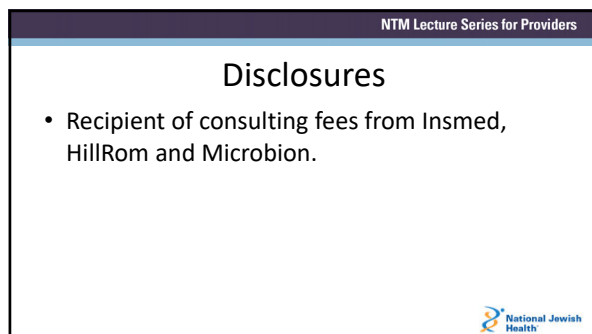
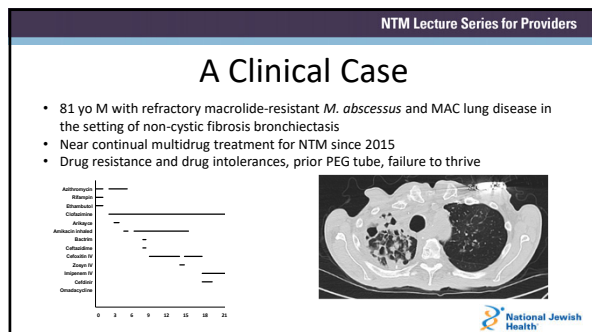


Emerging Therapies in NTM







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Case, continued

- Drug resistance and intolerances
 - Wasting syndrome - weight loss (>20lbs since 7/2018), fatigue, dyspnea, cough
 - Decline in FEV1
 - Hearing loss, disequilibrium, imbalance, nausea, anorexia, diarrhea, eosinophilia
 - Prolonged QTc

→ Referral to palliative care in 7/2019

Resisting Agency	MDR HOPKINS MEDICAL LABS	MDR HOPKINS MEDICAL LABS
Drug	MDR HOPKINS MEDICAL LABS	MDR HOPKINS MEDICAL LABS
Amikacin	64 ug/ml, R	32 ug/ml, I
Amoxicillin-Clavulanate	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Cefepime	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Ceftriaxone	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Ciprofloxacin	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Clarithromycin	16 ug/ml, I	16 ug/ml, R
Cloxacillin	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Ethambutol	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Isoniazid	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Linezolid	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Moxifloxacin	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Streptomycin	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Sulfamethoxazole	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Tegaserod	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Tetracycline	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	16 ug/ml, N	16 ug/ml, N

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NTM Pipeline

Discovery	Phase III	Phase II	Phase IV
LCB01-0371	Clarithromycin	Clarithromycin	Linezolid
PPD1	Tedizolid	Upconal enantiomer	Linezolid
Indole-2-carboxamide	Bedaquiline	Clarithromycin vs. azithromycin	Linezolid
Thioacetamide derivatives	Bedaquiline	Clarithromycin vs. azithromycin	Linezolid
Relaxin	Bedaquiline	Clarithromycin vs. azithromycin	Linezolid

- Omadacycline
- Recombinant IL-7 (CYT107)
- MAC 2v3
- Hypertonic saline
- Inhaled GM-CSF

Wu et al., Drug Disc Today, 2018

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Outline

- Antibiotics: new or repurposed
- Host directed therapies
- Novel antimicrobial strategies

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Abx in Preclinical Development

MMPL-3 inhibitors

SPR720

Omadacycline

Cantelli CR et al., Fut Med Chem, 2021

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MmpL3 Transporter Inhibitors

SCID mouse *M. abscessus*

Log₁₀ CFU per lung

Days after infection

Inhibitor classes:

- Indole-2-carboxamide
- Piperidinol

Shao M et al., Eur J of Med Chem, 2020

Pandya AN, AAC, 2019

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Tetracyclines for NTM

- Tetracycline-modifying monooxygenase
 - MabTetX (MAB_1496c)¹ – induced by sublethal doses of tetracycline + doxycycline
 - Tigecycline not a substrate but lots of nausea/vomiting
- Omadacycline: LESS GI effects
- Multiple case series using omadacycline for *M. abscessus*^{2,3}

