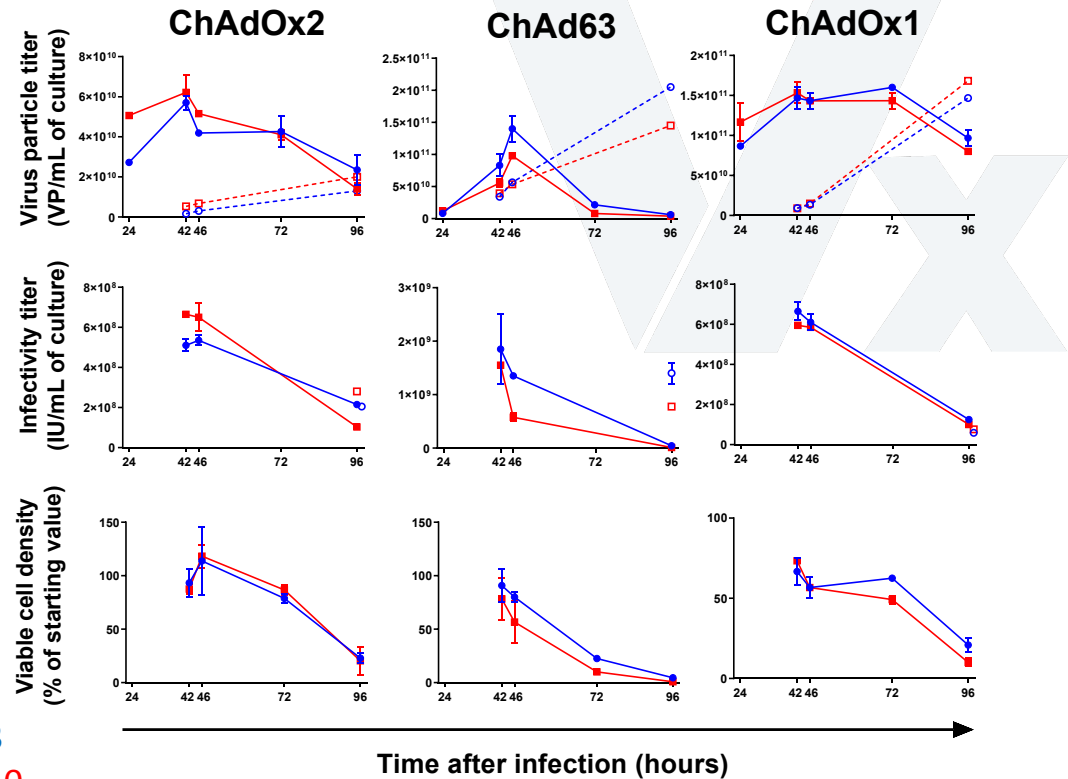
**ChAdOx2 RabG (rabies vaccine)**

**ChAdOx1 RVFV GnGc (Rift Valley Fever vaccine)**

**ChAd63 ME-TRAP (malaria vaccine)**

## Vaccines used for 'test cases'

In Ag-repressing HEKs, infection at MOI 3, harvest at ~42h gives good yields of all three viruses



Fedosyuk et al,  
Vaccine 2019



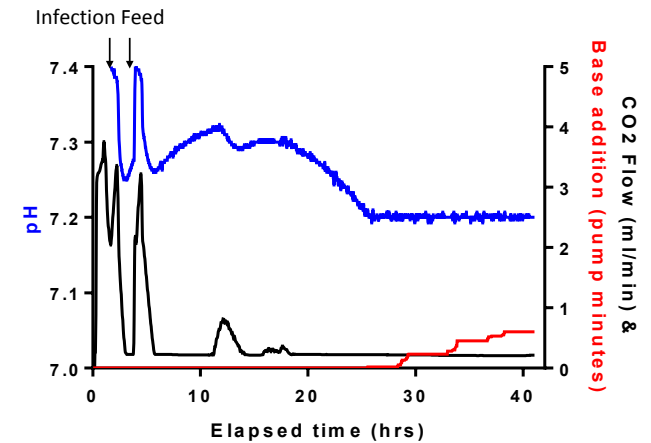
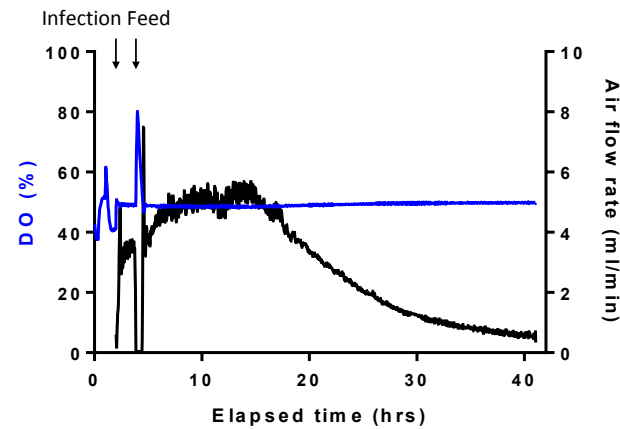
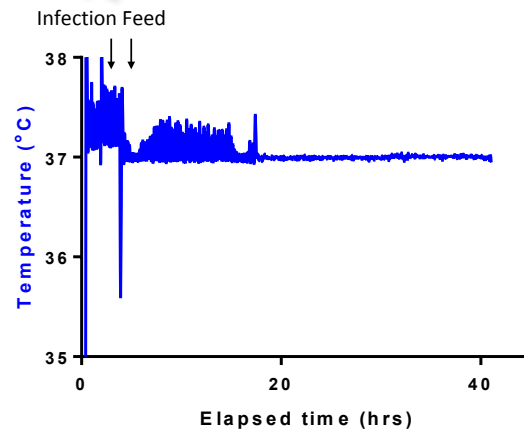
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## 3L stirred tank bioreactor



- Good results with two different vessels
  - Yield c.  $1 \times 10^5$  VP per cell
- Simple <48hr batch process
  - Cell expansion in shake flasks

