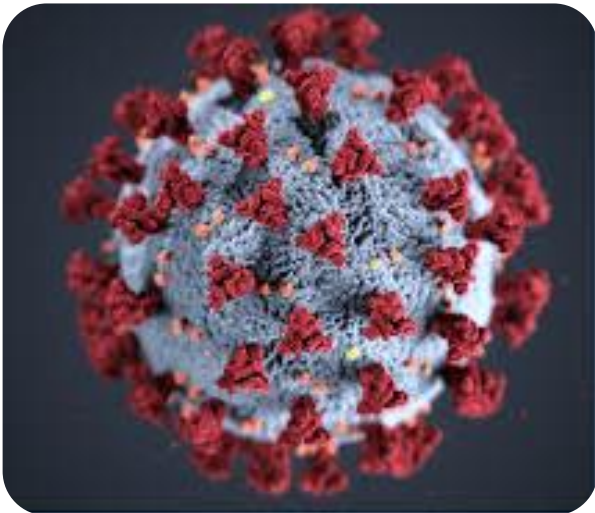


DNA vaccines against SARS-CoV-2



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DNA vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 and beyond

Outline of talk

- ❖ Review of DNA vaccines for SARS-CoV-2
- ❖ DNA vaccines: challenges and strengths
- ❖ DNA vaccine encoding for multiple SARS-CoV-2 antigens
- ❖ Heterologous booster regimens
- ❖ Role in future pandemics

Approved vaccine platforms against SARS-CoV-2

Each with unique AE's and/or logistic challenges

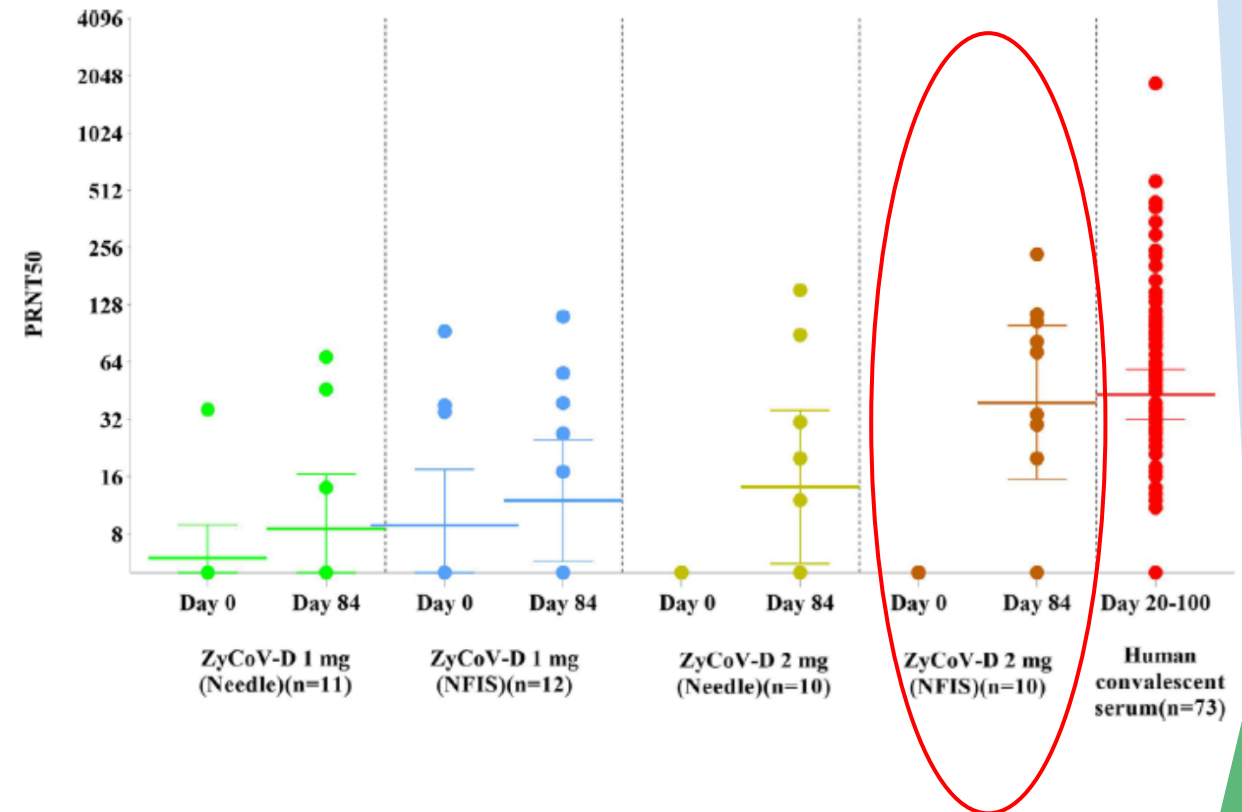
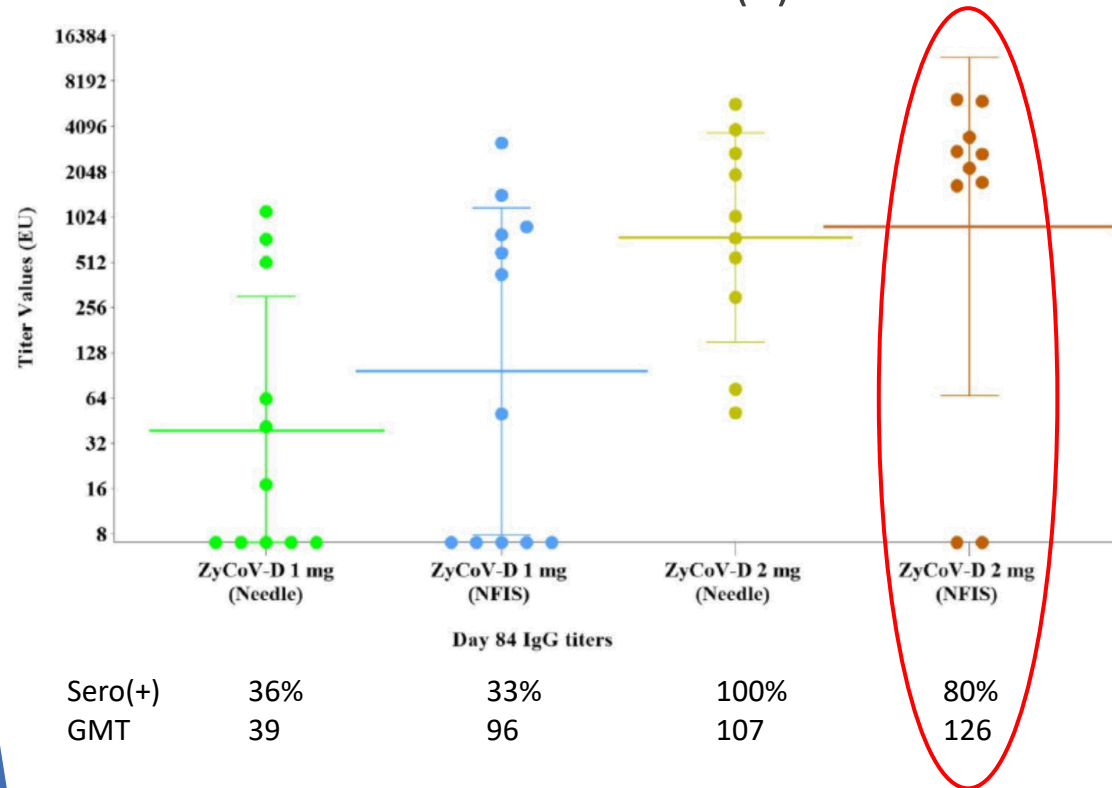
- ❖ mRNA
- ❖ Adenoviral
- ❖ Nanoparticle, subunit
- ❖ Inactivated ± adjuvant
- ❖ Live attenuated
- ❖ DNA