¹Rudra P, AAC, 2018

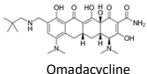
²Morrisette T et al., OFID, 2021

³Pearson JC et al., OFID, 2020

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Omadacycline



• **Drug class:** Tetracycline

• **Approved indication:** acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections and CAP

• **Route:** IV or PO

• **Dosing:** 300mg PO qday

• **Adverse effects:** GI side effects

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Omadacycline for *M. abscessus*

• Recently FDA granted omadacycline orphan drug designation for treatment against NTM

• Phase 2B clinical trial of safety and efficacy of omadacycline for *M. abscessus* lung disease

- 75 adults with *M. abscessus*-LD
- Randomized to omadacycline 300mg PO qday vs. placebo
- Primary endpoints: improvements in symptoms, safety and tolerability at 12 weeks

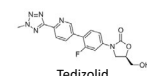
• RCT status: recruiting

RCT: NCT04922554

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Tedizolid



• **Drug class:** Oxazolidinone

• **Approved indication:** acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections

• **Route:** IV or PO

• **Dosing:** 200mg PO daily

• **Adverse effects:** Improved hematologic safety profile; peripheral and optic neuropathy

• In vitro evidence for use in NTM¹⁻⁴

¹Brown-Elliott BA et al., JCM, 2017
²Tang YW et al., Frontiers in Micro, 2018
³Ruth M et al., JAC, 2019
⁴Deshpande D, JAC, 2017

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Tedizolid vs. Linezolid for NTM

- Retrospective cohort of 24 solid organ transplant recipients with NTM disease¹
 - 15 tedizolid; median 48 days (IQR 25-211)
 - 9 linezolid; median 24 days (IQR 19-79)
- Primary outcome: change in blood counts; not sig different
- Subgroup efficacy analysis
 - microbiologic or clinical cure: Tedizolid 7/12 vs. Linezolid 2/3.
- Dose reduction in all linezolid patients; only 1 tedizolid
- Other case reports of efficacious tedizolid use for NTM^{2,3}

¹Poon et al, OFID, 2021 ²Yuste J et al, JAC, 2017
³Shaw TD, J Clin TB Other Mycobact Dis, 2021

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Dual β -lactam Therapy

- IV β -lactams imipenem and ceftazidime are part of GBT for *M. abscessus*
- Is one β -lactam enough? Are two redundant?
- More is more?

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β -lactam Targets in Mycobacteria

Gyanu Lamichhane

D,D-transpeptidases (PBPs)

L,D-transpeptidases

β -lactam targets are NON-REDUNDANT in mycobacteria

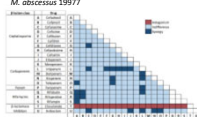
Gupta R, Nature Med, 2010
Kumar P, AAC, 2017

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Dual β -lactams: in vitro synergy

M. abscessus 19977



Antibiotic Combination	IC ₅₀ (mg/L)	IC ₉₀ (mg/L)	IC ₉₅ (mg/L)
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001
Imipenem + ceftazidime	0.001	0.001	0.001

Other in vitro synergy with dual β -lactams:

- Amoxicillin + Imipenem-Relebactam²
- Ceftaroline-Imipenem +/- Relebactam or Avibactam³

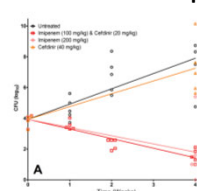
²Lopeman RC et al., Scientific Reports, 2020
³Dousa KM et al., AAC, 2020

¹Story-Roller E et al., AAC, 2019

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Dual β -lactams: in vivo



- Steroid-treated mouse model
- Aerosolized *M. abscessus* 19977
- Half-dosed β -lactams in vivo

