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2	U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION		
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7	IMMUNOMODULATOR/ENHANCERS PRODUCT DEVELO	PMENT	
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10	10903 New Hampshire Ave.,		
11	Silver Spring, MD 20993		
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13	Wednesday, August 22, 2018		
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18	Reported by: KeVon Congo		
19	Capital Reporting Company		
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	Page 2	Page 4
1	A P P E A R A N C E S	1 PROCEEDINGS
2	Dan Rubin	2 MR. RUBIN: (In progress) the nontraditional
3	Edward Weinstein	3 therapies workshop. We'd like to get started, if you
4	Cara Cassino	4 could please take your seats. Today I don't think
5	Michael Kaleko	5 we're going to be going around the table and doing the
6	William Hope	6 introductions again. We'd like to move into the last
7	Helen Boucher	7 case study of the workshop which is on lysin product
8	Todd Black	8 development. And for this I'd like to turn it over to
9	Mary Shatzoff	9 my colleague, Dr. Ed Weinstein.
10	Filip Dubovsky	10 MR. WEINSTEIN: Hi. Good morning. Ed
11	Sumati Nambiar	11 Weinstein. I'm a clinical reviewer in the division of
12	Filip Dubovsky	12 anti-infective products, CDER, FDA. And I'm pleased to
	John Rex	13 present the last case study which is a hypothetical
14	Michael Bevilacqua	14 case of a chimeric bacteriophage endolysin called drug
15	Shampa Das	15 Z-4.
16	Edward Cox	16 So this drug is a recombinant chimeric protein
17	Edward Burd	17 of 30 kD in size that's composed of an ectolysin domain
18	Ann Eakin	18 from a bacteriophage enzyme fused to a staphylococcus
19	Brian Tse	19 binding domain of bacterial origin. The development
20	Kevin Outterson	20 program is intended to treat staphylococcus aureus skin
21	Paul Ambrose	21 infections via topical administration and endocarditis
22	Wes Kim	22 via intravenous infusion. There's no activity against
	Page 3	
	i uge 5	Page 5
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1 2	•	
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A P P E A R A N C E S (Continued) Vu Truong Mary Beth Dorr	<ol> <li>gram-positive or gram-negative bacterial species.</li> <li>The nonclinical safety data profile includes</li> <li>rats and mini-pigs. Intravenous administration was</li> <li>tolerated at doses up to five times the proposed human</li> <li>equivalent when administered daily for 2 consecutive</li> <li>weeks. There was no dose limiting toxicity. Transient</li> <li>fevers of less than 24 hours duration were noted in</li> <li>some animals. This was suspected to be due to</li> <li>endotoxin, the drug substances produced by batch</li> <li>fermentation of E coli cultures.</li> <li>Anti-drug antibodies were identified in rats</li> <li>at day 28. Perivascular neutrophilic infiltrates were</li> <li>noted at the injection site. Significant toxicity in</li> <li>related ectolysins include severe, irreversible</li> <li>vasculitis due to off-target activity. In mice and</li> <li>rabbits, the topical solution at the proposed clinical</li> <li>dose was applied to abraded skin daily for 14 days</li> <li>without significant toxicity.</li> </ol>

Page 6	Page 8
1 distribution for staph aureus with an MIC range from	1 subject. No other areas of AEs of concern were
2 0.03 to 16 mg/L; MIC 90 8 mg/L. There was no overdose	2 observed. The drug was not detected systemically, but
3 resistance noted in the screening panel. Time-kill	3 one subject was positive for anti Z-4 antibodies at day
4 study revealed a 4-log reduction in MRSA USA300 counts	4 20.
5 following 15 minutes exposure at four times the MIC	5 This raises a bunch of interesting questions
6 concentration in vitro. There were insufficient data	6 for the panel to consider. The first is the clinical
7 to establish a pharmacodynamic model.	7 trial design, which indications in patient populations
8 The nonclinical microbiology and PK/PD program	8 should be recommended for a clinical trial involving a
9 revealed that the predicted PK/PD properties associated	9 single-course, single-genus therapy, where a trial be
10 with bacterial killing revealed a linear relationship	10 feasible if enrollment is limited to the pathogens of
11 between killing and drug concentration, with the mode	11 interest and outcomes are confounded by the
12 of action characterized by irreversible binding to the	12 administration and effective empiric therapy?
13 target consistent with protein-protein interaction.	13 And secondly, considerations of safety. Given
14 In animal infection models, drug Z-4 was	14 the potential immunogenicity of a drug derived from
15 effective in treating staphylococcus aureus infections	15 foreign proteins, how would you ensure that a patient
16 in two different animal models. This was judged by a	16 would receive a limited exposure when you screen for
17 reduction in CFU/g and thigh infection in peritonitis	17 the presence of anti-drug antibodies? Thanks.