ZyCoV-D

INO-4800

ZyCoV-D: Phase 1

- ❖ 1 mg vs 2 mg ID \pm NFIS
 - 12 per group
 - Censored for sero(+) at baseline

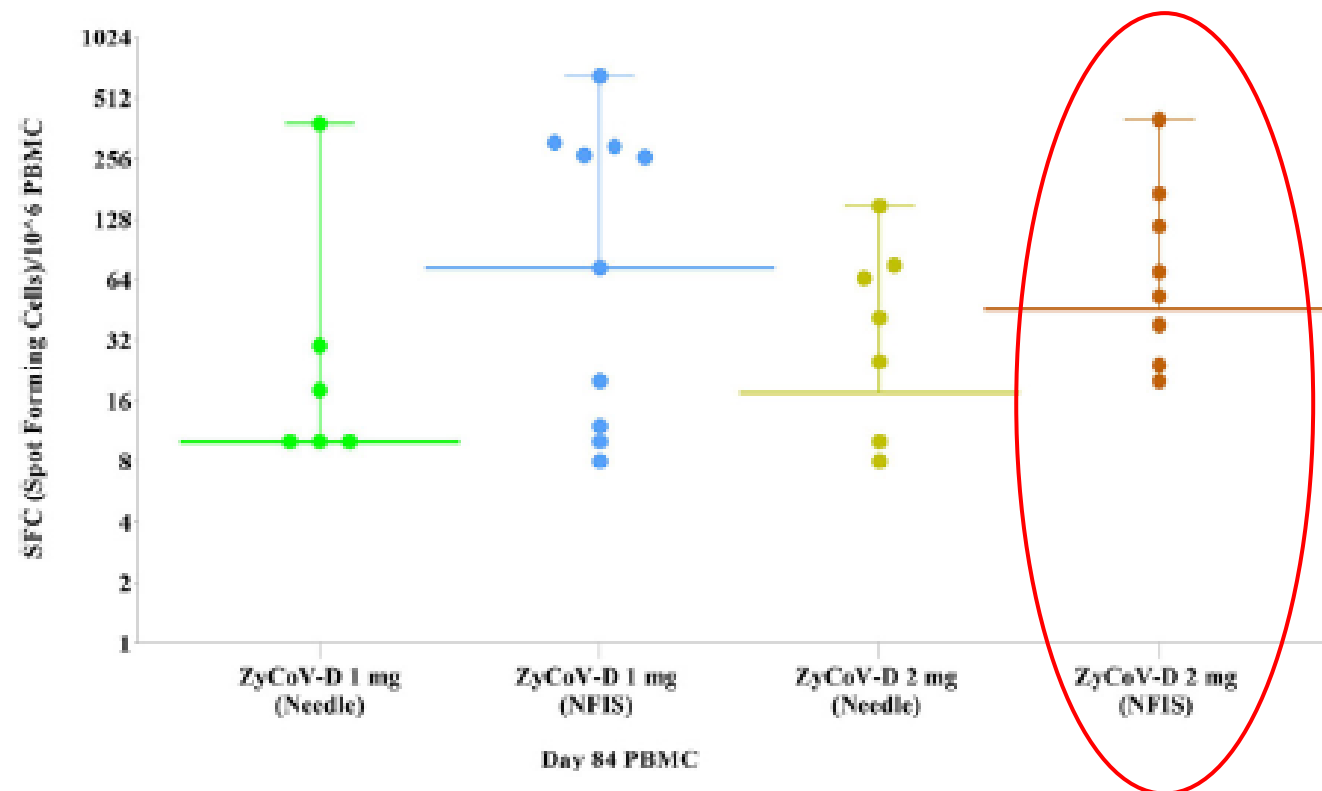


ZyCoV-D: Phase 1



❖ Summary

- Immune response – dose dependent
- Neutralizing antibodies: post vaccine comparable to convalescent sera
- T cell responses : 45.5 SFU/10⁶ cells post vaccination



ZyCoV-D: Phase 3

Efficacy, safety, and immunogenicity of the DNA SARS-CoV-2 vaccine (ZyCoV-D): the interim efficacy results of a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in India

Lancet 2022; 399: 1313-21



❖ Study design

- Enrolled 27,703, randomized 1:1 to vaccine or placebo
- 2 mg administered ID with NFIS on Days 0-28-56
- Outcome: prevention of symptomatic infection

❖ Results

- Efficacy: 66.6% (cases per group: 20 vaccine, 61 placebo)
- Immune responses comparable to Phase 1

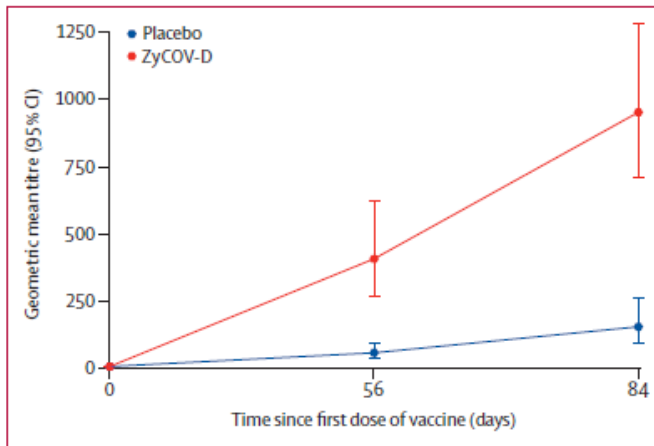
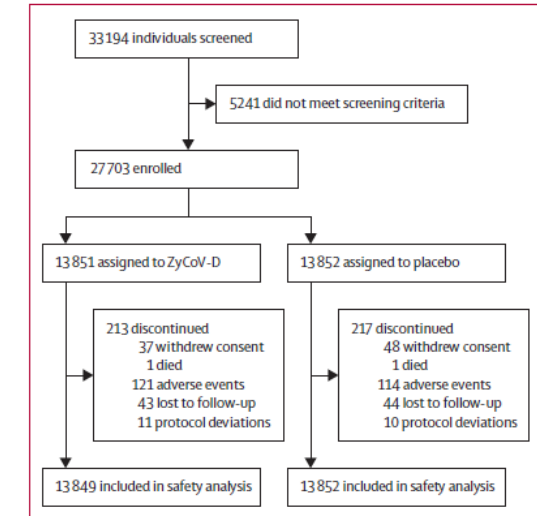


Figure 2: IgG comparison of geometric mean titre of ZyCoV-D and placebo at days 0, 56, and 84

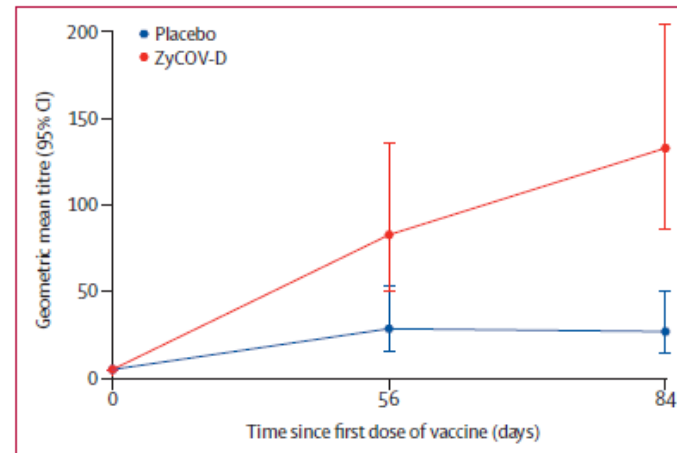


Figure 3: NAB(PRNT₅₀) comparison of geometric mean titre of ZyCoV-D and placebo at days 0, 56, and 84