Clinical efficacy of dual β -lactams in humans
 → Not published

Story-Roller E et al., AAC, 2019

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Amikacin Liposome Inhalation Solution (ALIS)

- ALIS FDA approved in 2018 for refractory MAC lung disease
- Phase 3 clinical trials ongoing to investigate efficacy and safety of ALIS non-refractory, non-cavitary MAC lung disease
 - ARISE (NCT04677543) – validation of PROs
 - ENCORE (NCT04677569) – efficacy and safety
- Status: recruiting

NCT04677543
 NCT04677569


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MAC2v3

- Role of rifampin in standard MAC therapy has not been rigorously studied
 - Rifampin: common cause of adverse events
- Phase 2/3 RCT of 3x/week azithro + ethambutol (2 drugs) vs. azithro + ethambutol + rifampin (3 drugs) for non-cavitary MAC-LD
- Primary outcome: culture conversion by month 12; therapy completion by month 12
- Status: recruiting

NCT03672630 (PI: Winthrop)




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RHB-204: ClearR-MAC

- Clarithromycin (158.3mg)/rifabutin (40mg)/clofazimine (13.3mg) (RHB-204)
- Phase 3 double blind, placebo controlled RCT of novel regimen for MAC lung disease
- Primary outcome: sputum cx conversion at month 6.
- FDA – Fast Track designation
- Status: recruiting


NCT04616924



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Conclusions: novel/repurposed abx

- Preclinical development
 - New targets (MmpL3 inhibitors)
- Emerging antibacterial strategies
 - *M. abscessus*: dual β -lactams, omadacycline
 - MAC: oxazolidinones, extended indications for ALIS
- Ongoing clinical trials of new drugs/new regimens:
 - *M. abscessus*: omadacycline
 - MAC: ALIS as first-line therapy, ClearR-MAC



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Host Directed Therapies



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MAC-HS: Hypertonic Saline


- Airway clearance: reduces bacterial burden in setting of structural lung disease
- Open-label, RCT of 7% HTS in MAC-LD patients.
- 1:1 randomization to standard MAC drugs vs. 7% HTS BID x 12 weeks.
- Primary outcome: culture conversion at 12 weeks
- RCT status: recruiting

NCT04921943 (OHSU) 

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Inhaled GM-CSF

- Granulocyte-Macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF)
 - Glycoprotein secreted by macrophages, T-cells, mast cells, NK cells, endothelial cells and fibroblasts
 - Activates JAK-STAT, MAPK, PI3K
- In vivo efficacy demonstrated in mice¹
- Clinical trials:
 - OPTMIMA: open-label multicentered pilot of rhGM-CSF for persistent pulmonary NTM in Australia². Status: completed.
 - ENCORE: open-label multicentered pilot of rhGM-CSF in CF adults with chronic NTM³. Status: terminated early.


¹Bermudez LE, et al., JID, 1994 ²NCT03421743 ³NCT03597347 

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Recombinant IL-7 (IMPULSE-7)


- IL-7
 - Central to T-cell production, maturation and survival
 - Induces anti-MAC activity in human MDMs¹
 - Phase 2a studies ongoing for sepsis, COVID-19
- Single center, phase II, single-blinded trial
- Adults with refractory MAC-LD, randomized to two doses of rIL-17 (CYT107) for two 4-week periods
- Immunotherapeutic response
- RCT status: recruiting

¹Tantawichien T et al., JID, 1996
²NCT04154826



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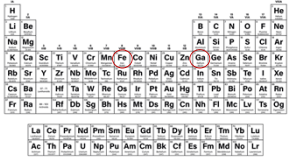
Novel Antibacterial Strategies




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Gallium

- Disrupts iron-dependent processes
- Direct antibacterial effects for pseudomonas
- Prior phase 2 clinical trial of CF adults with pseudomonas IV gallium nitrate vs. placebo (IGNITE)