18 models. There was a survival benefit that was seen in	18 MR. RUBIN: Thank You, Ed. We'll now have an
19 the peritonitis model.	19 industry perspective from Dr. Cassino from ContraFect.
20 There are two clinical studies that were	20 MS. CASSINO: Good morning. And thank you for
21 completed. There was a Phase 1A, 24 healthy	21 including us. Thanks for the opportunity to speak with
22 volunteers, single and multiple dose nasal ointment at	22 you about our experience with our lead lysin candidate
Page 7	Page 9
Page 7 1 the proposed dose of 1% by weight. In general, drug Z-	Page 9 1 CF-301. I'm Cara Casino. I'm the chief medical
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<ul> <li>2 concept, taking the concept of harnessing one of the</li> <li>3 killing elements from the phage and turning it into a</li> <li>4 recombinantly administered medicine free of phage</li> <li>5 remnants. It took the company a while to get through</li> <li>6 the upfront processes, be able to file the IND and move</li> <li>7 on into clinic, but through that process learned a lot.</li> </ul>	rising. tralizing.
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8 CF-301 has some hallmark features. Rapid 8 study. And in that study, it was a very quiet Ph	ase 1
	ase 1
9 potent targeted bacteriolysis, active against all 9 study. No serious adverse events. This was he	althy
10 staphylococcal specie and a few strep, not surprising 10 volunteer study. No adverse events of hyperse	nsitivity
11 actually given the specificity of phage. Strikingly 11 reported and overall generally well tolerated. I	РК
12 rapid biofilm eradication both in vivo, in vitro and 12 profile linear and we're grateful for that because	e that
13 more recently in biofilms formed in the setting of 13 allowed us to use popPK from Phase 1 and our	animal PK
14 human infection, synergy with conventional antibiotics 14 to estimate our dose for Phase 2.	
15 in vivo and in vitro. And in vivo again and again 15 And in the arena of antidrug antibodies a	nd
16 replicatively shown in the rabbit infective 16 immunogenicity, ADA's were present and eme	rged 14 to 28
17 endocarditis model and the rat infective endocarditis 17 days post dose in healthy volunteers. The ADA	A's waned
18 model, thanks to Arnie Bayer at UCLA who performed 18 or were completely gone by 180 days. And the	•
19 those models for us.19 interesting thing we noted was that ADA's wer	e not
20 And to give you an idea of what that looked 20 associated with IgE or basophil activation, so n	ot
21 like, that was a single dose of 301 administered in 21 associated with typical markers of allergic type	1
22 addition to human therapeutic equivalent doses of 22 hypersensitivity.	
Page 11	Page 13
1 daptomycin in rats and subsequently in rabbits, with 1 So we moved on, and so currently we're	
2 induced infective endocarditis, wherein 4 days of 2 conducting a randomized double-blind placebo	-controlled
3 daptomycin resulted in a three log drop in CFU's and 3 study in, as I said, bacteremia endocarditis. W	e went
4 the addition of 301 resulted in an additional three log 4 in this direction. There are a couple of direction	ns we
5 drop in CFU's. 5 could have gone in. I think there was an exten	sive
6 Those features we believe may be the core of 6 discussion yesterday about the directions you c	an take,
7 this new class of lysins because we're observing very 7 a non-traditional therapy.	
8 similar collection of features in our antipseudomonal 8 We had a number of options at our dispo	sal.
9 lysin discovery program which, thanks to CARB-X, we are 9 We thought the high unmet medical need for n	ew
10 working on. Thank you very much. And we have now got 10 treatments to address biofilm associated staph	
11 15 leads that we're going to be bringing into in vivo 11 infections and the fact that our animal data	
12 studies. 12 repetitively showed us from the infective endo	carditis
13A couple of other things about 301. One of13 models, the potential for efficacy in this clinical	ıl
14 the things we're fortunate with is because of that 14 setting and the fact that the last drug approved,	the
15 potent killing, we're also able to actually leverage 15 last small molecule, the last approved drug for	
15 potent killing, we're also able to actually leverage15 last small molecule, the last approved drug for16 traditional antimicrobial susceptibility testing.16 endocarditis bacteremia due to staph was Dapt	o back in,
16 traditional antimicrobial susceptibility testing.16 endocarditis bacteremia due to staph was Dapt	
16 traditional antimicrobial susceptibility testing.16 endocarditis bacteremia due to staph was Dapt17 We've been able to develop an MIC methodology for use17 I'd say, over a decade ago. We leveraged the I	Dapto
16 traditional antimicrobial susceptibility testing.16 endocarditis bacteremia due to staph was Dapt17 We've been able to develop an MIC methodology for use17 I'd say, over a decade ago. We leveraged the I18 in clinic that has been validated, CLSI approved. And18 Phase 3 study.	Dapto as on our
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	Mee	etin	g August 22, 2018
	Page 14		Page 16
1	we opened the study last year, enrolled our first	1	design, we're doing a superiority comparison of 301 in
2	patient in May. We are now beyond or thereabouts	2	addition to standard of care, compared to standard of
3	around 75% enrolled. Our target enrollment is 115	3	care alone.
