

Changing phage cocktails to match developing resistance

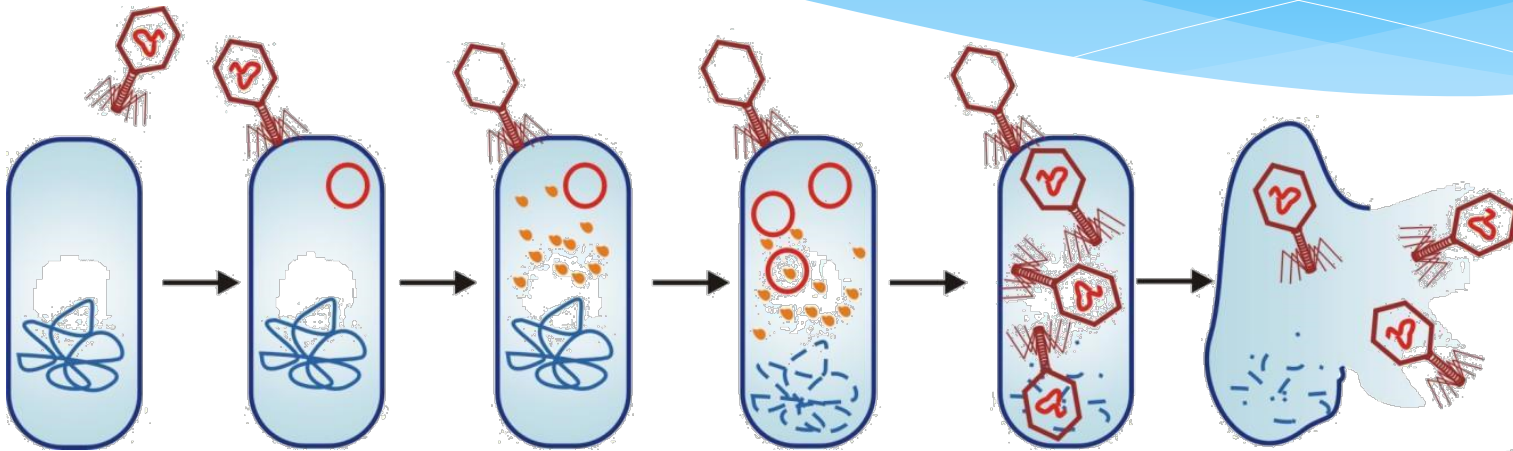
EMA Workshop on the therapeutic use of bacteriophages
London, 8 June 2015 (09:00-16:15), Room 3E

Gilbert VERBEKEN, Queen Astrid Military Hospital, Burn Wound Centre, LabMCT, Brussels, Belgium

Opening remark

Bacteriophage therapy is a
therapy concept

Current industrial approach: bacteriophage anti-bacterials



(Patented) phage cocktail
based on previously
relevant strains



GMP produced
medicinal product
for broad application



Pre-clinical
(animal) tests

Phase I, II, III
clinical human tests

Review and
approval

Marketing



Phase IV
safety

Eventually, a rapid updating and licensing procedure
may be adopted (e.g. influenza vaccines)

'Prêt à Porter'

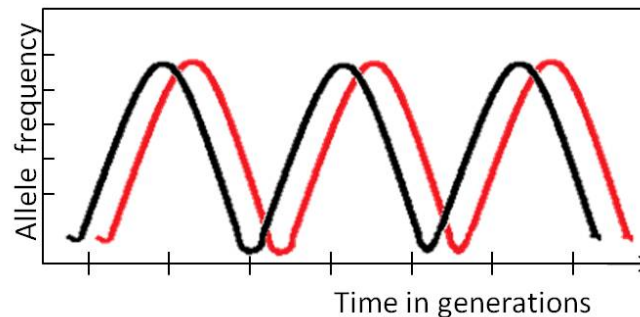
Medicinal product
development by a
pharmaceutical company

