

ACTIVATING THE POWER WITHIN

Higher seroprotection rates (SPRs) and higher anti-HBs concentrations in adults age 18+ achieved with 3-antigen hepatitis B vaccine (3A-HBV) compared to 1-antigen hepatitis B vaccine (1A-HBV): Results from the pivotal, double-blind, randomized Phase 3 study (PROTECT)

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Tuesday, May 4, 2021 @ 13:30-14:30 ET

Hepatitis B Disease Burden

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a leading cause of chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma worldwide

- Chronic HBV infections worldwide range from 240 million to 350 million with more than 2 billion people globally ever infected with HBV (acutely or chronically)
- New reported HBV infections in Canada are the highest among males and adults ages 30 59 years²
- Of all reported chronic HBV infections in Canada, the rate is highest among adults age 30 39 years, following closely by adults age 25 29 years, and adults age 40 50 years ²
- Healthcare workers, injection drug users, the military, and travelers to endemic regions are most in need of a HBV vaccine that ensures rapid seroprotection
- With no currently available functional cure for HBV, vaccination is a critical pillar of the public health response to HBV
- And yet, the overall prevalence of HBV vaccine induced immunity in Canada in ages 14 29%³



 Improved HBV vaccines are needed to ensure safe and effective seroprotection against HBV for those who are older, obese, or those with impaired immune function, including diabetics

References : World Health Organization. Hepatitis B Fact Sheet. https:// www.who.int / en/news - room/fact - sheets/detail/hepatitis - b#. Accessed June 2020; ²Report on Hepatitis B and C in Canada: 2016, Government of Canada; 32007 - 2009 and 2009 - 2011,³Canadian Health Measures Survey, combined

- 70 is

Phase 3 Clinical Program of a 3-Antigen HepB Vaccine

Program Objective :

Assess the immunogenicity, safety, and manufacturing consistency of 10 μ g of a 3 - antigen HepB vaccine (3A - HBV), and compare it to 20 μ g of Engerix - B® (1AHBV), a single antigen HepB vaccine considered to be standard - of-care:

- PROTECT: A head to head safety and immunogenicity study
 [NCT03393754]
 - Co-primary objectives of : (1) non inferiority of seroprotection rates (SPR) in adults ≥ age 18 years, and (2) superiority of SPR in a dults ≥ age 45 years

Focus of today's presentation

- **CONSTANT**: A four-arm lot-to-lot consistency study [NCT03408730]
 - Primary objective : consistency of immune response as measured by geometric mean concentration (GMC) of anti-HBs titers across three consecutively manufactured lots of 3A-HBV



3A-HBV vs. 1–HBV : Vaccine Design & Function

3A- HBV	1A HBV
\checkmark	\checkmark
\checkmark	
\checkmark	
10µg	20µg
Alum	Alum
Mammalian Cell	rDNA yeast
	3A- HBV ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

• Pre-S1 antigen induces key neutralizing antibodies that block virus receptor binding [Neurath AR et al., 1989; Adv Exp Med Biol; 251:237-50]



T cell response to pre - S1 and pre - S2 antigens can further boost responses to the S antigens, resulting in a more immunogenic response (Hellström UB et al., 2009; Virology Journal 2009, 6:7)

PROTECT Study Participant Disposition



Both Primary Endpoints Successfully Met

Seroprotection rate (SPR) at Day 196, 4 weeks post third vaccination



2. Statistical and clinical superiority, as defined in the protocol, achieved in subjects age 45+

VBI arm minus the SPR in the Engerix -B arm is > -5%



• Non-inferiority: The lower bound of the 95% CI of the difference between the SPR in the

• *Statistical superiority: T*he lower bound of the same 95% CI is >0%

• *Clinical superiority: T*he lower bound of the same 95% CI is >5%

Higher SPR at All Timepoints in All Age Groups



PROTECT : SPR in Subgroup Populations

3A-HBV achieved higher SPR vs. 1A - HBV in key subgroup analyses at Day 196



* Per Protocol Set

Favors 3A-HBV Favors 1A-HBV

Higher Anti-HBs Titers Across Subgroups

5-8x higher antibody GMC is maintained for participants who received 3A regardless of age, BMI, gender or diabetic status at Day 196

- HBV vs. 1A HBV,





Error bars = SE; Geometric Mean Concentration (GMC) and SE are calculated based on log10 are from the Per - Protocol Set

Comparable Safety Profile Observed Between 3A-HBV and 1A-HBV

Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)