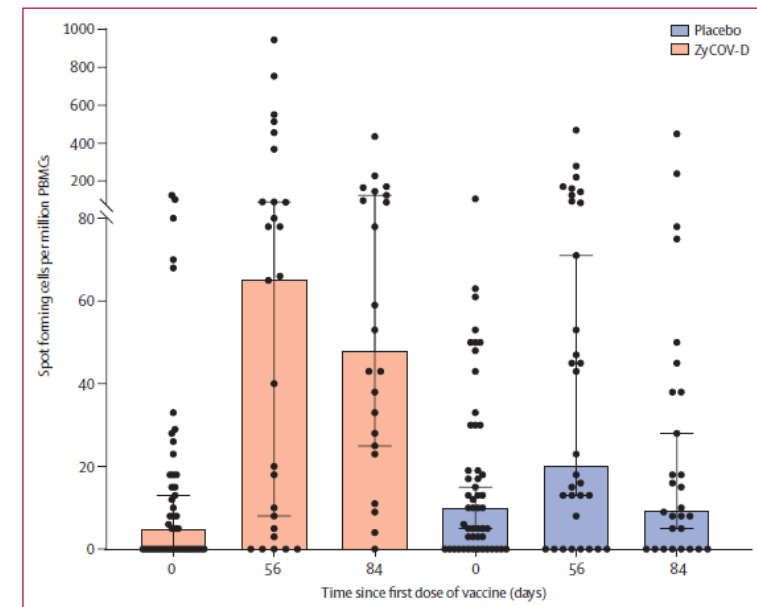


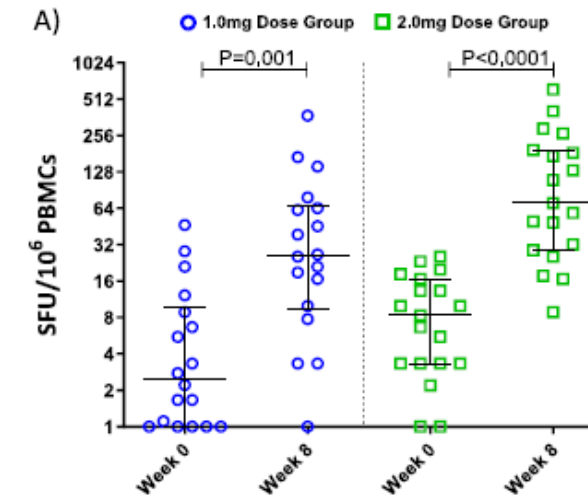
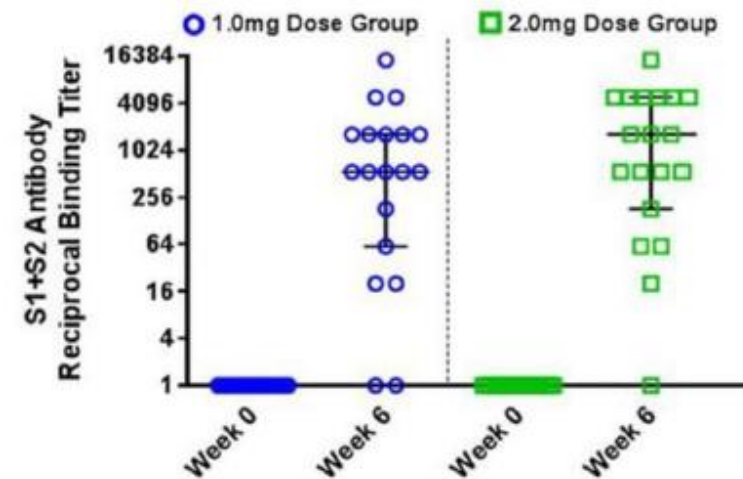
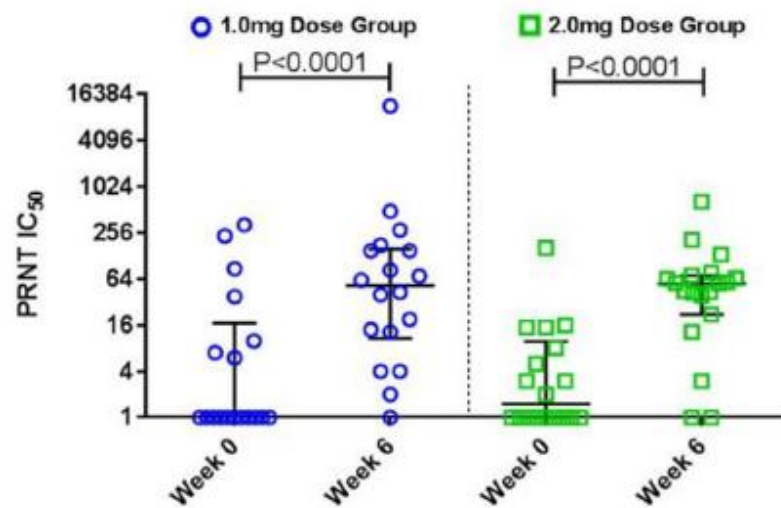
Figure 4: Cellular response (IFN-γ) to ZyCoV-D and placebo at days 0, 56, and 84



Safety and immunogenicity of INO-4800 DNA vaccine against SARS-CoV-2: A preliminary report of an open-label, Phase 1 clinical trial

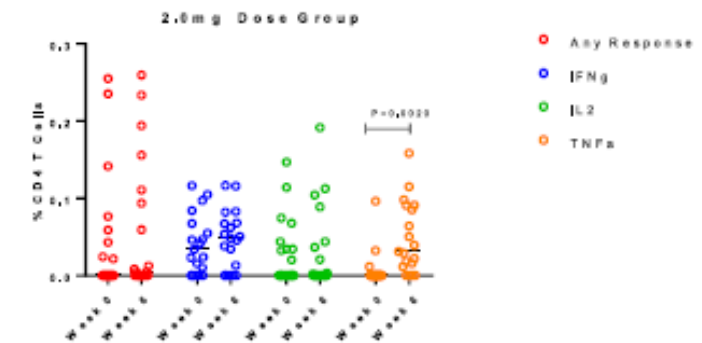
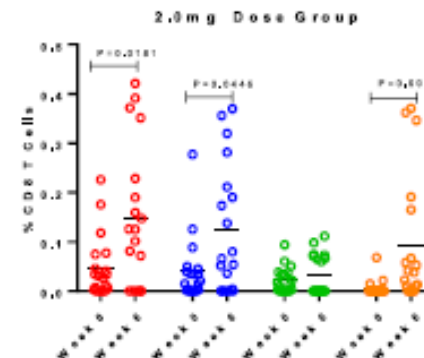
INO-4800: Phase 1

- ❖ 1 mg vs 2 mg ID + EP
 - 20 per group



Summary

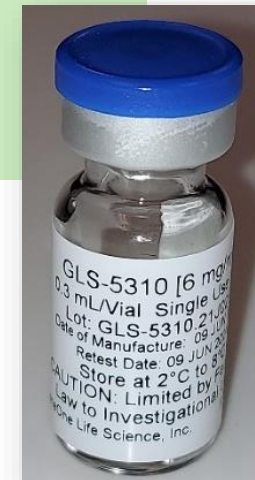
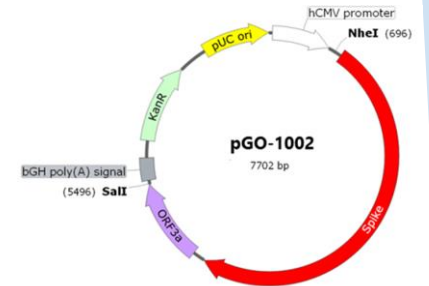
- Possible dose dependence
- Immune responses similar to ZyCoV-D
- T cell responses ~50 SFU/10⁶ cells over baseline



GLS-5310 DNA vaccine

CoV2-001 Phase I

NCT04673149



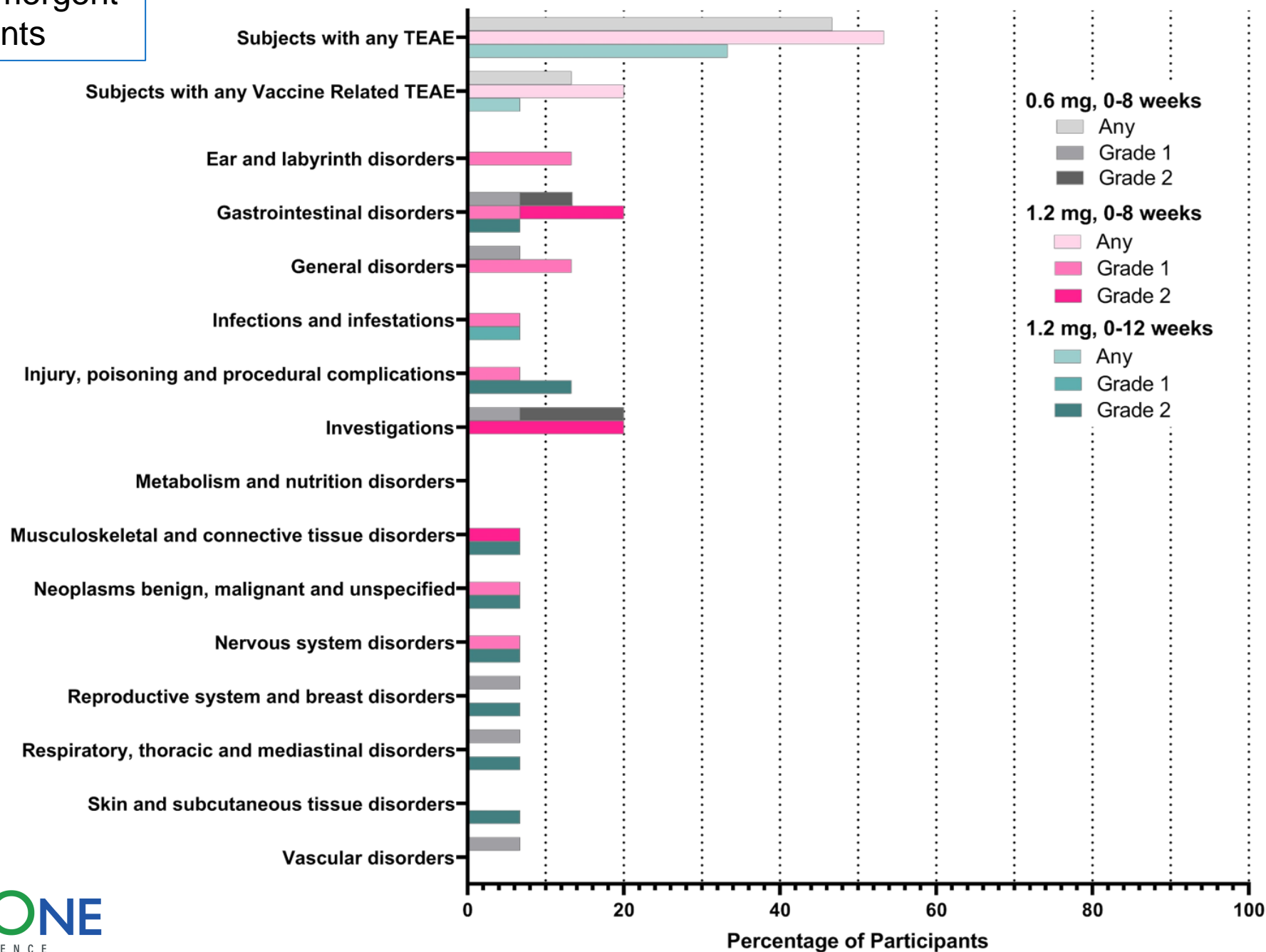
CoV2-001 Study Design

- ❖ GLS-5310 administration
 - ID (Mantoux) injection in volar aspect of forearm
 - Followed by application of suction using GeneDerm
- ❖ Immunology at 4 weeks post-2nd vaccination