*Fedosyuk et al, Vaccine, 2019*



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# Separation of adenoviral product variant

## Total Virus Particles

Lowry Protein Assay  
Dynamic Light Scattering  
SPR  
UV Measurement

## Full Particles

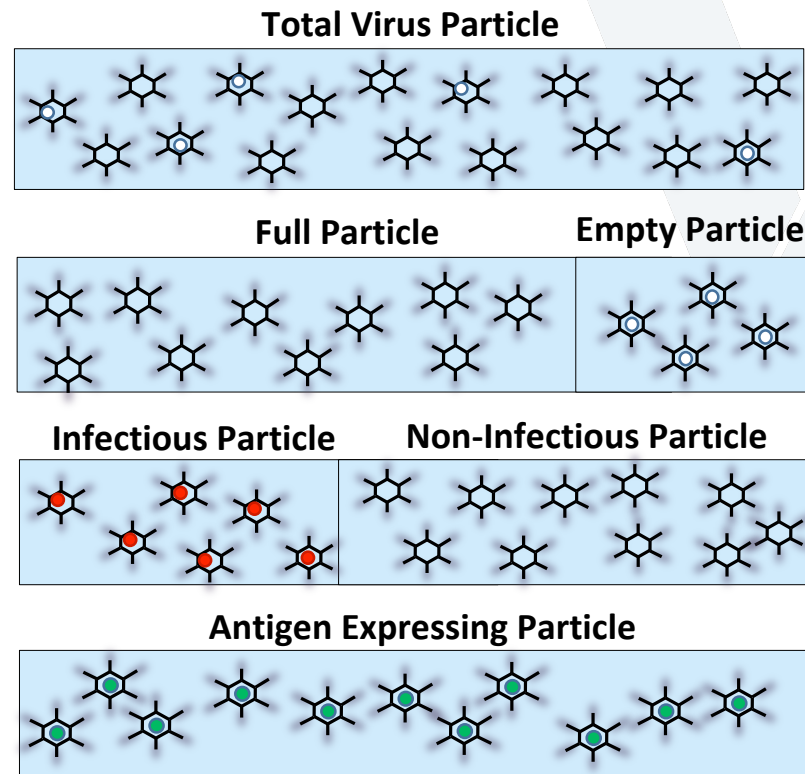
Genome Quantitation Assay (GQA)  
Reverse-Phase HPLC Assay  
CsCl Gradient Analysis  
(% full)UV Absorbance Assay (UV-SDS)