4	patients randomized 3 to 2.	4	So the question is what percentage of clinical
5	This is a single dose of 301 administered in	5	betterness, clinical response will constitute what's
6	addition to conventional standard of care antibiotics,	6	considered a substantial evidence of efficacy. And I'm
7	IV administration. And our primary endpoint is	7	looking forward to hearing what the panel thinks. So
8	clinical response at day 14. We're also looking at	8	thank you.
9	response at end of treatment and test of cure, the	9	MR. RUBIN: Thank you. We'll now have
10	traditional endpoints. Again leveraged a lot from	10	additional FDA comments from Dr. Weinstein.
11	Dapto study, definitions, endpoints, some features of	11	MR. WEINSTEIN: Thank you. Thank you, Dr.
12	the study design. We have a data safety monitoring	12	Cassino, for your comments. I just have some brief
13	board in place. They met last week. They told us to	13	points I'd like to add. The first is that the case I
14	continue the study as planned.	14	presented was a hypothetical case. It's not an actual
15	We are of course still blinded as the sponsor.	15	product. You know, lysins in general, they're familiar
16	But as I stand here today, we've had no SUSAR's, no	16	in the sense that they have a direct killing mechanism.
17	adverse events of hypersensitivity considered related	17	But they have two areas of development challenge that
18	to study drug. And we are quite encouraged by our	18	make them non-traditional.
19	progress to date. We're tracking towards a goal of	19	You know, the first is that these are narrow
20	having data by the end of this year, top line results.	20	spectrum agents. In this case, it targets a single
21	And, you know, all I can say is we're pleased	21	genus and that creates difficulties with clinical trial
22	by our progress. We continue to learn from 301 and we	22	design that John Rex had described on day one.
	Page 15		Page 17
1	continue to learn from what we're doing. Recent	1	Second, they are foreign proteins and they may
2	observations, some things we're going to be presenting.	2	induce host-immune responses. This was less of a
3	We have a upcoming presentation in Lisbon. As we've	3	concern yesterday when we were talking about humanized
4	observed that in vitro 301 appears to have the ability	4	monoclonals, but lysins are fully foreign proteins. So
5	to re-sensitize MRSA to penicillin derivatives in vitro	5	the range of host-immune responses may not only include
6	and in vivo from the infective endocarditis study.	6	IgE mediated hypersensitivity reactions, but also more
7	We're planning to follow that up, but we're starting to	7	subtle complications.
8	talk about that.	8	So there's the potential for host mediated
9	We've also observed low propensity for	9	resistance to therapy in the form of anti-drug
	resistance with 301 in vitro, and we've also observed	10	antibodies. We don't often think about host
	this very interesting thing that if you administer 301		resistance, but in other areas where host resistance
12	together with conventional antibiotic in 26 days serial		has occurred such as rheumatology, it's in the context
13			of a chronic non-life threatening disease. So this
	resistance to itself, it suppresses the emergence of		creates challenges for appropriate dosing and
	resistance to the conventional antibiotics.		therapeutic monitoring.