Phase	Group	N	Route	Dose	Vaccination
1	1a	15	ID	0.6 mg	Week 0 – 8
	1b	15	ID	1.2 mg	Week 0 – 8
	1c	15	ID	1.2 mg	Week 0 – 12

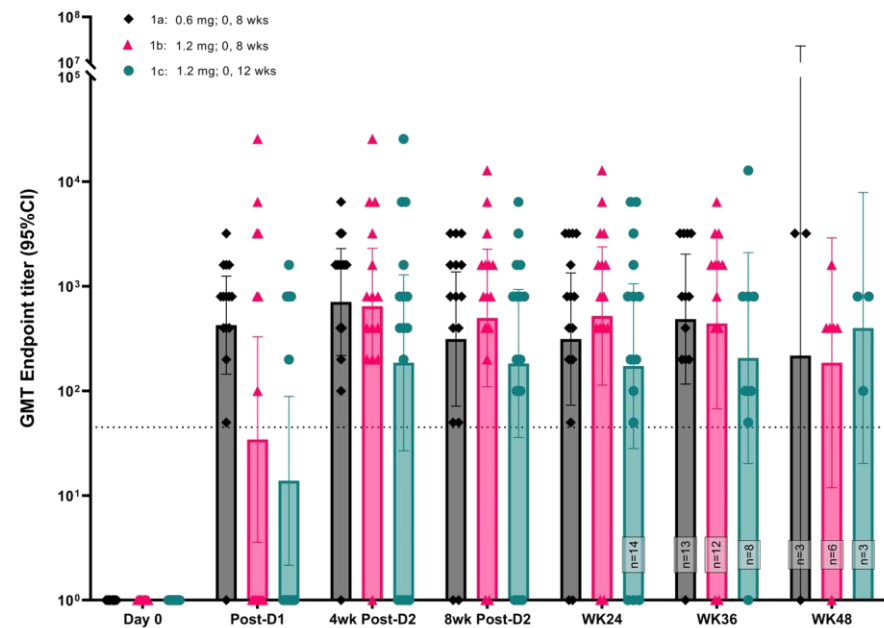


Treatment emergent Adverse events

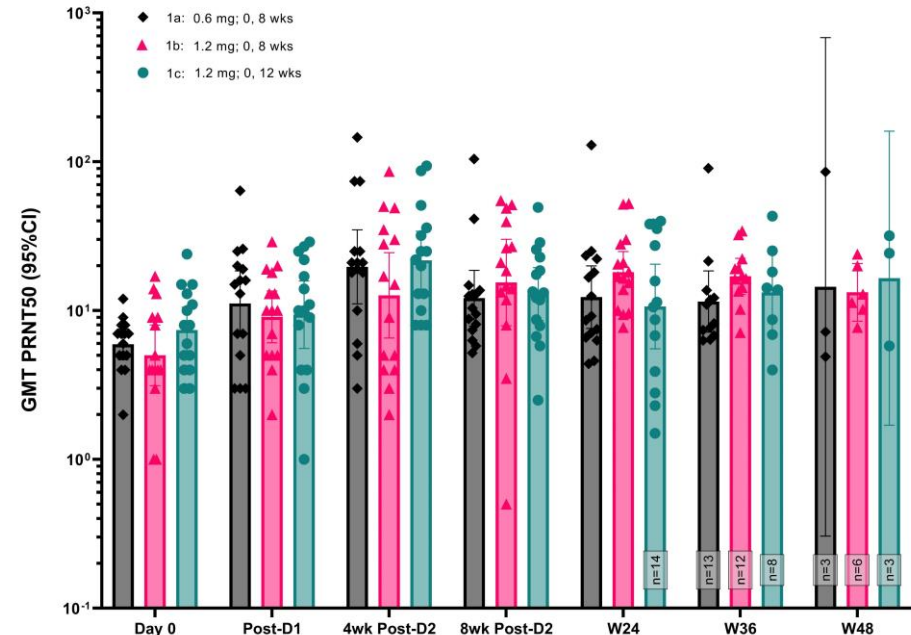


GLS-5310: B cell responses

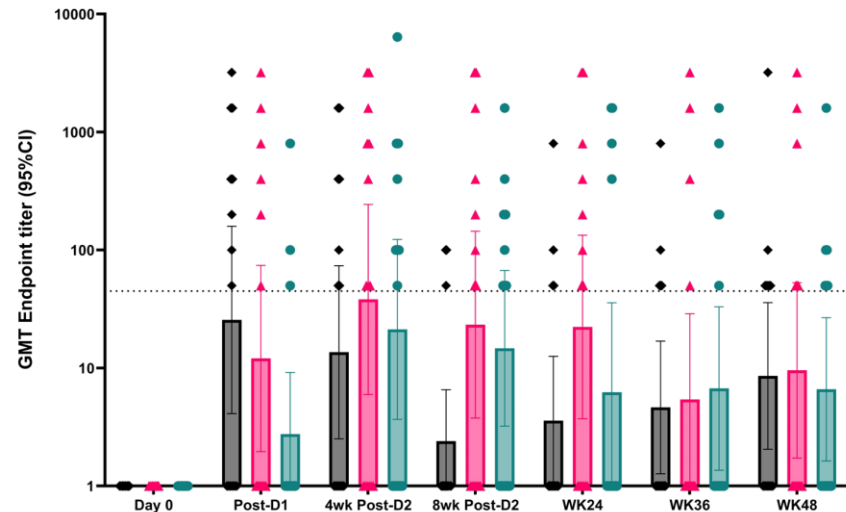
Through 48 weeks



Spike ELISA: 95% seroconversion



PRNT50



ORF3a ELISA: 80% seroconversion

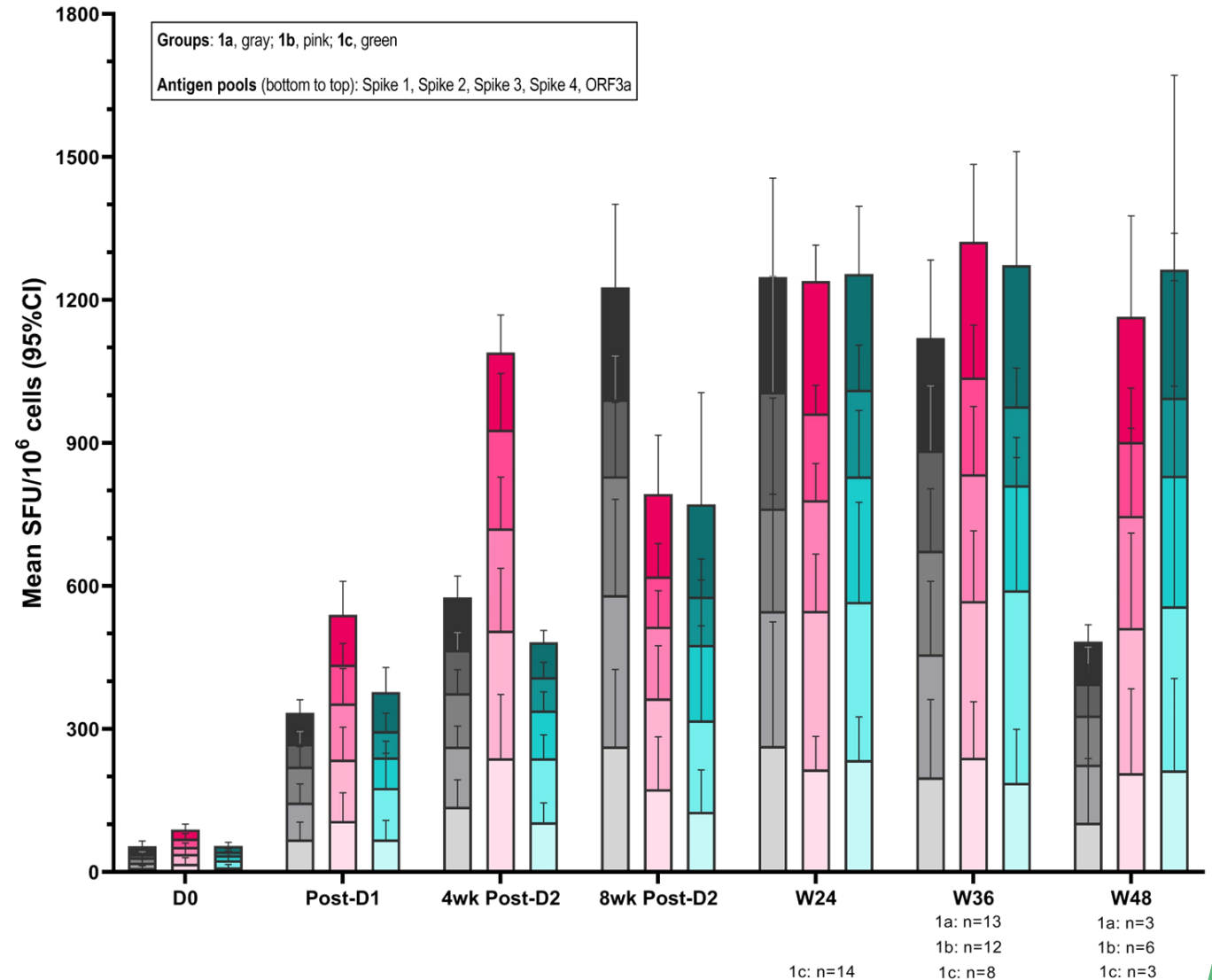
GLS-5310 T cell responses & summary

Stable through 48 weeks

- ❖ Immune responses
 - Dose independent
 - Stable through 48 weeks
- ❖ T cell responses
 - Increasing through to 6 months
 - Peak ~ 1200 SFU/10⁶ cells