## Infectious Particles

TCID50  
Q-PCR Based Potency Assay

## Antigen Expressing Particles

Western blot  
In vitro Antigen Expression Assay

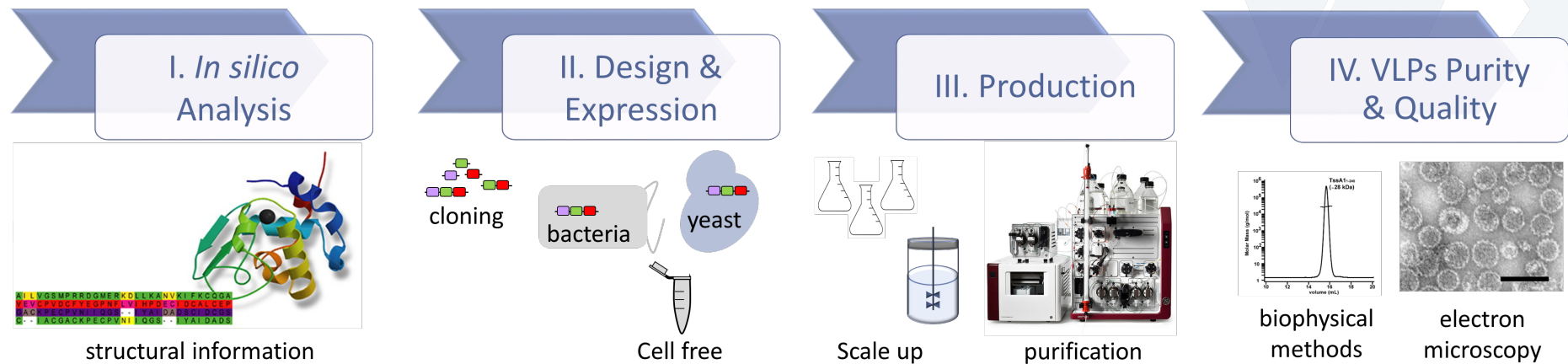


# VLP Vaccines: Quality by Design

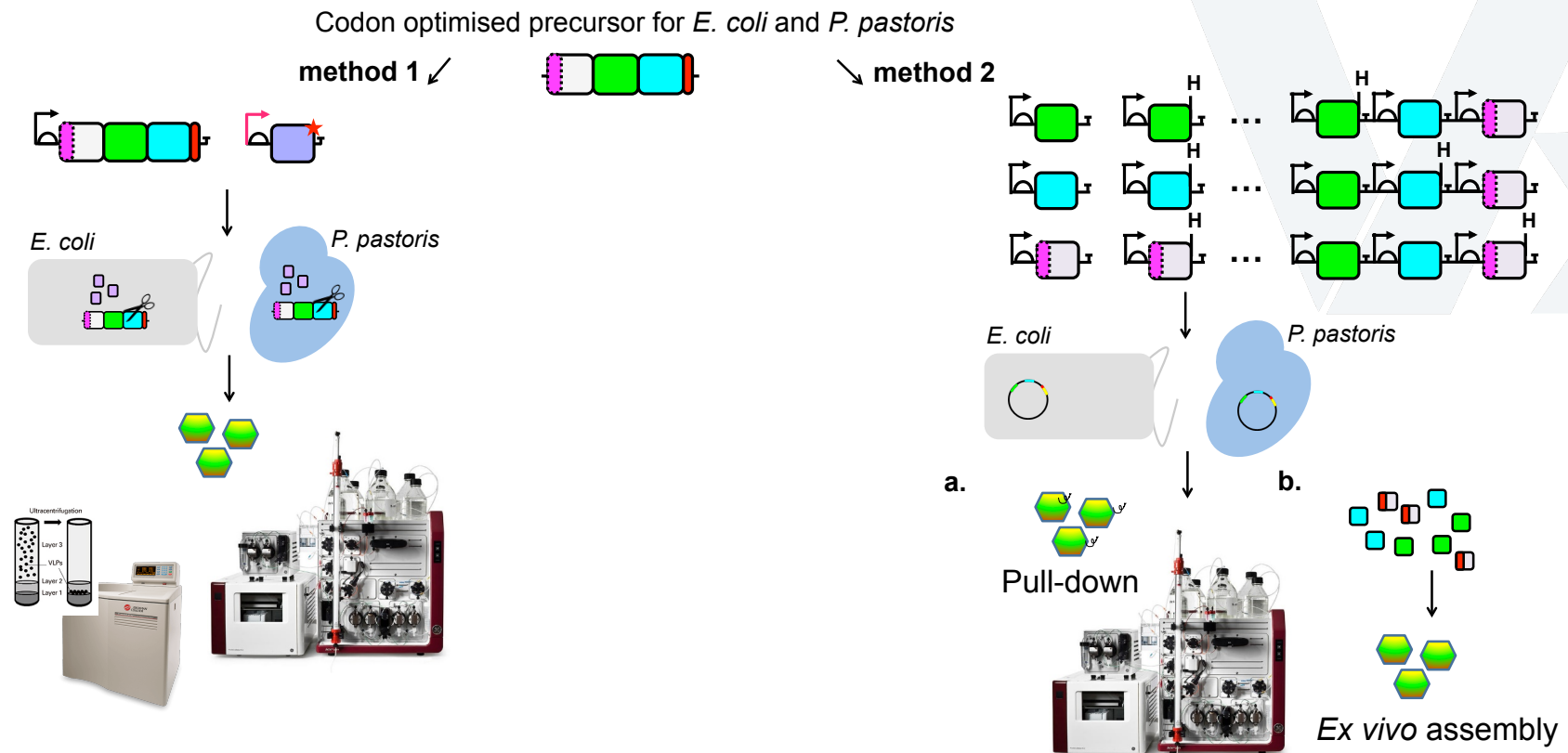


# VLP Vaccines: Understanding VLP assembly and quality attributes

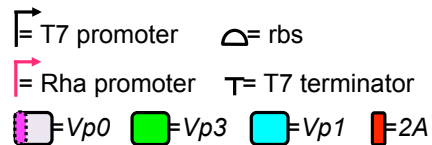
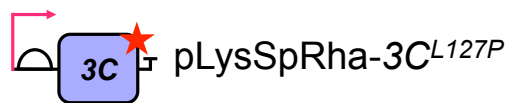
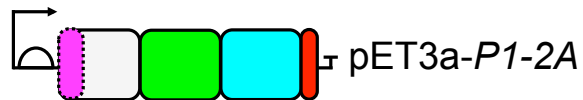
Design and Production of high quality Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) virus-like particles (VLP)



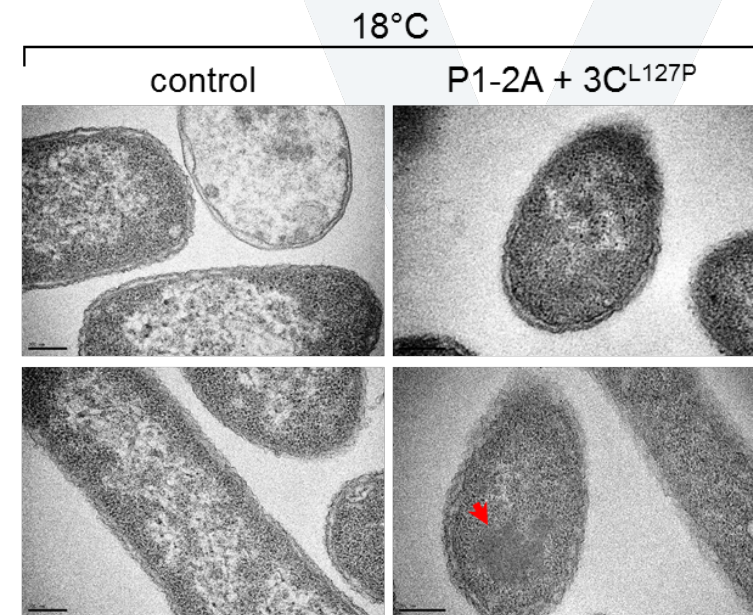
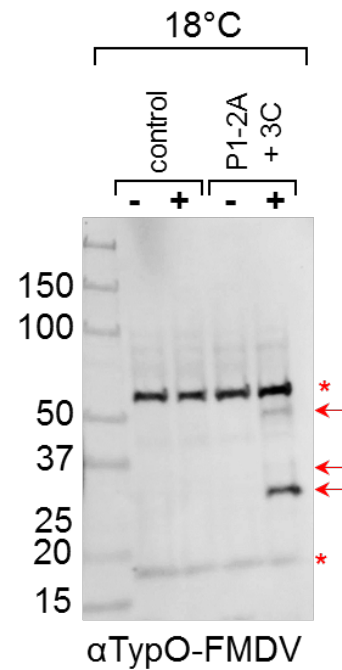
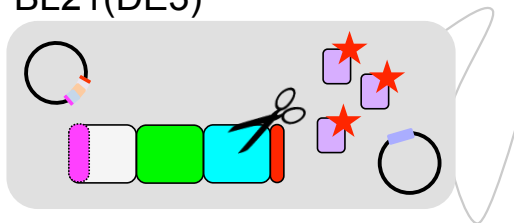
# VLP Vaccines: Design (I)