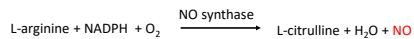
IV Gallium: ABATE Study

- Phase 1b multicentered study of CF patients colonized with MAC and/or *M. abscessus*
- Gallium nitrate – continuous IV infusion of 200mg/m²/day Gallium nitrate x 5 days for two cycles
- Primary endpoints: safety and efficacy
- RCT status: recruiting

NCT04294043 (CFF, PI: Goss)



Nitric Oxide



Nitric oxide:

- Free radical – short half-life
- Endogenous NO is a gaseous signaling molecule, can freely diffuse across membranes
- Modulates immune response → activates neutrophils, macrophages and epithelial cells
- Antimicrobial activity against a wide range of pathogens

Bodgan C, Nat Immunol, 2001
Fang FC, Nat Rev Microbiol, 2004



iNO for NTM

- Multiple case reports^{1,2} and a 9-person clinical trial³ of iNO for refractory *M. abscessus* in CF
- Safety established
- Improvements in QOL, lung function and 6MWD
- Not powered for microbiologic efficacy

¹Yaacoby-Bianu K et al., Ped Infect Dis J, 2017

²Bogdanovski K et al., Access microbiology, 2020

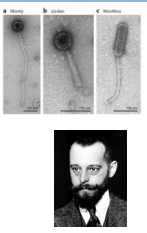
³Bentur L, J Cyst Fibros, 2020



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A Brief Primer on Phage

- Estimated $\sim 10^{31}$ phage particles in the biosphere
- Phage: viruses that infect bacteria
 - Bacteria-specific, genus, species and strain-specificity
 - Many types – mostly dsDNA tailed phages
- Term “bacteriophage” coined in 1916
 - “bacteria” + “phagein” = bacteria eater



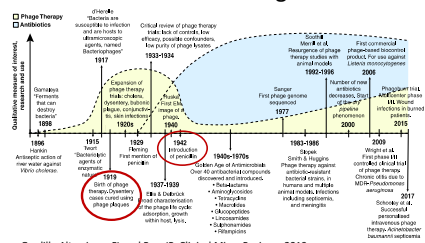
Dr. Felix d'Herelle
1873 - 1949

Hatfull GH, Ann Rev Virol, 2020

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Timeline of Phage and Antibiotics



1896: Hoesly, Antiseptic action of new water against typhoid cholera

1915: Sherris, Bacteriophage of *Staphylococcus aureus*

1917: Separation of phage therapy from chemotherapy

1929: Penicillin

1942: First mention of phage therapy

1946: First phage genome sequenced

1952: First phage genome sequenced

1957: First phage genome sequenced

1960-1970s: Over 40 phage therapy trials conducted

1982-1986: First phage genome sequenced

1987: First phage genome sequenced

1990-1995: First phage genome sequenced

2000: First phage genome sequenced

2009: First phage genome sequenced

2019: Successful use of IV phage for *M. abscessus* by Hatfull and colleagues


Gordillo Altamirano FL and Barr JB, Clinical Micro Reviews, 2019
Devlin H, The Guardian, 2019

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First Use of Mycobacteriophage

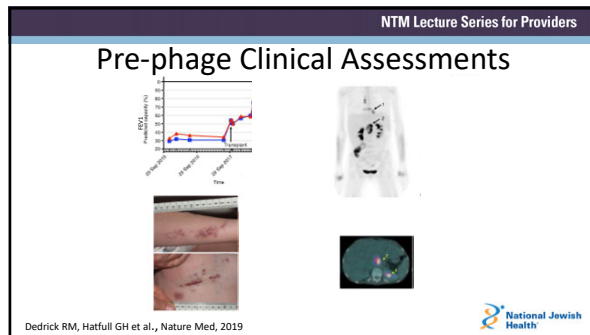
- 15 y/o F with CF (F508del homozygous, FEV1 29% pred) c/b pancreatic insufficiency, IDDM, CFLD, s/p Nissen and gastrostomy.
- Chronic infection with *Pseudomonas* and *M. abscessus massiliense* (rx x 8 yrs pre-transplant)
- On CFTR modulator (lumacaftor/ivacaftor) x 6 months
- Bilateral lung transplant – uncomplicated
- Post-transplant course – pulmonary consolidations, wound issues, adenopathy
 - *M. abscessus massiliense* isolated 1 mos post txp
 - Diagnosed with disseminated *M. abscessus*