T cell responses

- 97% T cell responders
- All seronegative subjects had high T cell responses



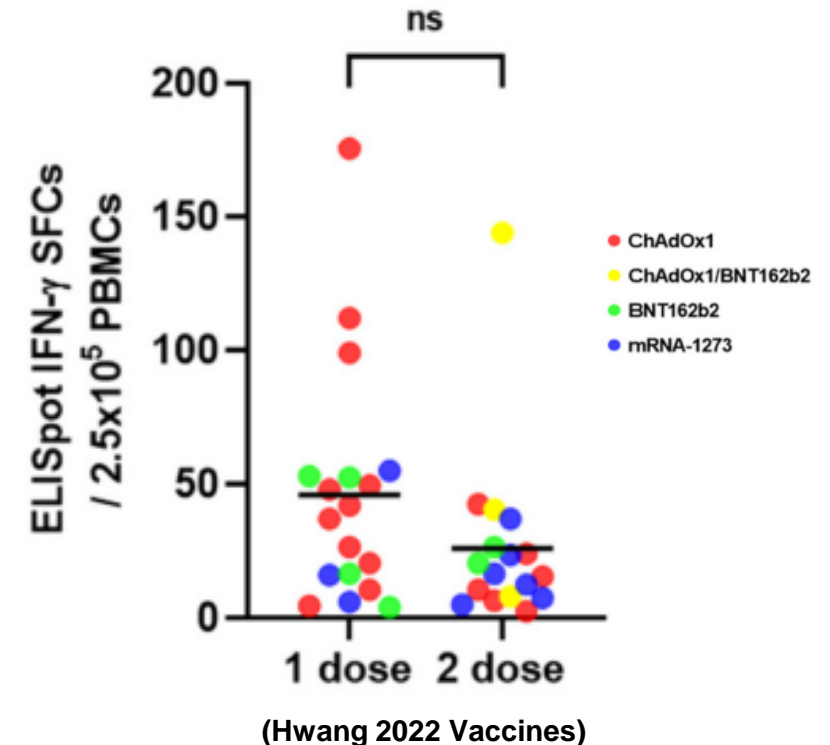
DNA vaccines vs other platforms

❖ B cell responses

- Reported GMTs: binding Abs & neuts similar for 3 DNA vaccines
- Compared to other platforms
 - ~ 2 logs lower than mRNA vaccines
 - ~ 1 log lower than adenoviral vaccines

❖ T cell responses

- Reported values by ELISpot (Hwang)
 - Similar between mRNA and Adeno vaccines
 - Post-vaccination ~ 100 SFU/ 10^6 cells
- DNA vaccines
 - ZyCoV-D, INO-4800: ~50 SFU/ 10^6 cells
 - GLS-5310: ~1200 SFU/ 10^6 cells



DNA vaccines

Challenges & Strengths

DNA vaccines - strengths

- ❖ Rapid production: design to clinic in < 2 months
- ❖ Thermal stability
 - Stable at 4°C for 2-3 years
 - Stable at 25°C for ≥ 1 year
 - Stable at 37.5°C for 3 months
 - Reduces logistic cost and complexity
 - Increased shelf-life
- ❖ *In vivo* stability
 - DNA is injected “naked” without need for lipid nanoparticle
 - Reduces manufacturing cost, complexity, AE's
- ❖ Non-reactogenic
 - DNA does not trigger innate immune activation
 - No need for modified nucleosides

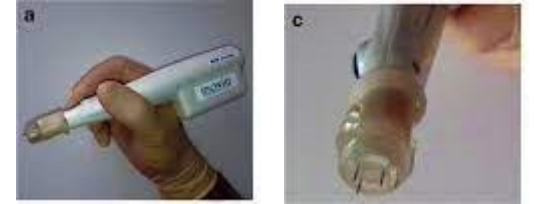
Challenge 1: Low levels of Neutralizing antibodies

- ❖ Neutralizing antibody responses – lower than mRNA
 - Neuts ~ 100-fold lower than mRNA
- ❖ Can adjuvants increase antibody responses of DNA vaccines?
 - A variety of adjuvants have been explored
 - Those used in **human trials** are highlighted
 - Interleukins
 - **IL-12**, IL-15, IL-18, **IL-28**, IL-33, IL-2, MDA7/IL-24
 - Chemokines
 - CCL28, CCL19, ISG15
 - Co-stimulatory surface proteins
 - CD40, CD40L, CD63, CD80/86
 - Nanoparticle formulations & other
 - Liposome ± Mn⁺⁺, CaPhos, O-2'-hydroxypropyl trimethyl ammonium Chloride chitosan, LNP TLR4, LNP MANα1-2MAN
 - **GM-CSF**, Polysaccharides, polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid, Montanide, amiloride
 - Plasmid encoded proteins: caspase-1, CpG, HSV gD, ADA

Challenge 2: Device required to induce *in vivo* transfection

❖ Electroporation

- Electric current generated across electrodes inserted in skin
 - 200V, 0.1-0.2 mA electric current



❖ Needle-free injection system

- Microdroplets forced through skin
- Spring-loaded, mechanical
 - Uses pre-loaded cartridges



❖ Suction

- 80 kPa pressure, 15 sec
- Battery operated

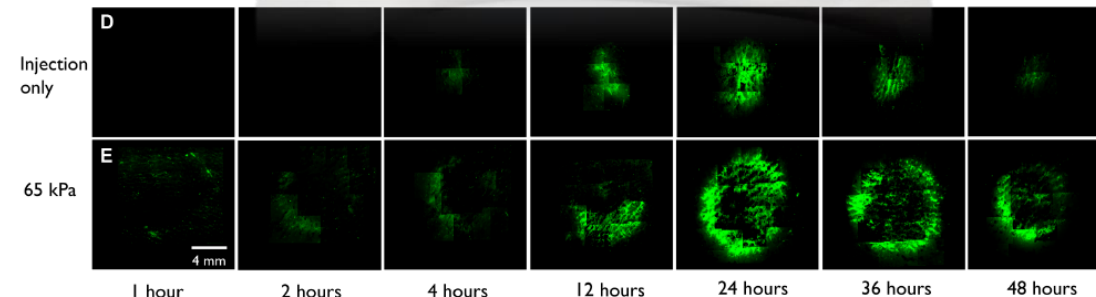


SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

BIOENGINEERING

Novel suction-based *in vivo* cutaneous DNA transfection platform

Lallow *et al.*, *Sci. Adv.* **7**, eabj0611 (2021) 5 November 2021



Comparison of in vivo transfection devices

EP



NFIS



Suction



Training needs

++++

+++

+

Pain

+++

++

+

Device cost

High

Medium

Low

Disposables (per vacc)