16	So we think there's more to learn about the	16	In terms of this case, it's not uncommon to
17			have a dataset such as this in the early phases of
18			clinical development. Consider this an advertisement
	to share this story. And I guess to discuss, we look		for early engagement with the agency. You know, we're
20	forward to the discussion around the future, where we		open to pre-IND discussions regarding development
21			plans. Proof of concept study linked to changes in
22	augmentation because of course based on the trial	22	CFU. In this case it's interesting, but it's not

Page 18Page 201valuable without a link to a clinical outcome.1vegetations in the heart and potentially saving heart2So, for example, if the outcome or a reduction2valves?3in surgical site infections, then that's a tangible3On the other hand, could this be a problem in4benefit to the patients, that could be readily4lysing vegetations in the heart and potentially5understood. So the study reflects some of the5releasing emboli? So I was well, that seems to me6conundrums that we wrestled with on day one.6to be a great indication though, it was getting rid of7In this case, as a summary, the study was7the biofilm short term so that you can then blast away8highly feasible. It's estimated that 20% to 30% of8with your antibiotics. I'm sorry for that longwinded9people have staph aureus in their nose. But the9statement.10endpoint was without clinical meaning. The results10MR. WEINSTEIN: So thank you for the question,11could not be interpreted. The treatment effect was11and it seemed that there were a few components to it.13darabe treatment effect is important.13antibodies and the spirt of the hypothetical case was14The generalizability was unclear. It's14to address that. Saying that if there are drug15unknown which patient population would benefit.15neutralizing antibodies, is this a consideration and16Defining a patient population likely to benefit f
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6 when Llook at immunogenicity yes, it's a safety issue 6 adverse events that are considered to be related either
o when i rook at minimulogenery, yes, it's a survey issue
7 and I agree with you. It's probably more an as much 7 by us or by investigators to study drugs. So that's
8 an efficacy issue as a safety issue. I heard that the 8 all I can tell you. I'm blinded right now.
9 antibodies in the animals were not neutralizing, that's 9 Regarding the neutralizing, non-neutralizing
10 a little surprising to me. I come from gene therapy10 in the clinic, of course the ADA's emerged in Phase 1
11 and vectors get wiped out by antibodies.11 at 14 to 28 days. Our single dose is a single dose.
12I didn't hear whether or not they were12So we don't expect treatment emerging ADA's to be an
13 neutralizing in the humans. But in either case, it13 issue. That being said, there are some people in
14 would suggest to me that if this is going to be used 14 nature who have cross-reactive antibodies to 301 as you
15 systemically, it would have a short timeframe for its15 would expect. It's a naturally occurring substance.
16 value. And if that were the case, the thing that16 So we are planning to look at that as some of our
17 really comes out from that presentation is the lysing17 exploratory endpoints in the current ongoing study.
18 of biofilms, which is a real issue. 18 MR. HOPE: So can you speak to the point of
19So in the realm of endocarditis, for short-19unmet medical need for staphylococcal infections?
19So in the realm of endocarditis, for short-19 unmet medical need for staphylococcal infections?

	Page 22		Page 24
1	pretty traditional to me. You can measure it, you can	1	correct. We have some non-traditional things that we
2	you have experimental models, you have PK, you can	2	know, that we're learning about 301 regarding the
3	construct exposure response relationships and you're	3	synergy with conventional antibiotics. We'll see how
4	sort of the clinical pathway, it just looks like the	4	that plays out in clinic where we feel fortunate that
5	ARREST trial except you're replacing Rifampicin or	5	we're able to use traditional approaches, antimicrobial
6	Rifampin with your compound. So could you just maybe -	6	susceptibility testing, PK/PD. But we know from the in
7	- could you just speak to those points?	7	vitro work that there are some very interesting non-
8	MS. BOUCHER: Me? You want me to take that?	8	traditional activities like, when used in combination
9	Okay. I'll take that one. Okay. So unmet medical	9	in the lab, suppressing the emergence of resistance in
10	need, I think we thought about that, where would be a	10	studies designed and that do avidly show the emergence
11	place where there's a need. There have been a number	11	of resistance for Dapto for oxacillin for Vanco. So
12	of recent drugs approved for staph. There's a pretty	12	this is a traditional approach, but this compound has
13	good staph aureus armamentarium. All of those agents	13	some traditional and some non-traditional features.
14	with the exception of Dapto have indications for skin	14	MR. BLACK: I just had a clarifying, can you
15	and soft tissue infections and that was their	15	tell us the tested cure criteria? Was that imaging the
16	development pathway.	16	vegetations or bacteremia, I wasn't quite clear what
17	The shelf is a little more spare in terms of	17	the endpoint was?
18	agents for treating staph aureus endocarditis	18	MS. CASSINO: It's actually, we are looking at
19	bacteremia. And we're when I say bacteremia, we're	19	both of those as separate and we have secondary
20	focused on complicated bacteremia. Those bacteremias	20	endpoints of microbiologic response at the same time
21	that are more likely to be biofilm associated and I	21	points as we're looking at clinical response. So
22	take your point, that's one of our thoughts too, that	22	actually it's a clinical response. And that was the
	Page 23		Page 25
1	the biofilm activity here is very, very interesting,	1	registration endpoint as close as we could get this to
2	and may be one of the ways that 301 together with the	2	be to the Dapto study. So it's based on the patient
3	conventional antibiotics actually form a good couple.	3	still being alive, the patient's signs and symptoms
4	If you look at the Daptomycin published	4	having resolved, the absence of further spread or
5	results from the Phase 3 non-inferiority trial, which	5	metastatic foci of infection and these are the salient
6	compared Dapto to standard of care, which was basically	6	features and the absence of the need to use additional
7	everything else available, not semi-synthetic	7	step-up in care. In other words, throwing additional
8	penicillins, first generation cephalosporins and	8	antibiotics on or changing antibiotics.