## VLP Vaccines: Cloning/Expression (II)



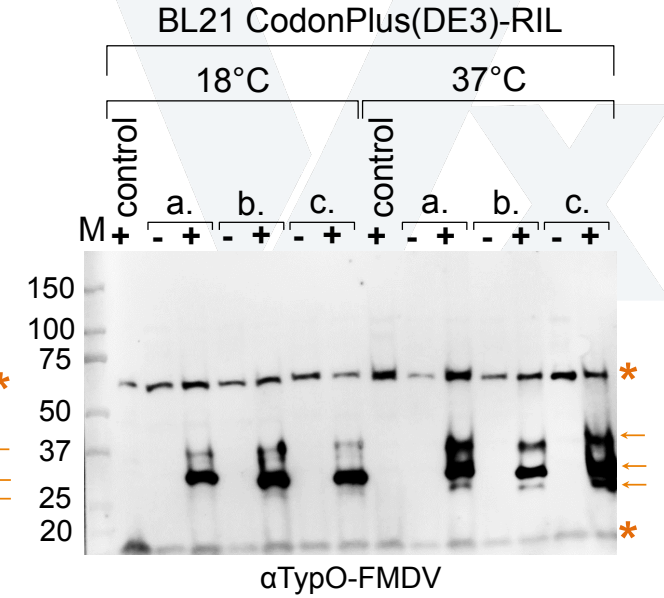
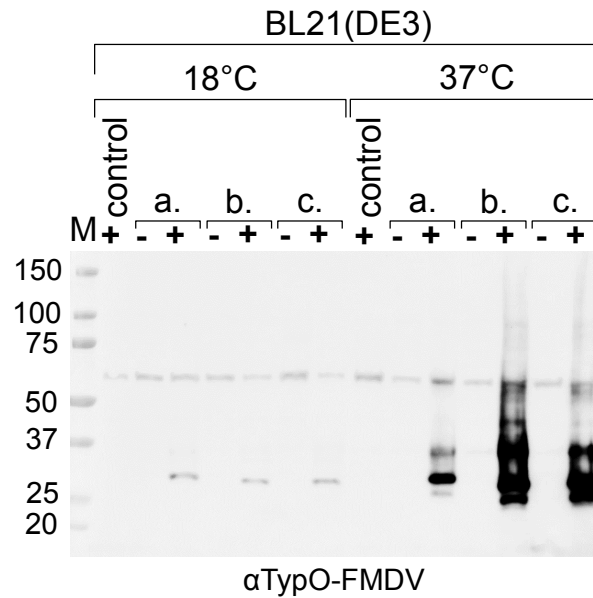
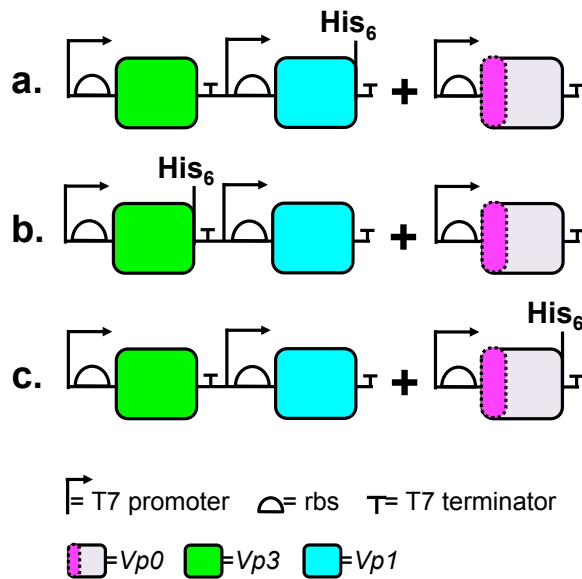
BL21(DE3)



\* non-specific binding



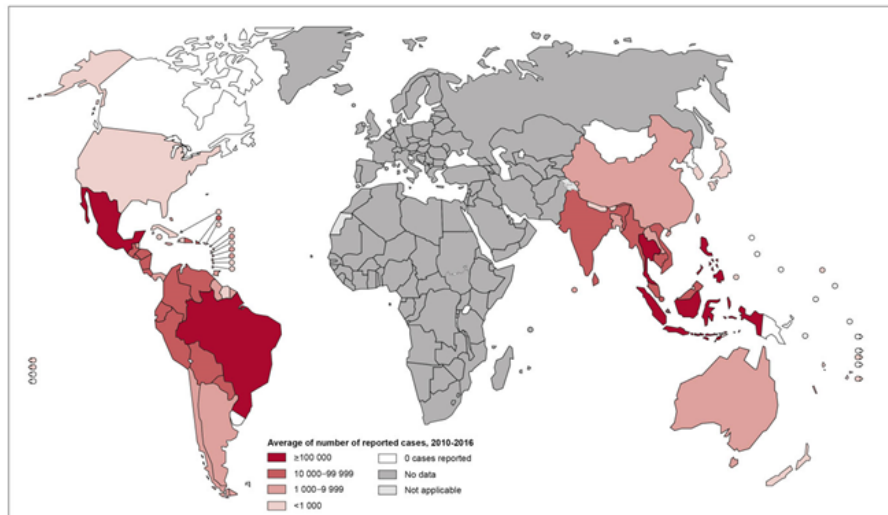
## VLP Vaccines: Cloning/Expression (II)



Vp1<sub>his6</sub> ~ 25 kDa  
Vp3<sub>his6</sub> ~ 27 kDa  
Vp0<sub>his6</sub> ~ 35 kDa