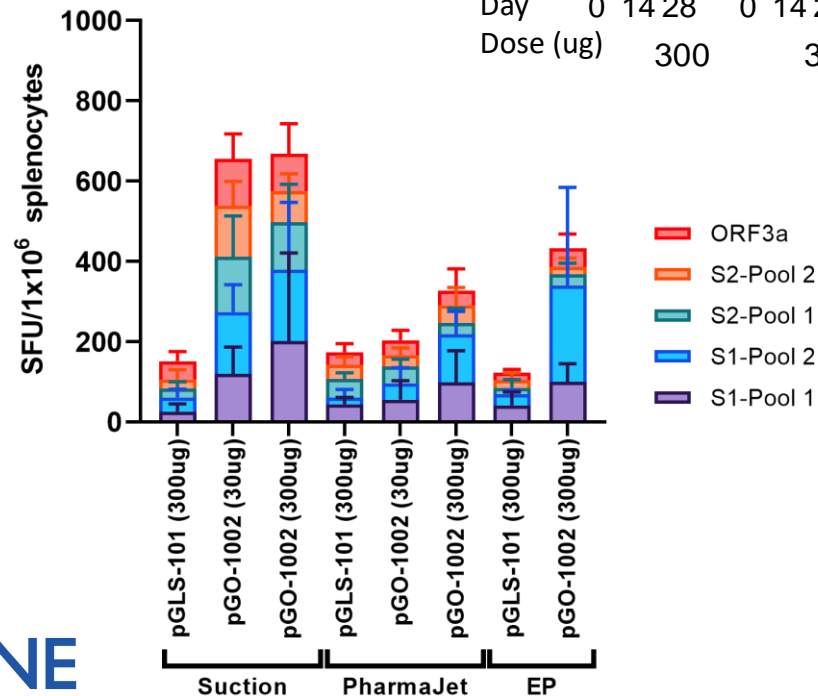
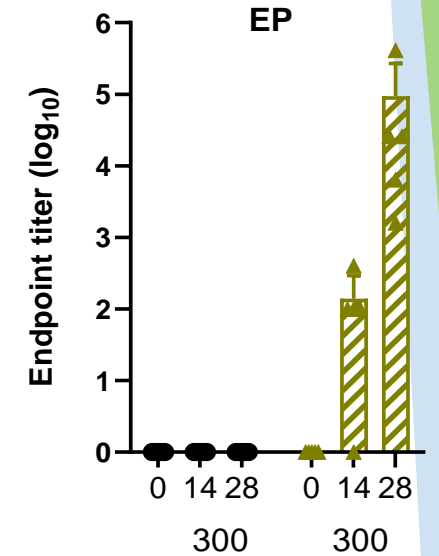
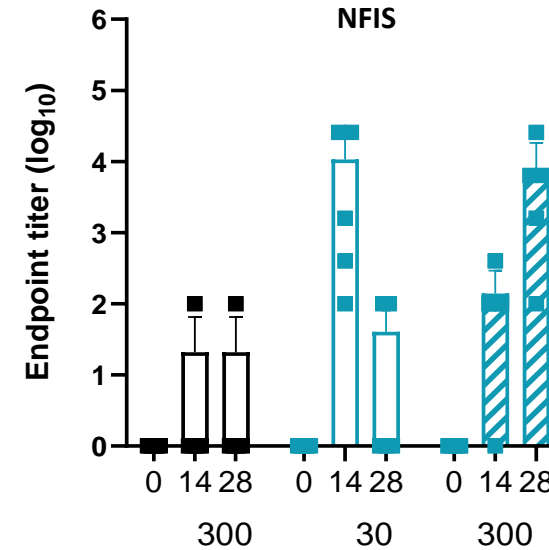
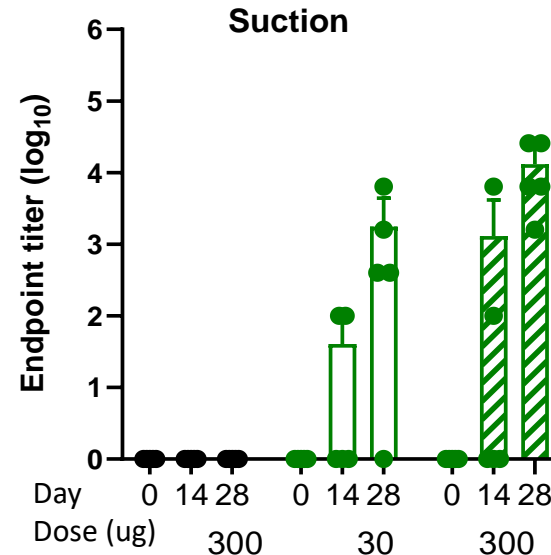
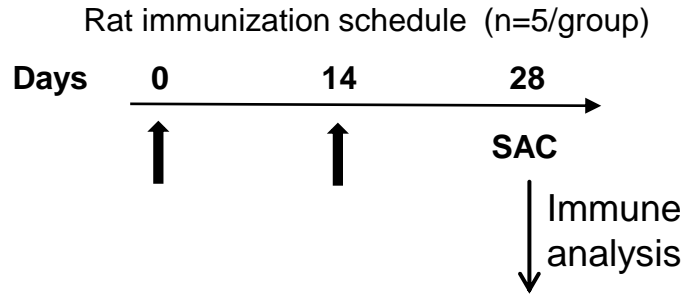
~\$5

~\$1

~\$0.25

Delivery device comparison

Rats



GeneDerm (suction) delivered vaccine

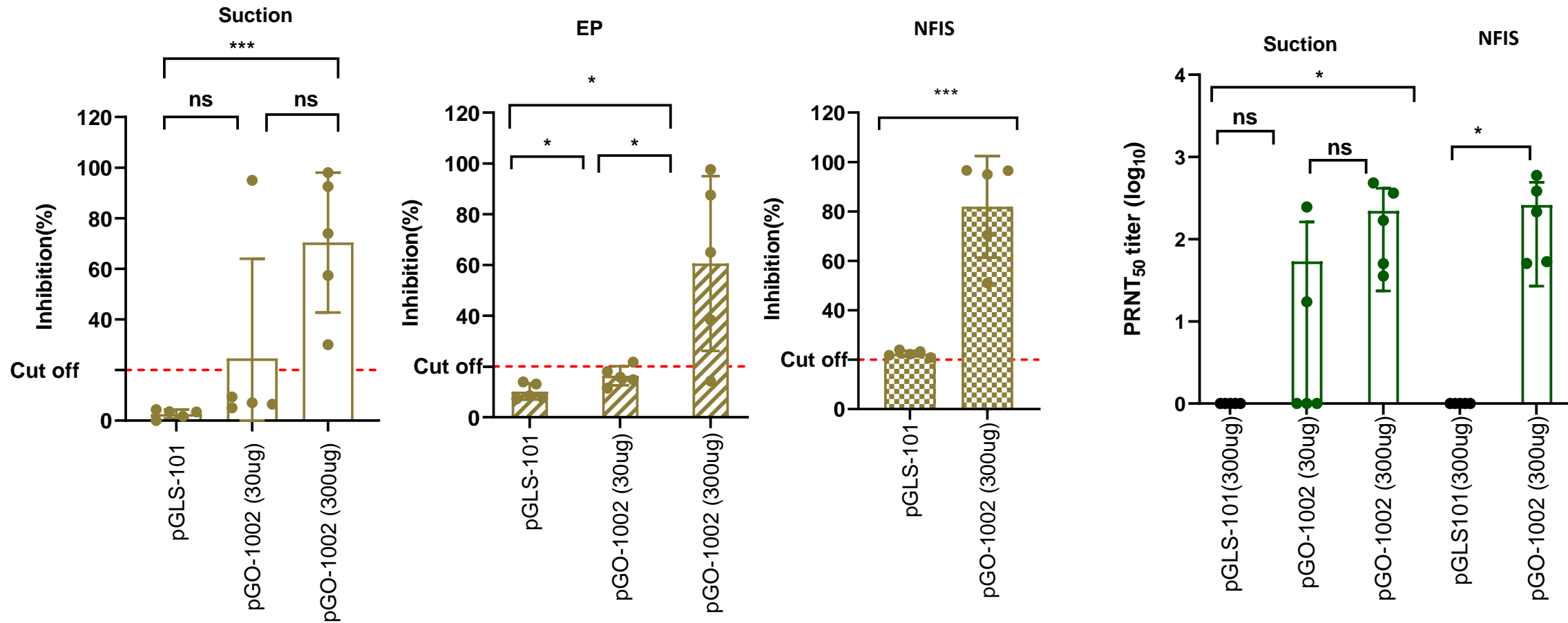
- Dose independent
 - Equivalent response 30 vs 300 ug
- Antibody responses equivalent to EP, PJ
- T cell responses 1.5x to 2.5x greater



Immune responses of a novel bi-cistronic SARS-CoV-2 DNA vaccine following intradermal immunization with suction delivery

