



A Vaccine to Block Malaria Transmission: Pfs230 Antigen Design and Display (T2016-207)

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1. Objective & Goals



Malaria transmission-blocking vaccine development

WHO Malaria Vaccine Technology ROADMAP (2013) Strategic Goals towards malaria eradication

- 1. Protective efficacy >75% against clinical malaria
- 2. Vaccines that reduce transmission

No efficacious transmission-blocking vaccine (TBV) to date Only Pfs25 & Pfs230 tested in humans

- 1. Pfs25 trial indicates immunogenicity in humans needs improvement.
- 2. New approaches to the discovery and optimization of Pfs230, as well as novel ways to augment the immune responses are needed.





2. Partnership



Why "EHIME : PATH MVI"?

EHIME U: TBV basic research with WGCFS

- Candidate Discovery of TBV Antigens
- Wheat Germ Expression System (WGCFS) express quality malaria proteins

Immunologic Evaluation



PATH MVI: TBV development

- Candidate Optimization & Production
 - Partnerships & capacities for optimization & production in scalable system
 - Adjuvant and formulation

Candidate Evaluation

- LMVR/NIH Ref Lab functional assays (SMFA)
- Translational Development
 - Human challenge models
 - Regulatory pathway



3. Activities (approach)



WGCF system to identify superior Pfs230 domains

Pfs230: Cysteine-rich very complex domains



(unpublished)



3. Activities to date (result 1)



Mouse antibodies recognize parasite Pfs230 proteins

Mouse antibodies react specifically but differently against parasite Pfs230.





(unpublished)





Anti-Pfs230 antibodies block transmission







3. Activities in 2018 Ag production using scalable expression system with novel delivery platform

Leveraging existing MVI technology platforms





4. Lessons learned



- What lessons did project members take out of the project?
- 1) Ehime U (Academia): Learned how to proceed basic science research towards product development such as malaria TBV.
- 2) PATH MVI (PDP): PATH MVI benefits from expertise provided by Ehime U regarding the biology of Pfs230 and the expression of challenging proteins.
 - How can these lessons be implemented in future projects?
- 1) Ehime: Get ideas for the basic science research which will be useful for the future product development.
- 2) PATH MVI: Continue to seek the best mix of partners with complementary experience for future projects.
- What could have been done to make the project better?
 Include additional partner with specific expertise in product development. (ie. adjuvant expert)





- Message to GHIT Fund and R&D experts
- 1) This type of partnership under GHIT Fund is very important for the effective product development towards malaria elimination.
- 2) GHIT funding allows us to pursue goals and objectives that are synergistic with our other funding. It maximizes the probability of success by enabling targeted translational research toward a malaria vaccine.

Thank you very much