\* non-specific binding

## VLP Vaccines: Platform Approaches for Dengue vaccine



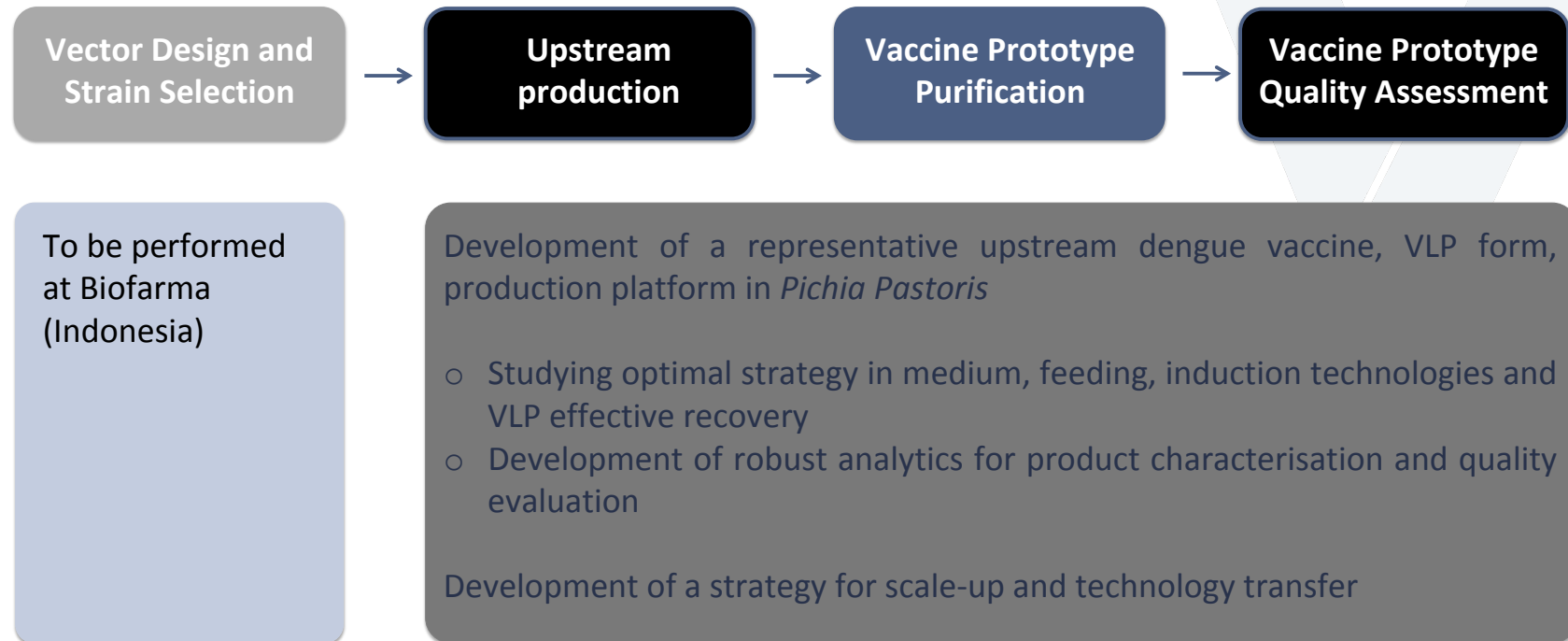
390 millions infections per year  
Asymptomatic to severe acute febrile disease

- Control measures targeting mosquito vectors have very limited effectiveness
- Vaccination is an important part of an integrated dengue prevention and control strategy
- One licensed dengue, Dengvaxia® (CYD-TDV) and only effective in seropositive individuals

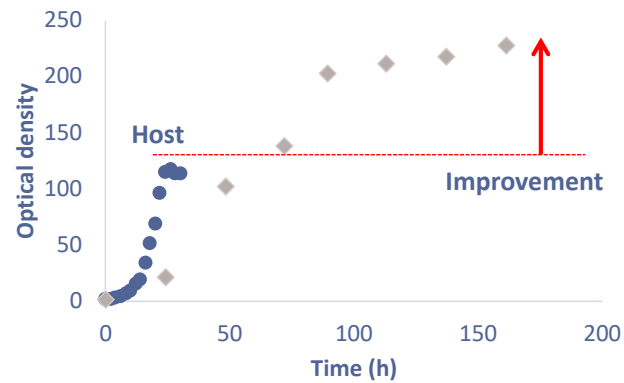


Development of a cost-effective platform for the delivery of a multicompetent Dengue vaccine

## Proposed Platform

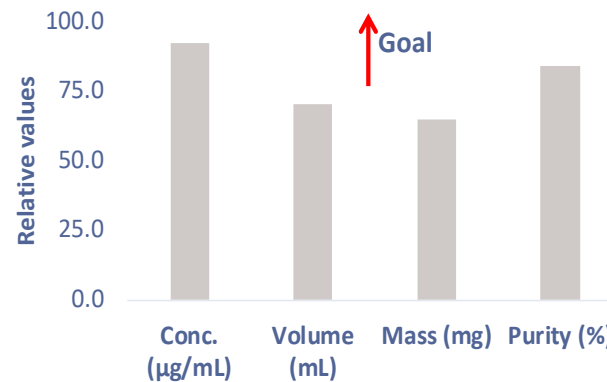


## Preliminary results

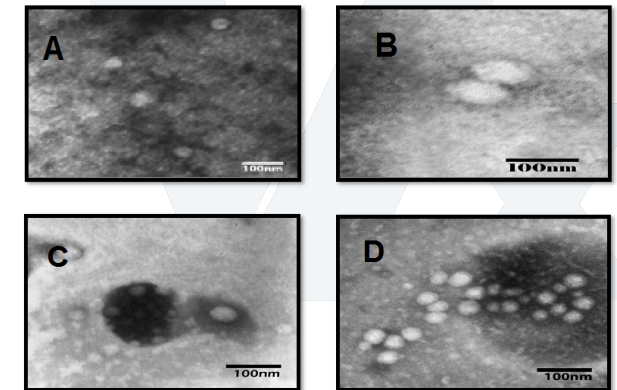


Growth profile of *Pichia pastoris* expressing the dengue vaccine vector (DENV prM/E).

Significant improvements were achieved in biomass yield by fermentation protocol optimisation. However, **higher densities are desired to achieve desired titers.**



Purification and preliminary characterization of recombinant prM/E dengue serotype using anion-exchange chromatography (AEC) and hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC).



Virus-Like Particle (VLP) prM/E dengue serotype 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C) and 4 (D) using transmission electron microscopy (TEM).

The particle diameters varied between 29-35nm depending on the serotype and are smaller than the natural virus (40-50nm).