Frontiers in Virology

Characterization in rats: cont'd



Neutralization response

- Neutralization similar for all devices

Mono vs Multiple antigenic targets

GLS-5310: SARS-CoV-2 vaccine expressing both S and ORF3a

Reasons to target multiple antigens

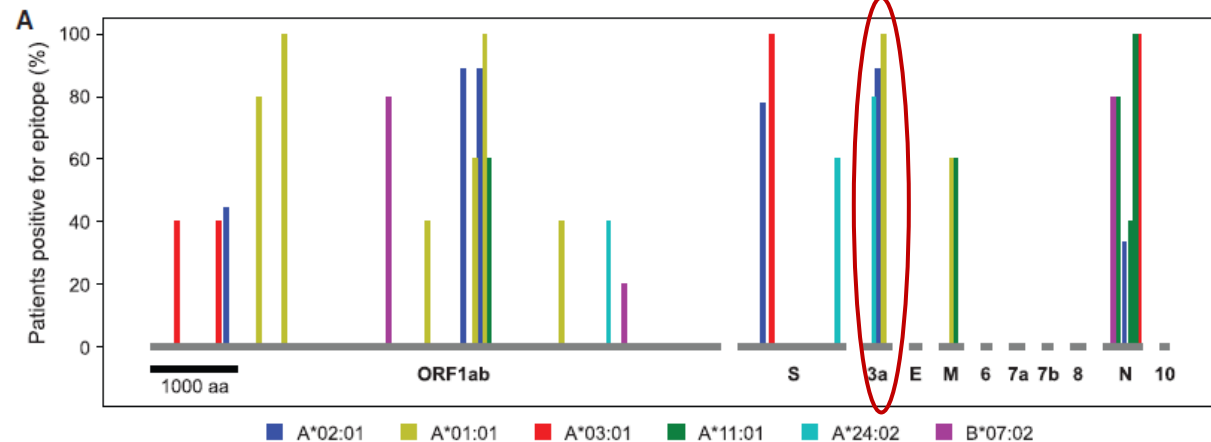
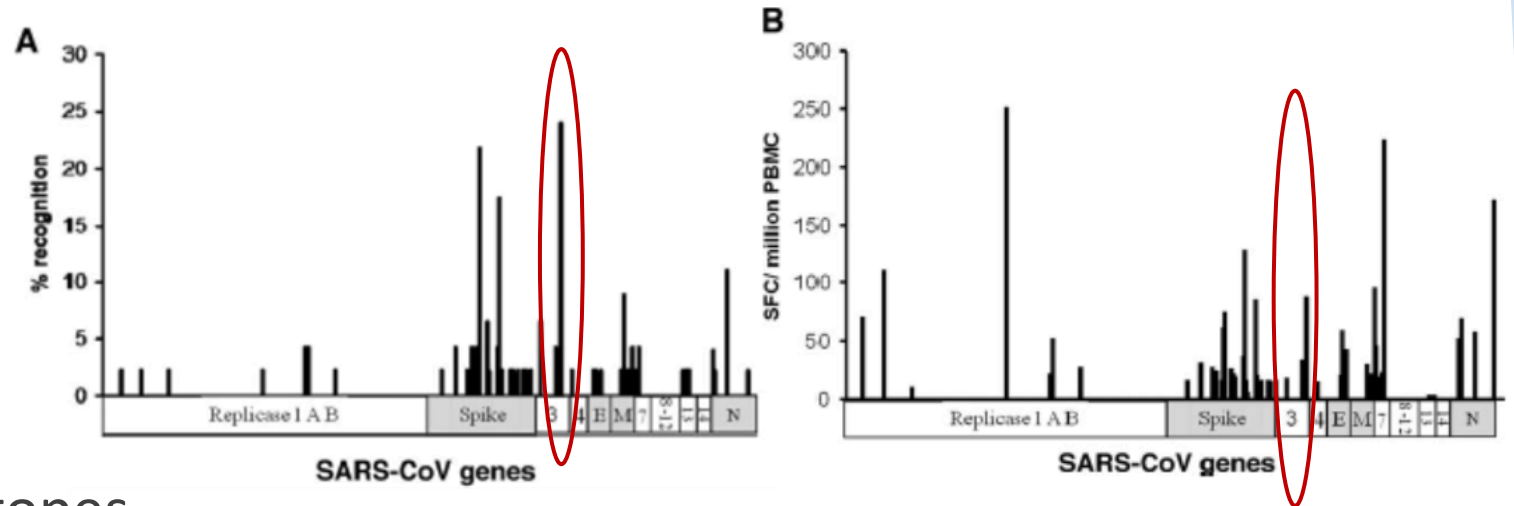
- ❖ SARS-CoV-2 genetic evolution
 - Significant genetic evolution in “real time”
 - Greatest changes in RBD of spike
 - Resulting in increased transmissibility, immune escape
 - MERS-CoV did not have same level of evolution
 - However, documented case #'s are orders of magnitude lower (3,000 vs 650M)
- ❖ Immune paradigm
 - Neutralizing antibodies – prevent infection
 - T cell responses – limit level of illness

T cell responses correlate with less severe disease

- ❖ Data from MERS (Korea, Saudi Arabia) showed that
 - Those with severe disease had highest neutralizing antibody titers
 - Appearance of neutralizing antibodies did not result in viral clearance
- ❖ T cell immunity correlated with better outcomes
 - MERS-CoV: survival correlated with CD8+ response (Zhao 2017)
 - SARS-CoV-2: correlation between T cell response and outcome
- ❖ Longevity of immune responses: T cell > B cell
 - SARS-CoV
 - T cell responses present at 6 years post-infx
 - Antibodies start to decline after 6-9 months
 - MERS-CoV
 - Continued shedding in severe disease despite NAbs
 - Recurrence of disease despite Nabs
 - SARS-CoV-2
 - Antibody responses short lived (4-6 months) post-infection

ORF3a – Immunodominant T cell antigen

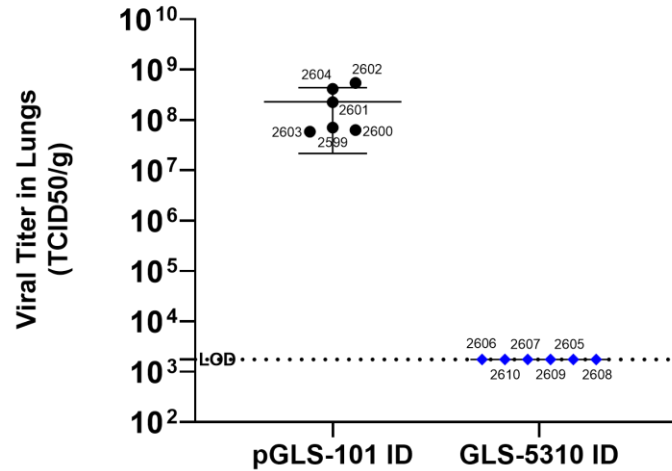
- ❖ SARS-CoV (Li 2008)
 - ORF3 T cell responses
 - High percentage of patients
 - High magnitude of response
- SARS-CoV-2
 - Multiple ORF3a T cell epitopes
 - Conservation of T cell epitopes among variants



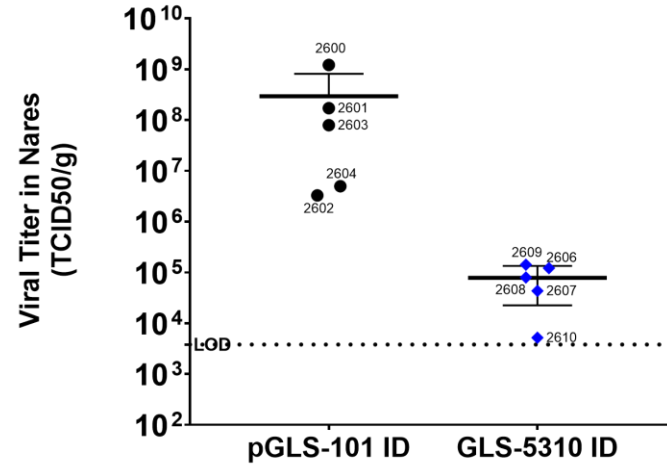
GLS-5310 protects hamsters against variants

Live virus Challenge of Hamsters

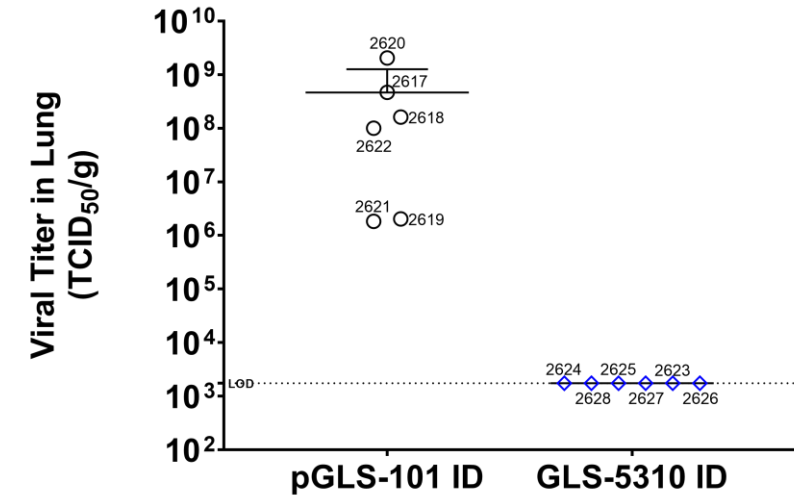
WT (WA1/2020) challenge



WT (WA1/2020) challenge

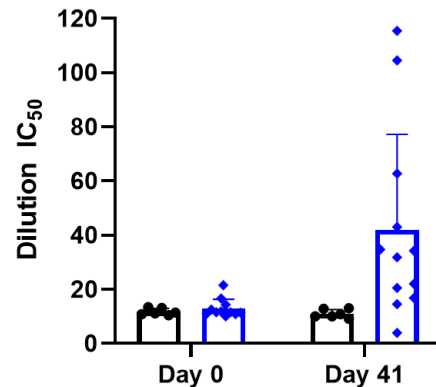


Beta (B.1.351) challenge

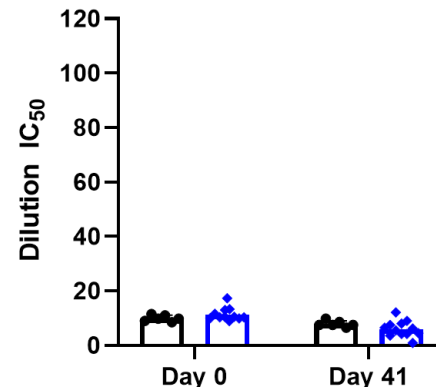


ACE2—RBD Binding Inhibition of Hamster Immune Serum

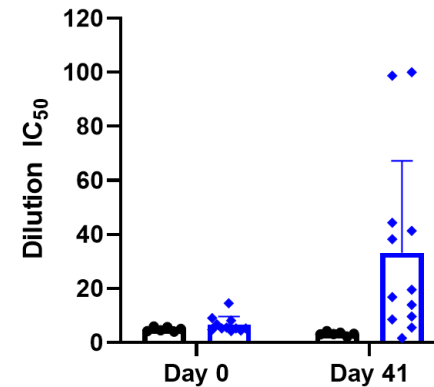
WT (WA1/2020)