Time: several months to years

Cost: high

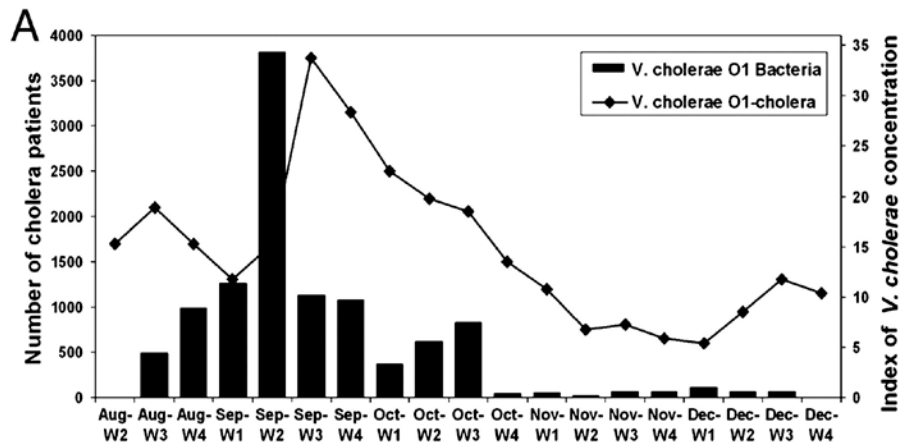
Bacteriophage therapy: full sustainable potential

- ❖ Dynamic bacterial-bacteriophage interactions (co-evolution)
- ❖ Bacteriophages are controlling bacteria in nature
 - Bacteriophages will rapidly and drastically reduce the population of the most abundant bacteria, thus preventing the best competitors from building up a high biomass



Negative frequency dependent selection in the coevolution of hosts and parasites; black curve: host; red curve: parasite

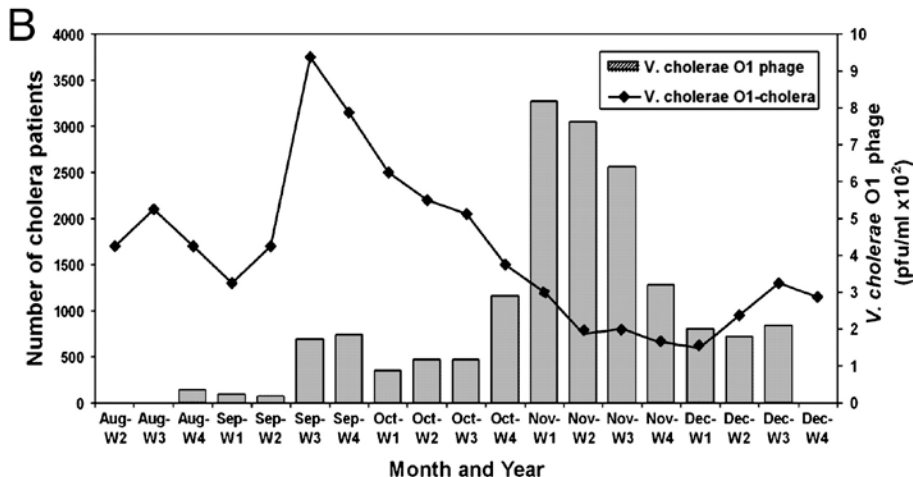
Bacteriophage therapy: full sustainable potential



Example: Cholera infection

“Host-mediated bacteriophage amplification during Bangladesh cholera epidemic (2004) likely contributed to increased environmental bacteriophage abundance, **decreased load of environmental *V. cholerae*** and, hence, the collapse of the epidemic”

Faruque *et al.* Self-limiting nature of seasonal cholera epidemics: Role of host-mediated amplification of phage. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2005 Apr 26;102(17):6119-24.