	3A- HBV	1A HBV			
SAEs occurring in ≥ 2 participants:					
Atrial Fibrillation	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)			
Cardiac failure congestive	2 (0.3%)	-			
Colon cancer	-	2 (0.2%)			
Cholelithiasis	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)			
Ankle fracture	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)			
Osteoarthritis	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)			
Cerebrovascular accident	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)			

- 95.2% in 3A- HBV and 96.8% participants in 1A- HBV completed full course of vaccination
- Low rate of vaccine discontinuation due to non-serious AEs of 0.4% vs. 0.4% and 0.3% vs. 0.2% due to SAEsfor 3A-HBV and 1A-HBV, respectively
- Low rates of SAEsreported (1A-HBV: 2.6% and 3A-HBV: 4.0%)
- Only one SAE, viral gastroenteritis, probably related to 3A-HBV
- Higher rates of mild or moderate injection site pain, tenderness, and myalgia reported by subjects receiving 3A-HBV compared to 1A-HBV

Unsolicited AEs

	3A-HBV	1A HBV				
1+ AEs reported throughout study (% of participants)	52.5%	54.5%				
AEs reported by \geq 1% of participants:						
Headache	8.5%	8.3%				
URI	6.3%	6.7%				
Fatigue	4.1%	4.9%				
Nasopharyngitis	3.9%	3.5%				
Injection site pain	2.9%	1.6%				
Back pain	4.4%	2.8%				
Arthralgia	2.1%	2.5%				
Diarrhea	1.3%	2.6%				
UTI	2.1%	2.1%				
Oropharyngeal pain	1.9%	2.2%				
Dizziness	1.5%	1.2%				
Sinusitis	1.4%	2.1%				
Hypertension	1.3%	1.6%				
Respiratory rate increase	1.3%	0.9%				
Gastroenteritis	1.3%	0.5%				
Nausea	0.4%	1.2%				
Cough	1.1%	1.0%				
Neck pain	0.8%	1.1%				
Bronchitis	1.0%	0.7%				
Muscle strain	1.0%	0.7%				



Summary of PROTECT Data

In PROTECT, when compared to 20 µg of 1A - HBV, 10 µg of 3A - HBV demonstrated:

- Non-inferiority in all adults age 18+ (91.4% vs. 76.5%) [difference 149% 95% Cl: 12, 186%] and superiority, as defined in the clinical protocol, in adults ≥age 45 years (89.4% vs. 73.1%) [difference 16.4%, 95% Cl: 12.2, 20.7%]
- Higher SPR in key high-risk and immunocompromised populations including obese individuals (89.2%vs.68.1%), diabetics (83.3%vs.58.3%), and subjects age 65+ (83.6%vs.64.7%)
- A more rapid immune response, resulting in higher SPR at each time point compared
- A safety profile consistent with previous studies no safety signals observed

Next Steps:

- Regulatory submissions for the prevention of infection caused by all known subtypes of HBV in adults have been submitted to the FDA and EMA
- The EMA accepted the MAA for review in December 2020 review is ongoing
- The FDA has set a Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA) target action date of November 30, 2021



VBI expects to complete the regulatory filing in Canada in 2021

Acknowledgements

All study participants and Principal Investigators

Finland	Canada	U.S.	Belgium	Germany	UK
Timo Vesikari and	Joanne Langley	Nathan Segall	Pierre Van Damme	Michael Manns	Adam Finn
Aino Forsten	(Coordinating P.I.)	Bruce Rankin	Isabel Leroux - Roels	•	Catherine Cosgrove
	Brian Ward	Mary Beth Manning	Geert Leroux - Roels	•	Saul Faust
	Curtis Cooper	Carl Griffin		•	Maheshi N
llkka Seppä	Marc Dionne	Amina Z Haggag			Ramasamy
Anitta Ahonen	Soren Gantt	Mark E Kuthor			
Solli Henriksson	• P. Guillaume				
Benita Ukkonen	Poliquin	• Mark Turner			
Satu Kokko	• Janet Elizabeth	• Barbara E. Rizzardi			
Outi Laajalahti	McElhaney	Michael Levin			
Pauliina Paavola	Naveen Garg	 Hayes Williams 			
	Gerald Vallieres	Hamilton Sah			
	Ronnie Aronson	Samir Arora			
	Dennis Reich	Peter Jerome Ruane Jr		Trial Sponsor	∶ ∮VBI
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