Beta



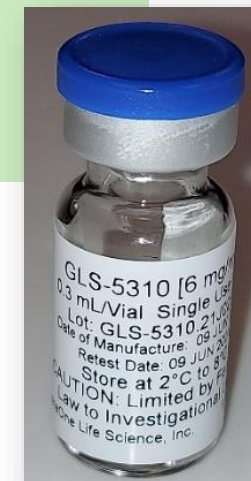
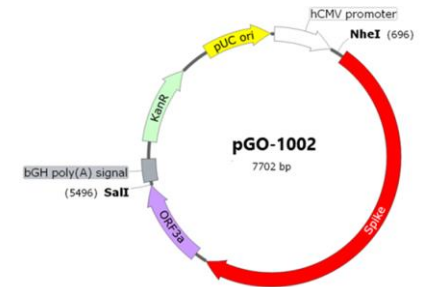
Delta



- pGLS-101 ID
- ♦ GLS-5310 ID

Heterologous boost mRNA revaccination in GLS-5310 vaccinated

NCT04673149

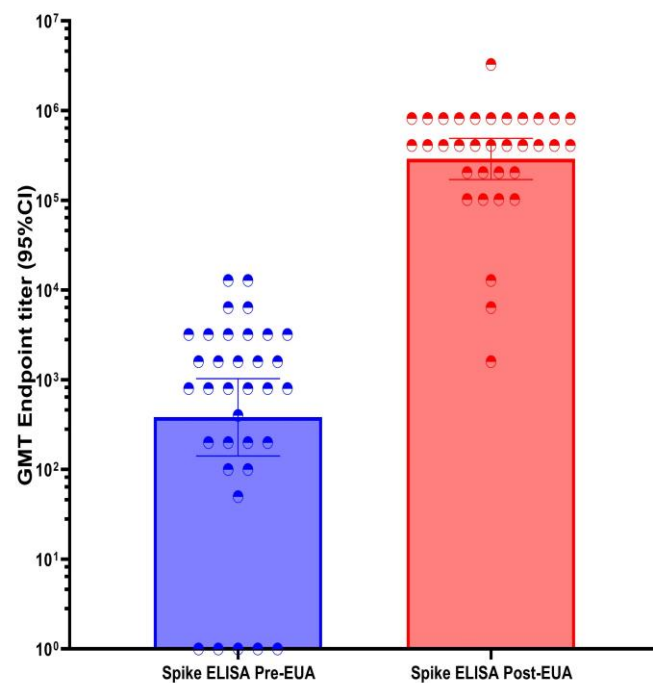


mRNA boost following GLS-5310 DNA primary series

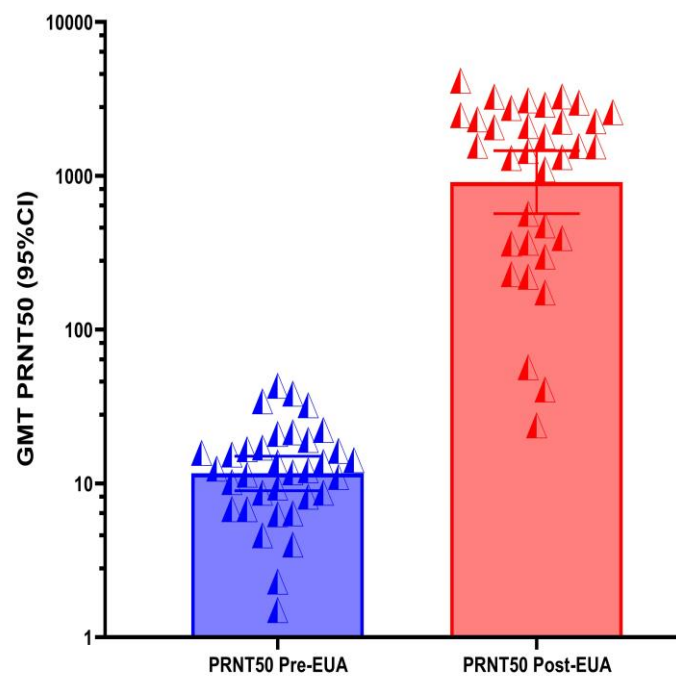
CoV2-001 (Phase 1)

- ❖ 32 of 45 persons received a recently-EUA-approved mRNA vaccine during study
 - 1 prior to Week 24 visit
 - 13 prior to Week 36 visit
 - 18 prior to Week 48 visit
- ❖ Immune responses
 - IgG titers: 3.07 log increase (1,187-fold)
 - Post-mRNA GMT $\sim 10^{5.5}$
 - Neutralization: ~ 2.04 log increase (110-fold)
 - Post-mRNA GMT $\sim 10^3$
 - T cell responses: avg 2.9-fold increase
 - Post-mRNA 3220 SFU/ 10^6 cells

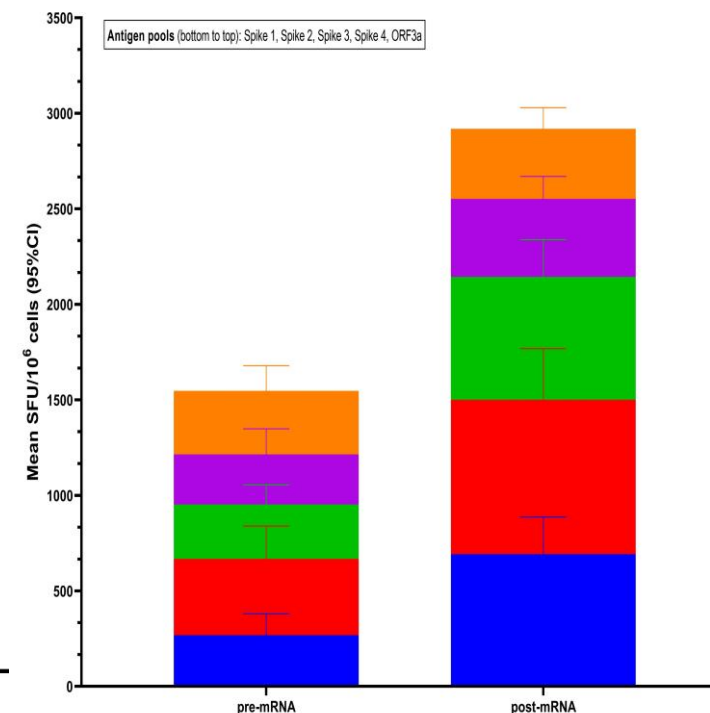
mRNA boost following GLS-5310 vaccination



Binding antibodies



Neutralizing antibodies



T cell responses

The potential role of DNA vaccines in future pandemics

Heterologous Prime – Boost

- ❖ Potential for DNA in heterologous vaccination regimens
 - Prior studies have examined DNA-adeno, DNA-protein prime-boost regimens in animals
 - SARS-CoV-2 data suggests heterologous prime-boost may yield superior breadth of immune response
- ❖ Phase 1 study (CoV2-001) showed
 - DNA primary series with mRNA boost yielded
 - High binding antibodies
 - High neutralizing antibodies
 - Further increase in T cell responses
- ❖ Current pilot in US (NCT05182567)
 - To assess DNA boost following mRNA or Adeno primary vaccination

DNA vaccines in future pandemics

- ❖ Rapid design to manufacturing scale up
- ❖ Ideally suited where distribution logistics is challenging
 - Avoids cold-chain requirements for -20°C or -80°C
 - Prolonged stability at ambient temp
- ❖ Vaccine scale up in place
 - VGXI – opened 120,000 sf facility
- ❖ Device availability
 - Device scale up in place (NFIS, GeneDerm)
 - Ease of use (NFIS, GeneDerm)
 - Low and medium cost device
 - Disposable scale up in place (NFIS, GeneDerm)

Thank you