# Novel Glycoconjugates Technologies



# Relevance of Glycoconjugate Vaccines

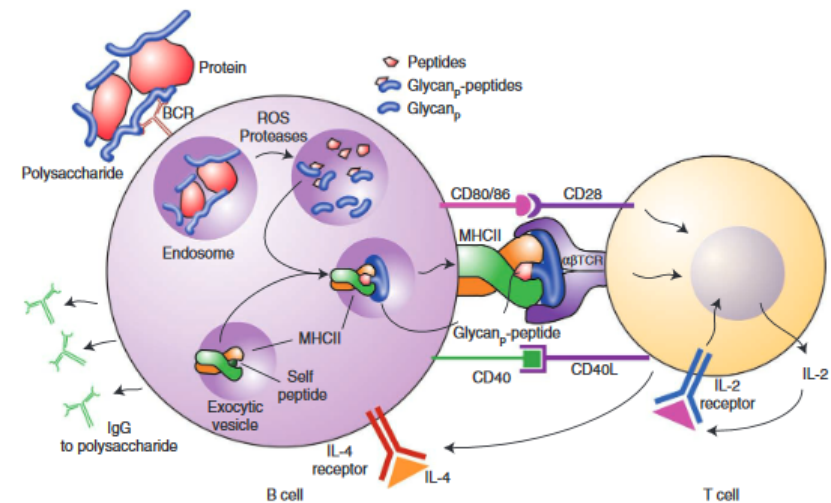
Glycoconjugates favour T-cells dependent response (memory)

Polysaccharides-based vaccines (Glycan only)

T cells independent immune response

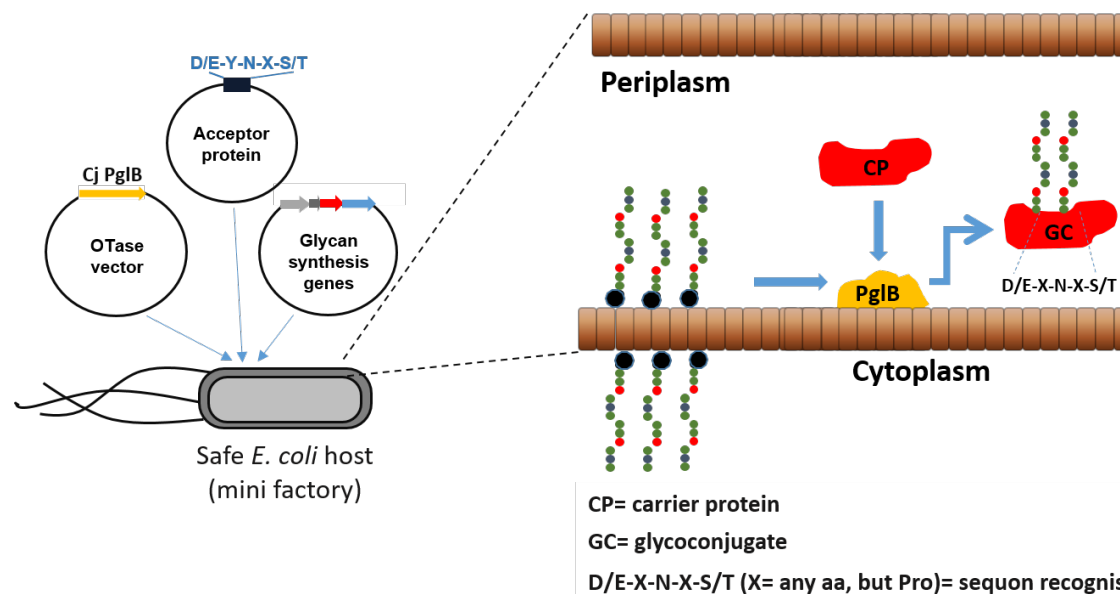
Examples of successful human glycoconjugate:

1. *Haemophilus influenzae*
2. *Neisseria meningitidis* (except type B)
3. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (some serotypes)



Berti and Adamo Chem Soc. Rev. 2018

# Protein Glycan Coupling Technology (PGCT) for low cost glycoconjugate vaccines



- PGCT is cheap, safe and flexible in design
- It can be applied to improve existing vaccines (pneumococcol)
- or develop new ones (*Francisella*)
- Or enter new markets (veterinary)

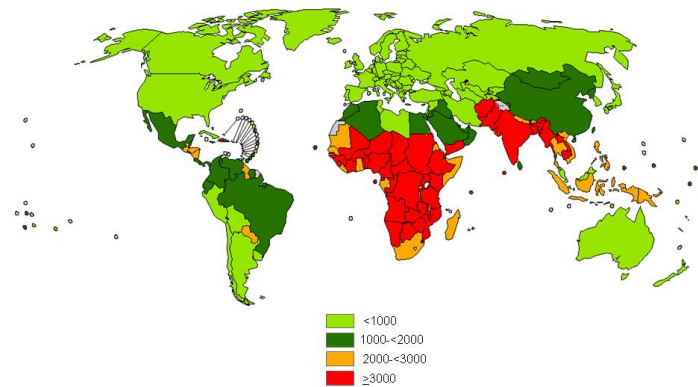
PGCT review: Kay, Cuccui and Wren, npj Vaccines 2019

# Development of a vaccine against *S. pneumoniae*

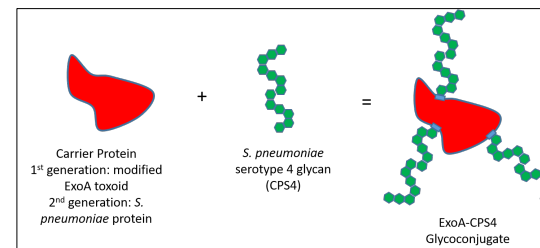
## *Streptococcus pneumoniae*:

- Gram +, alpha-haemolytic diplococcus, commensal and respiratory pathogen
- **Over 95 different serotypes**
- Causes **pneumonia, meningitis**, conjunctivitis, bacteraemia and otitis media
- Estimated that globally **0.5 million children under five die** of pneumococcal disease **each year** (mostly in developing countries)
- **Efficacious vaccines** (eg. PCV13) are available, **but expensive** and often unaffordable for developing countries