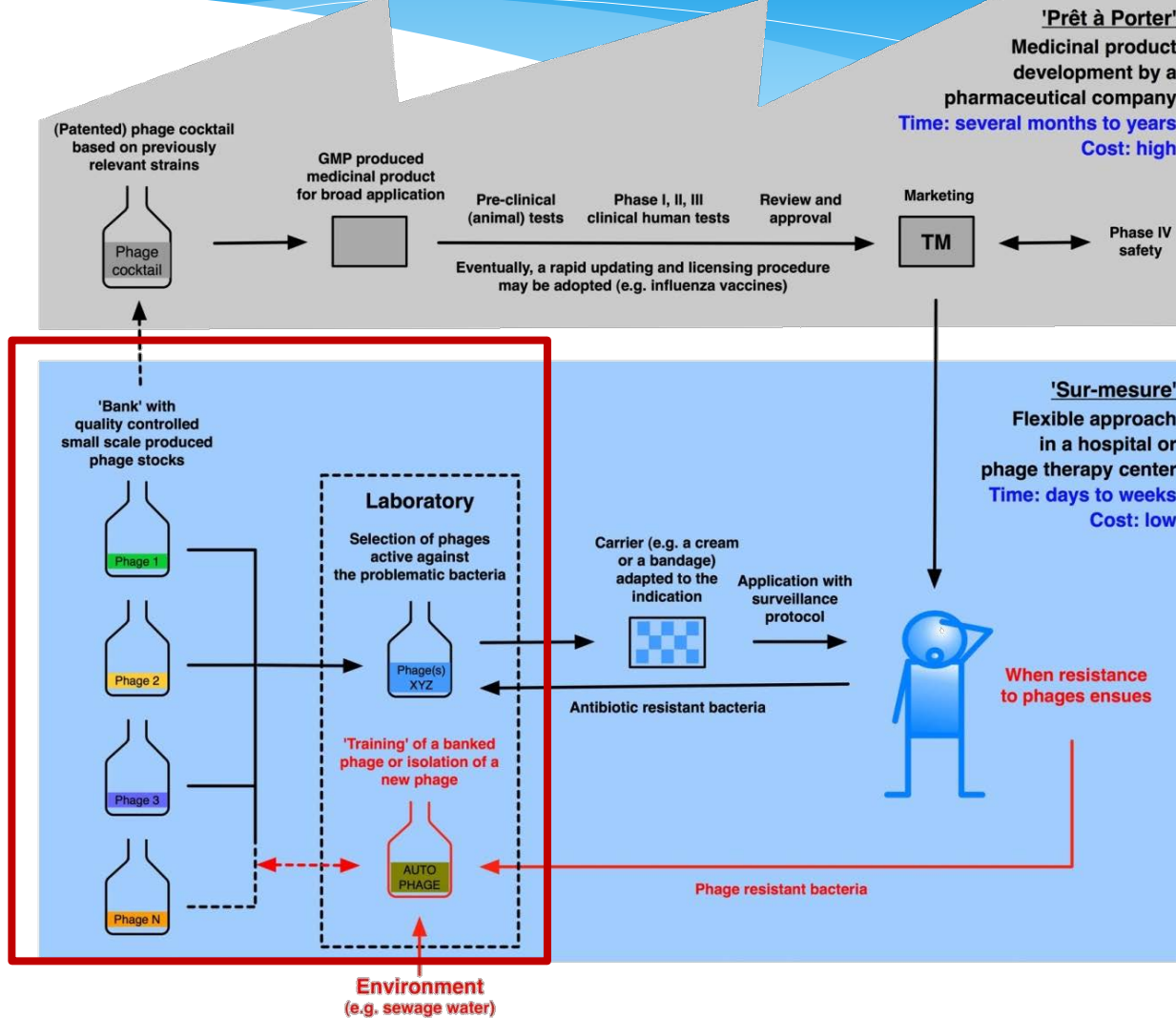


A rational and sustainable bacteriophage therapy concept

- * Fully exploit the potential of bacteriophages
- * Resistance issues (similar to antibiotics) require oversight
- * Lack of strong IP protection



- ❖ **Timely small scale productions and distributions** (cottage industry) of personalised bacteriophage preparations (e.g. for MDR hospital outbreak, EHEC outbreak, ...)
- ❖ These bacteriophage preparations should adhere to well defined and **bacteriophage relevant standards of safety, quality and efficacy**

