OA-019 NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMBINED VACCINE AGAINST ETEC AND SHIGELLA

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Background Together, enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC) and *Shigella* contribute greatly to the mortality and the morbidity due to diarrhoeal diseases, including a number of negative lifetime health impacts. Vaccines represent a reasonable option to reduce this burden.

Vaccine candidates PATH has reviewed the landscape of vaccine candidates for these diseases and identified two candidates to be moved towards licensure in the near-term as a combined ETEC and *Shigella* vaccine for use on an Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) schedule.

ETVAX One candidate is a formalin-inactivated ETEC vaccine (ETVAX) consisting of four *E. coli* preparations, each engineered to hyper-produce the CFA/1, CS3, CS5, and CS6 antigens of ETEC. In addition, the vaccine contains a cholera B subunit modified to be more cross-reactive with the B subunit of ETEC. ETVAX is co-administered with a double-mutant of the ETEC heat-labile toxin (dmLT), which serves as a potent mucosal adjuvant.

TSWC The other candidate includes formalin-killed *S. flexneri* 2a and 3a and *S. sonnei* prepared as a trivalent vaccine, called TSWC. A prototype of TSWC, *S. flexneri* 2a, was administered to North American volunteers and found to be safe and immunogenic; it is now currently in a challenge trial.

Looking ahead Early 2017 in a phase I trial, we will test TSWC given alone and co-administered with ETVAX. ETVAX given alone exceeded expectations for immunogenicity in Swedish volunteers and is projected to be evaluated for safety and early efficacy in Finnish travellers to Benin in early 2017. ETVAX is also currently being tested in a descending-age trial in

Bangladesh to determine the optimum safe dose of vaccine and adjuvant to be given to infants as young as 6 to 10 weeks of age. We also hope that the dmLT will have a dose-sparing effect on the vaccine given to this target population.