SP incidence rate  
(per 100000 children under age 5)



Date of slide: 03 August 2009





# Strategies for glycoconjugate vaccine production

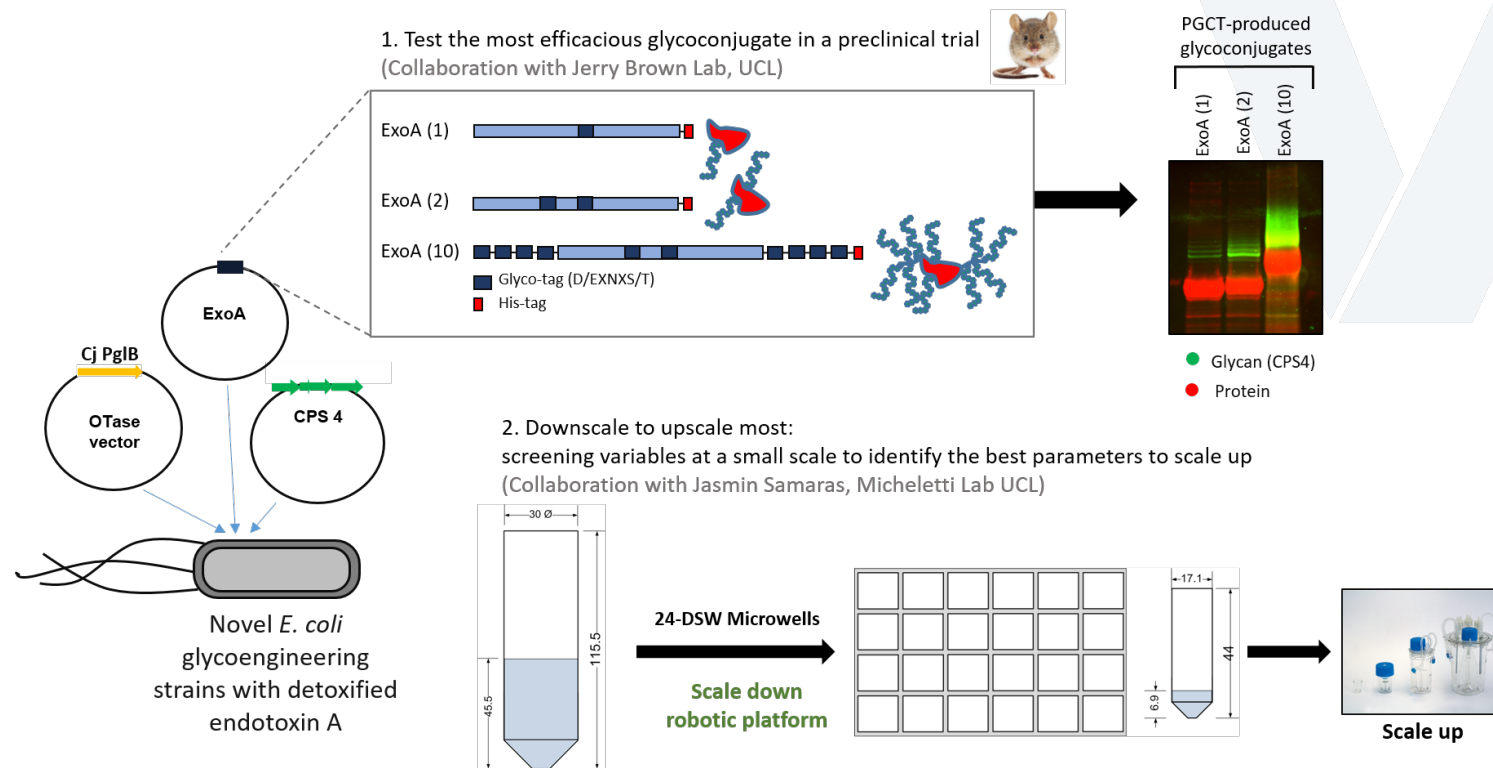
## Biological conjugation

- Engineered **safe** laboratory *E. coli* strain
- **Single purification step** of the glycoconjugate
- **Homogeneous** prep
- Manufacturing expected to be **cheaper and less time consuming**

## Chemical or enzymatic conjugation

- Requires separate purification of the glycan and carrier protein
- Strain used for glycan purification may be **unsafe**
- **Multi-step heterogeneous** preparation
- **Expensive and time consuming**

# Design and ongoing work



# Vaccines in development

Kay, Cuccui and Wren, npj Vaccines review 2019

**Table 1.** Current glycoconjugate vaccines is developed using PGCT

Organism	Glycan	Protein carrier	Status	Manufacturer	References
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Capsule-multivalent	rEPA	Phase I clinical trials	Limmune Biologics	NCT03303976 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Capsule-serotype 4	piuA	Development	Academic- UCL/LSHTM UK	Reglinski et al. <sup>36</sup>
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Capsule-Type 5 and 8	rEPA	Development	GlycoVaxyn	Wacker et al. <sup>28</sup>
<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	Capsule-Type 1	rEPA	Phase I clinical trials	Limmune Biologics	Hatz et al. <sup>71</sup>
<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	Capsule- 2a	rEPA	Phase I clinical trials	Limmune Biologics	Riddle et al. <sup>72</sup>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	O-antigen-ExPEC serotypes 01, 02, 06, 025	rEPA	Phase Ib clinical trials	Limmune Biologics/ J&J	Huttner et al. <sup>79</sup>
<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	O-antigen	rEPA	Development	Government/ Academic -DSTL/ LSHTM UK	Marshall et al. <sup>31</sup>
<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>	O-PSII	AcrA	Development	Government/ Academic- DRDC/ University of Alberta Canada	Garcia-Quintanilla et al. <sup>42</sup>

PGCT-adapted from Micoli<sup>1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier