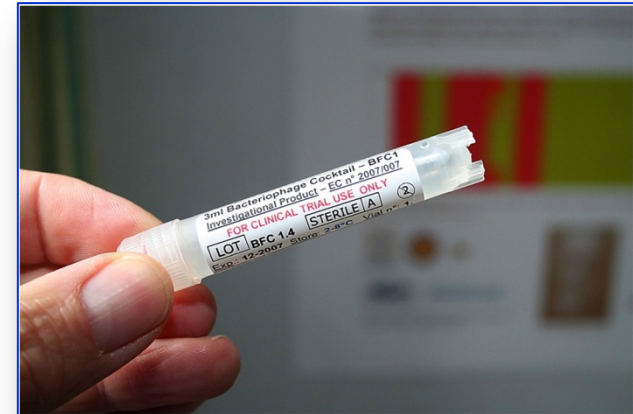
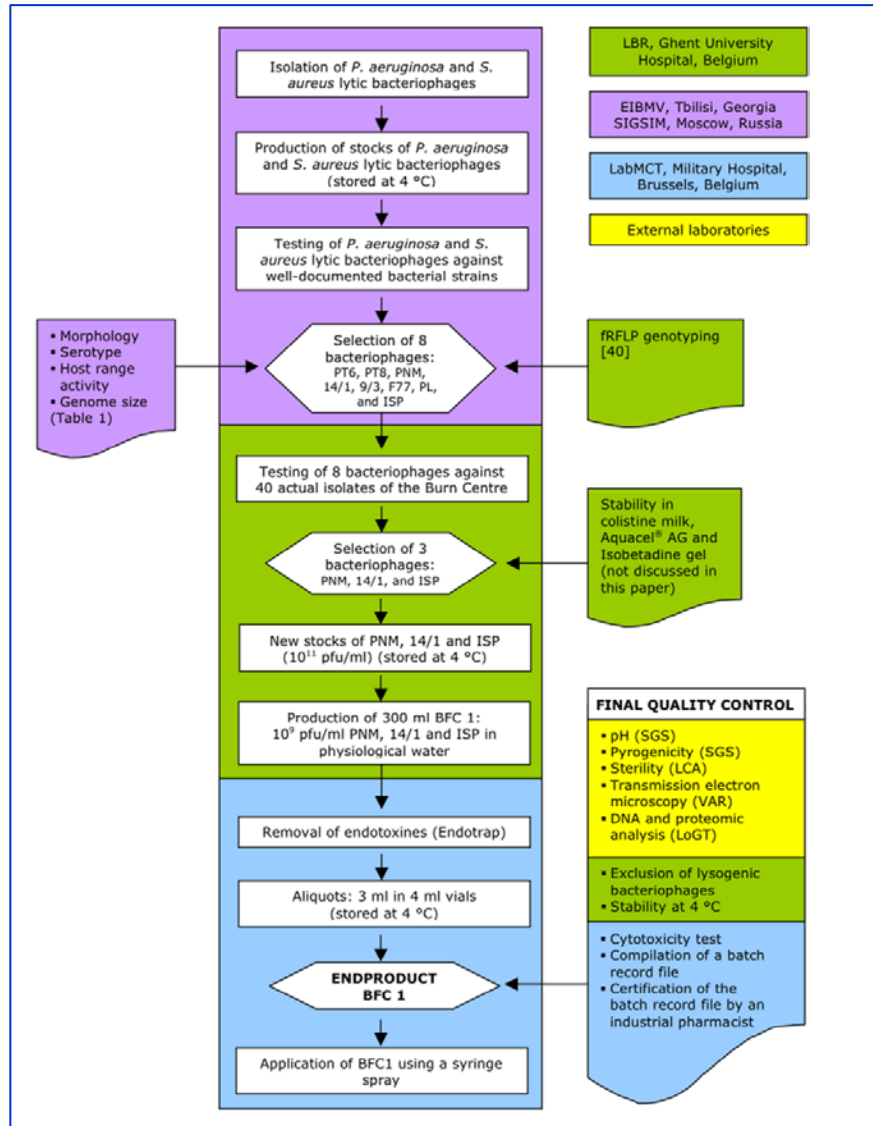


The **evolutionary bacterial-bacteriophage dynamics** can only be put to full advantage in therapy when **using a timely and flexible approach**

Timely and flexible approach

- ❖ **The ineffective bacteriophages can either be “trained,”** a term used in the Georgian Eliava Institute of Bacteriophage, Microbiology and Virology (EIBMV) to indicate the selection of bacteriophage mutants more active against the bacteriophage-resistant bacteria, or replaced by new active bacteriophages
- ❖ **New bacteriophages are generally selected from the environment** (e.g. sewage water), but in some cases they can be isolated from clinical samples containing the problematic bacterium
- ❖ In bacteriophage therapy centres in Georgia and Poland, **therapeutic bacteriophage banks containing many different natural bacteriophages** are kept and regularly updated

Qualitative production



Example: BFC- 1 (2007)

Merabishvili *et al.* **Quality-controlled** small-scale production of a **well-defined** bacteriophage cocktail (2 *P. aeruginosa* + 1 *S. aureus*) for use in human clinical trials.