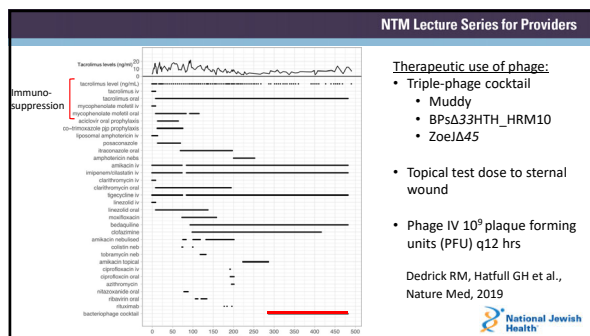


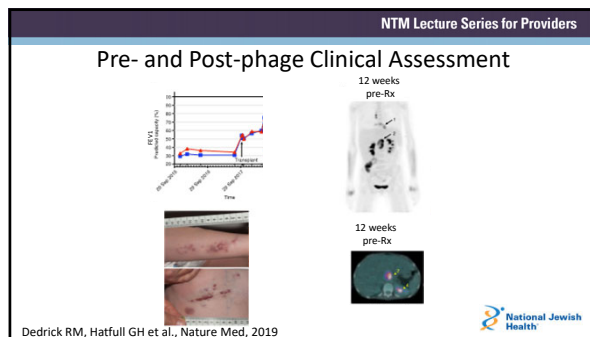
Dedrick RM, Hatfull GH et al., Nature Med, 2019

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Emerging Therapies in NTM



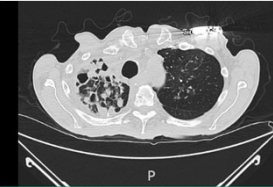




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Back to the Initial Clinical Case

81 yo M with refractory *M. abscessus* and MAC lung disease in the setting of non-CF bronchiectasis, referred to palliative care.



Testing Agency	Mycobacterium abscessus	Mycobacterium abscessus
Susceptibility	Mycobacterium abscessus	Mycobacterium abscessus
	MD	MD
Amikacin	64 ug/ml, R	32 ug/ml, I
Amoxicillin Clavulanate	>100 ug/ml, N	>100 ug/ml, N
Cefepime	>100 ug/ml, N	>100 ug/ml, N
Ceftazidime	>100 ug/ml, N	>100 ug/ml, N
Ciprofloxacin	>10 ug/ml, N	>10 ug/ml, N
Clarithromycin	>10 ug/ml, I	>10 ug/ml, R
Clotrimazole	>10 ug/ml, N	>10 ug/ml, R
Ethambutol	>10 ug/ml, N	>10 ug/ml, I
Imipenem	>10 ug/ml, N	>10 ug/ml, I
Isotretinoin	>10 ug/ml, S	>10 ug/ml, R
Moxifloxacin	>10 ug/ml, I	>10 ug/ml, N
Streptomycin	>10 ug/ml, N	>10 ug/ml, R
Tigecycline	>10 ug/ml, N	>10 ug/ml, R
Vandetanib	>10 ug/ml, N	>10 ug/ml, R
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	1/19 ug/ml, N	8/152 ug/ml, R

→ What about phage therapy in this patient?

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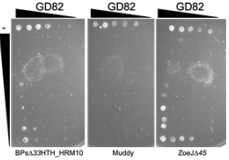
Phage Screening and Confirmation

→ Identified multiple phages with efficacy against our patient's *M. abscessus* (GD82)

→ Same three phages used in Dedrick et al.

→ No phage matches for MAC

→ FDA SPIND for the compassionate use of mycobacteriophage cocktail for refractory *M. abscessus* lung disease.