9	vancomycin. The test of cure, the clinical outcomes at	9	There are a few other criteria, less than 12,
10	test of cure which is the registration endpoint for	10	so if you need more than 12 weeks of antibiotics, that
11	that trial were less than 50% response rate.	11	would constitute a non-response, but those are the
12	Granted that was partially dependent on the	12	salient features. It's really based on clinical
13	structure and the analyses and there are a lot of	13	aspects and we do have an independent clinical
14	factors in there, but we felt that that gives us an	14	adjudication committee. So the PI's at the site
15	opportunity to improve and so a place where a treatment	15	determine their view of the clinical outcome. And then
16	in addition to that with a similar study design and	16	we have both diagnosis, complicated and uncomplicated
17	similar definitions would allow us to potentially be	17	bacteremia endocarditis being adjudicated as well as
18	able to show above and beyond efficacy with 301 in	18	the outcomes at 7 days, 14 days, which is our primary
19	addition. So that was the unmet need.	19	efficacy objective here, end of treatment and test of
0		0	cure.
20	What, I'm sorry, you had another point that	20	cure.
	you raised? I lost it. Traditional, yeah. Well,	20	MR. HOPE: Well, maybe so well, I'll keep
21		21	

	Page 26		Page 28
1	the case was presented by the FDA about the	1	patients, especially the group you mentioned, I think
2	advantages potentially or just picking up from the	2	the patients treated with glycopeptides do worse than
3	discussions from yesterday about the potential for	3	those treated with beta-lactams, right? People with
4	decolonization and a medicine to for prophylaxis	4	MSSA do better, it's a superior therapy. So that
5	and, you know, decreasing surgical site infections as	5	avenue I think is really potentially exciting.
6	one possible new avenue and then the point that you	6	I'm a little concerned about the complexities
7	just made, the other societal benefit or even patient	7	of the clinical trials in bloodstream infection. You
8	benefit is that you could get away from glycopeptides	8	know, these endpoints are very complicated. We're
9	if you can restore susceptibility to MRSA.	9	measuring a lot of things and the predominant reason
10	So that, just listening again, well, I mean,	10	for that, less than 50% success rate in the daptomycin
11	I'd be interested to hear what others in the room say,	11	trial was the use of potentially effective non-study
12	but you generally don't get into a lot of trouble with	12	antibiotics. It wasn't staph aureus and metastatic
13	gram-positive infections with the drugs that are	13	foci and such.
14	available and the combinations that are available and	14	And these are complicated issues that we still
15	surgery, so those sort of other potential. So Helen is	15	struggle with and it's part of the reason nobody else
16	going to say something, I can see. But the other	16	has done a trial in over 10 years, as limited as that
17	but the more novel potentially advantages of decreasing	17	trial was on many levels. So I think it's really
18	glycopeptide usage would be incredibly advantageous	18	admirable that you're doing the trial, but I share some
19	given that, you know, these compounds are nephrotoxic.	19	of the caution, I guess, about the expectations.
20	MR. DUBOVSKY: May be the other thing which	20	I think the idea of capitalizing on the
21	kind of cropped up in my brain was thinking about	21	biofilm, no one has mentioned catheters but, you know,
22	prosthesis, joints that goes sour. And if you truly	22	catheters, even peripheral IVs still are associated
	Page 27		Page 29
1	have a biofilm lytic mechanism of action, then there	1	with staph aureus bloodstream infection in the best
			-
2	may be some benefit there.	2	hospitals in 2018. So anything that could, you know,
3	may be some benefit there. MS. CASSINO: Yeah. We're definitely	2 3	hospitals in 2018. So anything that could, you know, could this affect a biofilm on catheters as well as
3	may be some benefit there. MS. CASSINO: Yeah. We're definitely interested in that. We had to start somewhere, right?	2 3 4	hospitals in 2018. So anything that could, you know, could this affect a biofilm on catheters as well as prosthetic joints? I think those would be things that
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3 4 5 6	may be some benefit there. MS. CASSINO: Yeah. We're definitely interested in that. We had to start somewhere, right? We had to start somewhere that had some sort of a measurable and some kind of a pathway where we could	2 3 4 5 6	hospitals in 2018. So anything that could, you know, could this affect a biofilm on catheters as well as prosthetic joints? I think those would be things that would be really potentially interesting to explore. MR. KALEKO: Can this penetrate a staph
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	Page 30		Page 32
1	301 worked, you know, ex vivo of course very well. And	1	of concept studies because a lot of these alternatives
2	so we're thinking about we have a plan to follow	2	are going into these either direct organ, topical,
3	that up with a more robust study and think about where	3	intranasal types of approaches to try to validate.