PLoS One. 2009;4(3):e4944

Safety and quality control

Characterisation of bacteriophages:

- * Determine morphotype
- * Complete DNA and proteome analysis (confirm absence of lysogeny and toxin genes)
- * Test host bacteria used in production for absence of (lysogenic) phage (mitomycin test)

QC tests performed by qualified accredited laboratories on the preparation :

- * Phage titre (agar overlay method)
- * pH (according to EP)
- * Cytotoxicity (ISO10993-5)
- * Pyrogenicity (10 ml/kg Rabbit, according to USP)
- * Sterility (according to EP)
- * Confirm morphology and activity towards targeted bacteria (TEM)

Quality-Controlled Small-Scale Production of a Well-Defined Bacteriophage Cocktail for Use in Human Clinical Trials

Maya Merabishvili^{1,2,8}, Jean-Paul Pirnay^{2*}, Gilbert Verbeken², Nina Chanishvili¹, Marina Tediashvili¹, Nino Lashkhi¹, Thea Glonti¹, Victor Krylov³, Jan Mast⁴, Luc Van Parys⁵, Rob Lavigne⁶, Guido Volckaert⁶, Wesley Mattheus⁶, Gunther Verween², Peter De Corte², Thomas Rose², Serge Jennes², Martin Zizi^{5,7}, Daniel De Vos², Mario Vaneechoutte⁸

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Quality and Safety Requirements for Sustainable Phage Therapy Products

Jean-Paul Pirnay • Bob G. Blasdel • Laurent Bretaudeau • Angus Buckling • Nina Chanishvili • Jason R. Clark • Sofia Corte-Real • Laurent Debarbieux • Alain Dublanche • Daniel De Vos • Jérôme Gabard • Miguel Garcia • Marina Goderdzishvili • Andrzej Górski • John Hardcastle • Isabelle Huys • Elizabeth Kutter • Rob Lavigne • Maia Merabishvili • Ewa Olchawa • Kaarle J. Parikka • Olivier Patey • Flavie Pouilot • Gregory Resch • Christine Rohde • Jacques Scheres • Mikael Skurnik • Mario Vaneechoutte • Luc Van Parys • Gilbert Verbeken • Martin Zizi • Guy Van den Eede

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graph TD; P1[Part I: Standardized marketing authorisation dossier]; P2[Part II: Specific marketing authorisation dossier]; P3[Part III: Particular medicinal products]; P4[Part IV: Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products]; P1 --- L[ ]; L --- P2; L --- P3; L --- P4;
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Part I: Standardized marketing authorisation dossier

Part II: Specific marketing authorisation dossier

- Well-established medicinal use
- Essentially similar medicinal products
- Additional data required in specific situations
- Similar biological medicinal products
- Fixed combination medicinal products
- Documentation for applications in exceptional circumstances
- Mixed marketing authorisation applications

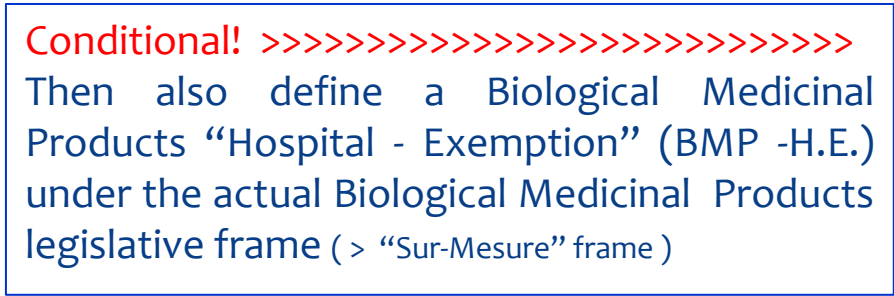
Part III: Particular medicinal products

- Biological medicinal products
 - Plasma-derived medicinal products
 - Vaccines
- Radio-pharmaceuticals and precursors
 - Radio-pharmaceuticals
 - Radio-pharmaceutical precursors for radio-labelling purposes
- Homeopathic medicinal products
- Herbal medicinal products
- Orphan medicinal products