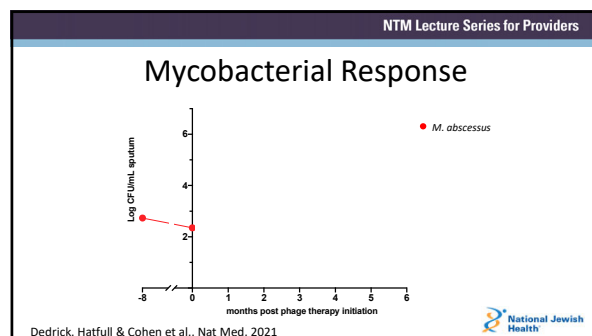


phage

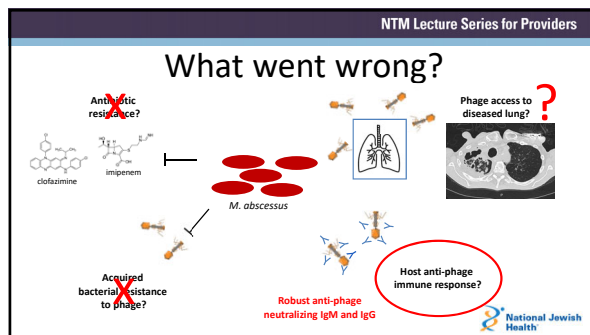
GD82 GD82 GD82

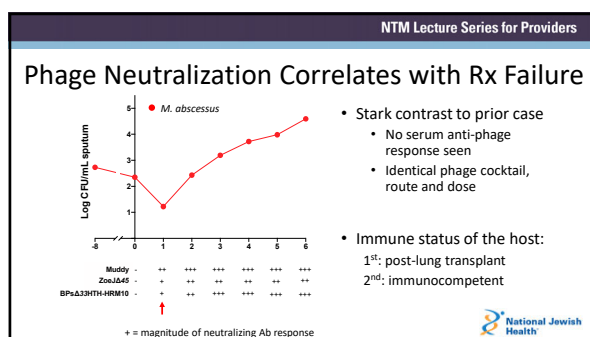
BPx3.3/HTH_HRM10 Muddy Zov3.145

Dedrick, Hatfull & Cohen et al., Nat Med, 2021



Emerging Therapies in NTM





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Conclusions: Phage Therapy for NTM


- Phage hold potential for clinical use against NTM
 - No serious adverse events
 - Transient mycobacterial efficacy
 - Treatment failure was associated with potent antibody-mediated phage neutralization
- Future lessons for phage therapy
 - Optimal host selection, dose, and route of administration still need to be determined
 - Divergent treatment strategies for immunocompetent vs immunosuppressed hosts?
 - Serial administration rather than "cocktail" approach may extend efficacy

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Conclusions

- Novel treatment paradigms and therapeutic options for NTM are greatly needed
- Modest pipeline of new/repurposed antibiotics and regimens
- Current clinical investigation includes:
 - *M. abscessus*: omadacycline
 - MAC: ALIS first-line therapy, MAC2v3, CleaR-MAC
 - Non-antibiotics: gallium, mycobacteriophage
 - Host-directed therapies: rIL7, hypertonic saline



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Thank you: it takes a village



<u>Johns Hopkins</u> Jan Nguyen, MS Asli Bahadiri-Talbott, MS Meghan Ramsay, CRNP Andrew Wu Aaron Ong	<u>Johns Hopkins Pathology</u> Nikki Parrish, PhD <u>Johns Hopkins Pharmacy</u> Lisa Ruppel, PharmD <u>Johns Hopkins Radiology</u> Tony Lin, MD	<u>University of Pittsburgh</u> Graham Hatfull, PhD Rebekah Dedrick, PhD Krista Freeman, PhD Bailey Wilson Debrah Jacobs-Sera Jennifer Kozar
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*** Our patients who have agreed to participate in clinical research ***

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