4	we can go with that. Thanks. Thanks for the comment	4	Is there do you see any value in that given
5	on that.	5	that the clinical outcomes there are kind of
6	MR. HOPE: Can I ask you then about the	6	questionable about what it tells you in terms of
7	strategy of so you have you present these data	7	potential for systemic therapies?
8	about our traditional approach, so you can show	8	MS. CASSINO: Yes. So that's a great, great
9	logarithmic killing in laboratory animals. So let me	9	point. One of the things we're interested in is the
10	be heretical and ask you why you just wouldn't use this	10	bone and joint, prosthetic joint scenario. We know
11	as standalone therapy, and why it has to be additional	11	from the animal models, the animal data, we have that
12	and you take the risk? Notwithstanding what Helen said	12	the penetration is lower, not surprising, in bone. And
13	about suboptimal outcomes with staphylococcal	13	so we're thinking about and we have actually gotten
14	infections arrest shows the potential of an adjunct is	14	some suggestions from ways of looking at topical
15	maybe difficult to demonstrate, and that the risk of	15	administration. We're thinking about it. It's
16	not being able to show superiority and where that would	16	definitely something we're interested in the setting
17	leave you?	17	of, for example, a prosthetic joint.
18	MS. CASSINO: Yeah. Yeah. So we wouldn't	18	So that's something we're thinking about for
19	rule that out. This is a starting point, you know.	19	the future. And non-traditional ways of administering
20	This was a starting point that we thought would give	20	the drug might be a way to think about it. But again
21	the best opportunity to study and improve on clinical	21	that's we're looking forward to our top line results
22	outcomes as opposed to doing a non-inferiority	22	from this study. But that's definitely a direction.
	Page 31		Page 33
1	approach, which is what we would be doing. And it is	1	So we haven't focused. I will be I will
2	sort of a big step to take a non-traditional compound	2	say, we haven't focused on the preventative
3	with some of these issues into a non-inferiority trial	3	decolonization as in the case. That hasn't been a
4	with a standard traditional antibiotic without some		
5		4	focus of our company. We've been more focused on
1	additional data.		treating something as opposed to preventing, that could
6	additional data. So we wouldn't rule that out. We would have	5	
	So we wouldn't rule that out. We would have	5 6	treating something as opposed to preventing, that could
7		5 6	treating something as opposed to preventing, that could be a second step. We'll learn a lot from the randomized controlled trial.
7	So we wouldn't rule that out. We would have to do some additional work. Small company, additional tox work. We'll see, we're looking forward to top line	5 6 7 8	treating something as opposed to preventing, that could be a second step. We'll learn a lot from the randomized controlled trial. MR. WEINSTEIN: So thank you for the question
7 8 9	So we wouldn't rule that out. We would have to do some additional work. Small company, additional tox work. We'll see, we're looking forward to top line results at the end of the year and that will probably	5 6 7 8 9	treating something as opposed to preventing, that could be a second step. We'll learn a lot from the randomized controlled trial.
7 8 9	So we wouldn't rule that out. We would have to do some additional work. Small company, additional tox work. We'll see, we're looking forward to top line	5 6 7 8 9 10	treating something as opposed to preventing, that could be a second step. We'll learn a lot from the randomized controlled trial. MR. WEINSTEIN: So thank you for the question in terms of the topical, potential of the topical use
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1	scenario they would end up on systemic antibacterials	1	antibodies and that in some of the animals, some of the
2	in that particular patient population which are pretty	2	rodent species, if you re-administered the drug after a
3	easy to find. There might be a benefit for a product	3	hiatus, you could dose out for 6 or 7 days, something
4	such as this.	4	like that or if you sensitize the animal and re-dosed
5	MR. KALEKO: This might reach into your	5	let's say a month later, there was a hypersensitivity
6	pipeline a bit, but can you tell me, is the lytic part	6	oid, not confirmed, clinical reaction.