Part IV: Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products

- Gene therapy medicinal products
- Somatic cell therapy medicinal products
- Tissue engineered products
- Combined advanced therapy medicinal products

- + o Bacteriophage therapeutic products
(> “Prêt-à-Porter” frame)



- + • Bacteriophage therapeutic products
(> “Prêt-à-Porter” frame + > “Sur-Mesure” frame)

European Medicinal Product Directive 2001/83/EC

Art. 3.7 > **This Directive shall not apply to:** Any advanced therapy medicinal product, as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1394/2007, which is prepared on a non-routine basis according to specific quality standards, and used within the same Member State in a hospital under the exclusive professional responsibility of a medical practitioner, in order to comply with an individual medical prescription for a custom-made product for an individual patient

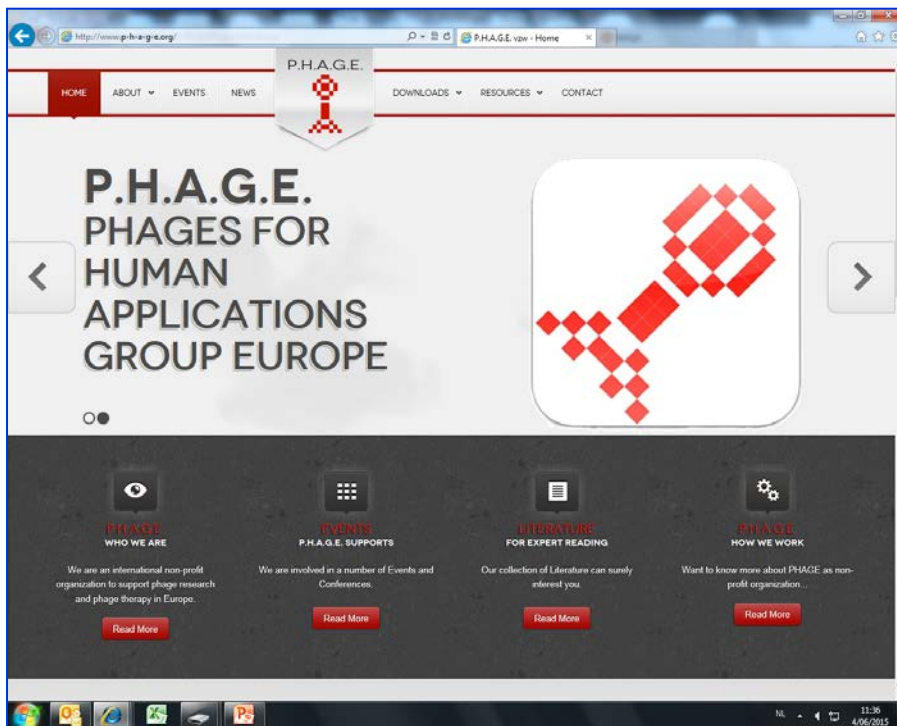
Art. 2.1 > **Scope:** This Directive shall apply to medicinal products for human use intended to be placed on the market in Member States and either prepared industrially or manufactured by a method involving an industrial process

Art. 5.1 > **A Member State may,** in accordance with legislation in force and to fulfil special needs, **exclude from the provisions of this Directive** medicinal products supplied in response to a bona fide unsolicited order, formulated in accordance with the specifications of an authorized health-care professional and for use by an individual patient under his direct personal responsibility

>>> Develop a new bacteriophage therapy European directive (next to MPD 2001/83/EC) ?

Phages in Interaction IV: September 29th 2015, Leuven, Belgium

Thanks



Gilbert Verbeken, Biologist
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Also to colleagues at:

- Queen Astrid Military Hospital
- Royal Military Academy
- KU Leuven
- UGent
- Free University Brussel

<http://www.p-h-a-g-e.org>