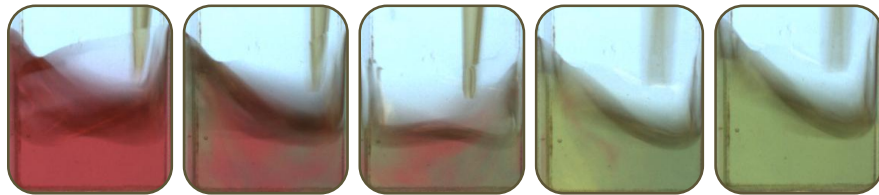
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# Automated Microscale Process development

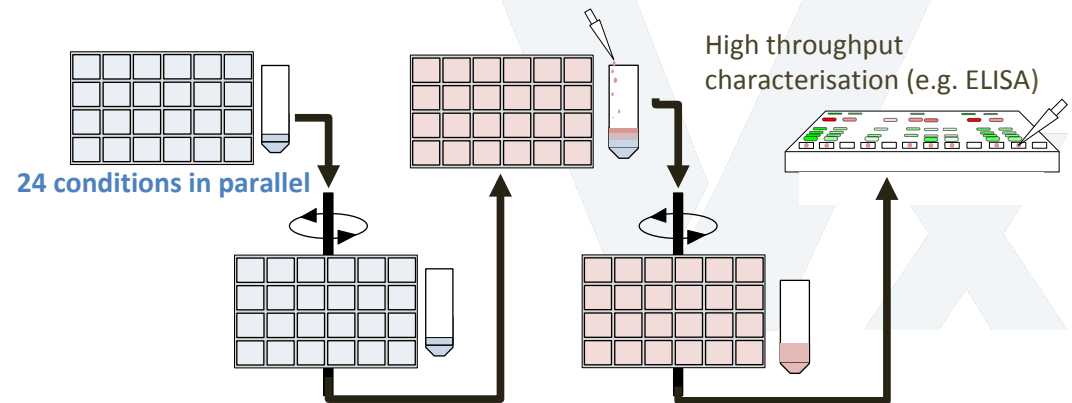
## AIM: To scale original 20 mL culture to 2 mL

Operating conditions at the microscale based upon engineering fundamentals.

- Scaling based upon matching mixing characteristics at both scales



- Scaling based upon matching the oxygen transfer coefficient,  $k_L a$



## Conditions for screening:

- Media composition
- DO, pH, temperature
- Harvest times/culture duration
- *E.coli* strain
- Carrier protein and enzyme alternatives

**Next steps**



## Benefits for Hub Users

### Driving the research agenda

Access to internationally-leading academics and top researchers with expertise in process development, vaccinology, analytical development, GMP manufacturing and decisional tools  
Ability to steer the research agenda over the next 2 years, aligned to your organization's priorities and the hub vision and remit

### Access to funding, outputs and skillset

Early access to Hub outputs (new methodologies and technologies) via the Collaboration Agreement  
Participation in vouchers or feasibility studies to evaluate Hub outputs using your systems and processes  
Leverage funding for greater impact via industry-led Innovate UK projects  
Opportunity for wider collaboration via the Engineering Doctorate (EngD) studentships  
Access to highly skilled graduating doctorate and researchers



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# Platform Operations

## Interaction vouchers Call

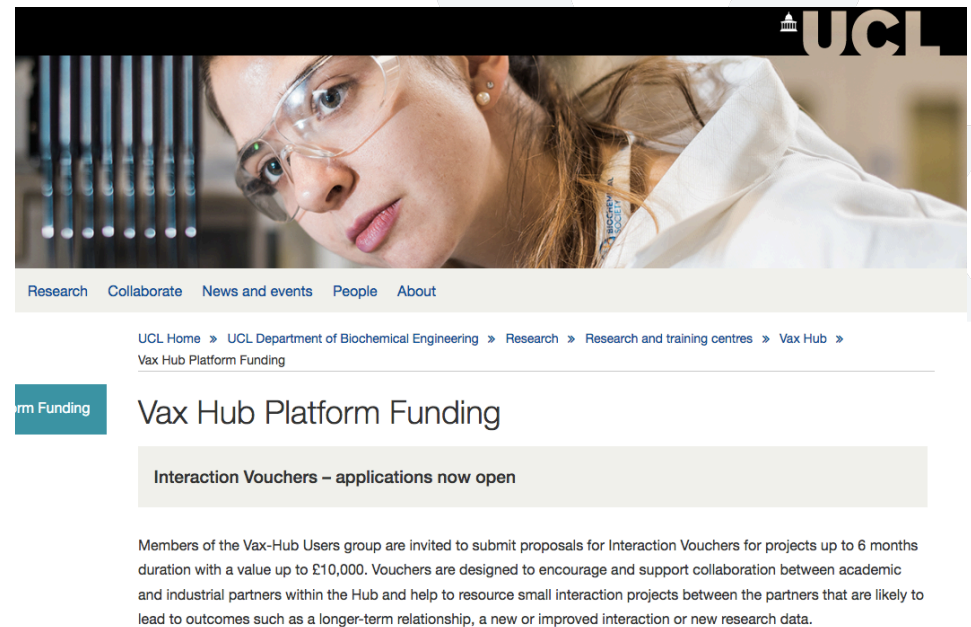
8 vouchers in total, budget of up to £10K per voucher (< 6 months duration)

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## Feasibility projects Call (early 2020)

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### **Upcoming events**

Vax-Hub Users Group meeting – 8<sup>th</sup> November  
Vouchers Interaction Submission deadline – 4<sup>th</sup>  
November

### **For more information and news**

Biochemical Engineering Department Website  
@VaxHub

### **For how to become a member**

Please contact Dr Nav Gill ([n.gill@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:n.gill@ucl.ac.uk))



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# Acknowledgements/ Thank you

## Adenovirus platform manufacturing

Dr Sandy Douglas

Professor Sarah Gilbert

Dr Fatemeh Vahid Dastjerdi

## VLP Vaccines

Dr Sara Placemante, Dr Steffi Frank

Dr Salome De Sa Malaghaes, Prof Eli Keshavarz-Moore

## Glycoconjugates

Dr Marta Mauri, Prof Brendan Wren

Dr Jasmin Samaras



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