7	of this, the lytic component of the lysin, is that	7	So going into Phase 1, this was a very
8	enzymatic? Does a single hit kill the bacterium?	8	carefully orchestrated Phase 1 study. We had a DSMB in
9	MS. CASSINO: Yes, yes, it's enzymatic. So	9	place that reviewed each dosing and dose escalation
10	it's a 26 301 is 26 kDa native lysin, it's not	10	point. Thankfully there was nothing to be seen, there
11	engineered or chimeric as in the example. It has a	11	wasn't much clinical, we did see ADAs. So 9 of the 13
12	binding domain and a catalytic domain and	12	subjects dosed with 301 developed ADAs, there was one
13	MR. KALEKO: But a single hit is lytic?	13	transient IgE above the cut point, there were no
14	MS. CASSINO: That's what we think, yeah.	14	basophil activation test positive post dose. None of
15	MR. KALENO: Okay. Are there some for gram	15	those subjects in Phase 1 had preexisting ADAs, they
16	negatives?	16	were screened out. That was the decision the company
17	MS. CASSINO: Yes, we're working on that.	17	made, it was actually made before my time. So that was
18	MR. KALENO: Okay.	18	just the decision for how the trial was going to be run
19	MS. CASSINO: We have an active discovery	19	and then I think an abundance of caution and a healthy
20	program in our lab in Yonkers, New York. And we were	20	volunteer trial.
21	pleased that we received support from CARB-X to run	21	Phase 2, we realized and we met with the
22	our gram negative start our gram negative lysin	22	agency and we talked about it, we looked at all the
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1	discovery program. So right now we're focused on	1	totality of the immunogenicity data that we had. We
2	antipseudomonal lysins.	2	know that some patients, some individuals do have
3	And so we have 15 identified in vitro out of a	3	preexisting ADAs or antibodies that cross-react with
4	field of about 500 that we were able to clone and/or	4	301, but we didn't screen them out in Phase 2. It
5	engineer. So we're going to be bringing them next step	5	wouldn't really have been feasible and it would really
6	into animals, and we look forward to moving them	6	probably not be feasible to use the drug medicinally in
7	forward.	7	this way if you had to do a complicated ADA screen
8	MR. KALENO: Okay. Last question then. Do	8	while your patient has an acute infection.
9	they work as antibody drug conjugates?	9	So we have gone forward with that and as I
10	MS. CASSINO: We haven't, I don't have any	10	said, clinically we've seen no evidence of
11	data on that. We haven't looked at that yet.	11	hypersensitivity during the conduct of the study. And
12	MR. HOPE: So since the question has been hung	12	we are blinded and our DSMB has raised no cause for
13	out there by the FDA, just tell us about the propensity	13	concern. Now this study is an in hospital study and it
14	for antibody generation, the safety of re-administering	14	is a single dose. So when we put the protocol
15	the compound both in terms of decreased or absent	15	together, we put in the requirements for observation of
16	efficacy, but perhaps more importantly hypersensitivity	16	the patient during dosing and we educated the PIs on
17	and anaphylaxis for re-administration and the steps	17	anaphylaxis should that occur and what to look out for
18	that were required or that you undertook to diminish	18	and we provided all the information. Fortunately knock
19	that possibility.	19	on linoleum or whatever that is, we haven't we're
20	MS. CASSINO: Sure, so, where do I start with	20	pretty far through. I mean we dosed beyond 75% of our
21	that. Okay. So what we know from the animals, when we	21	115 or around 75%. So we haven't seen that. Now
22	filed the IND, we knew animals made anti-drug	22	that's a single dose, I can't comment on re-dosing per

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1	se. What I can comment on is that when we looked at	1	considered and/or sort of monitored for other periods
2	all of our ADA data that we had, we were encouraged by	2	of time or any other lessons to be learned from
3	the fact that we didn't see IgE, we didn't see basophil	3	immunologic products or the immune system is such a
4	activation, we haven't seen that and we haven't	4	broad thing and obviously the hypersensitivity would be
5	analyzed the Phase 2 data, but we haven't seen that	5	the most urgent issue, but are there things like, I
6	post single doze.	6	don't know cancer risk or other immune related things
7	So the single dose at the dose that we are	7	to consider?
8	administering now may not be re-sensitizing the patient	8	MS. CASSINO: So for a single dose of a
9	for a type 1 hypersensitivity, we don't know, but	9	product with a 6 hour half-life and the fact that we
10	that's something that we are thinking about. So for	10	haven't seen anything considered to be related and our
11	this indication, were this trial to have positive	11	DSMB hasn't advised us of any needs to change what we
12	results, single dose upfront, the things that we are	12	are doing right now. We're blinded. We haven't seen
13	thinking about understanding better would be the	13	any signals. The only other thing we did a little
14	potential for re-dosing down the line, what would be	14	thinking about was a serum sickness kind of phenomenon.
15	the time frame for that, how could we look at that,	15	Blinded, we haven't seen anything that looks or smells
16	that would be stuff that if we are successful, we would	16	like that in the timeframe that one would expect it to
17	be if this works out, we will be talking to the	17	happen, again blinded post-study dose drug
18	agency about different ways we might be able to sort	18	administration. So, but we'll know more when we have
19	that out.	19	all the data.
20	There are a couple of paradigms out there as	20	I think it changes if we think about it as a
21	to how this was handled for other foreign proteins. So	21	multi-dose product. So that would be something else,
22	there is the Xiaflex clostridium collagenase used for	22	again not off the table. It certainly would, but it
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	1 age 59		Page 41
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2       MR. WEINSTEIN: Yeah, that's correct. Thank       2       U.S. an         3       you for the question. So in some related products and       3       sites, with a site, with a site and the site with a site with the site with th	Page 44 ent. So we opened in May of last year in the d we have had really good enrollment in our U.S. hich is really nice. We work really closely r investigators and I have to thank Elena, er she is, Elena, who is our lead medical monitor swers every time her cell phone rings, every a that comes from everyone, which I think made a fference, I really do, because it is complicated
2       MR. WEINSTEIN: Yeah, that's correct. Thank       2       U.S. ant         3       you for the question. So in some related products and       3       sites, with a site, with a site and the site with the site, with a si	d we have had really good enrollment in our U.S. hich is really nice. We work really closely r investigators and I have to thank Elena, er she is, Elena, who is our lead medical monitor swers every time her cell phone rings, every a that comes from everyone, which I think made a freence, I really do, because it is complicated
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4 animal models, there has been off target binding and       4 with out         5 enzymatic activity against great vessels.       5 wherew         6 MS. CASSINO: So, where do I start with that.       6 who and         7 Okay. We haven't observed enzymatic activity per se.       8 we have observed some perivascular and I want to say       9 huge dii         9 infiltration at doses well above where we are dosing.       10 then the         10 But those are doses well above where we are dosing.       10 then the         11 we are dosing below, we are first, so it is hard to       11 enroll t         12 know where you belong and the potency of this is such       13 that we learned from our PK/PD that low doses are       13 the o         14 pretty potent. So far we are well below that       14 oh, exc       17 being at         18 issue of hypersensitivity, I mean, this is a difficult       18 probabi       19 M         19 indication to study. So I was wondering if you would       19 M       10         20 be willing to share with the group strategies that you       20 standar       21 they wa         21 time frame. So the geographic distribution of where       1 in to gi       2 prescrift         3 particular strategies to help enroll because I think a       3 So well       4 of care         4 lot of the indications that we are discussing are going       4 of care       5 Dapto of         5	r investigators and I have to thank Elena, er she is, Elena, who is our lead medical monitor swers every time her cell phone rings, every a that comes from everyone, which I think made a fference, I really do, because it is complicated
5       enzymatic activity against great vessels.       5       wherew         6       MS. CASSINO: So, where do I start with that.       6       who an         7       Okay. We haven't observed enzymatic activity per se.       8       huge di         9       infiltration at doses well above where we are dosing.       9       to the the         10       But those are doses well above where we are dosing.       10       to then the         11       we are dosing below, we are first, so it is hard to       11       enroft         12       know where you belong and the potency of this is such       13       that we learned from our PK/PD that low doses are       13       the - o         14       pretty potent. So far we are well below that       14       oh, exc         15       threshold.       15       enthusi         16       MS. NAMBIAR: Dan, can I ask a question? So       16       study a         17       Cara, a more general question moving away from the       17       being at         18       issue of hypersensitivity, I mean, this is a difficult       18       probabi         19       indication to study. So I was wondering if you would       19       M         20       be willing to share with the group strategies that you       20       standar	er she is, Elena, who is our lead medical monitor swers every time her cell phone rings, every a that comes from everyone, which I think made a fference, I really do, because it is complicated
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8       We have observed some perivascular and I want to say       9       infiltration at doses well above where we are dosing.       9       to know         10       But those are doses well above where we are dosing.       10       the number of th	ference, I really do, because it is complicated
9       infiltration at doses well above where we are dosing.       9       to know         10       But those are doses well above where we are dosing. So       10       then the         11       we are dosing below, we are first, so it is hard to       11       enrol ti         12       know where you belong and the potency of this is such       12       end of ti         13       that we learned from our PK/PD that low doses are       13       the - o         14       pretty potent. So far we are well below that       14       oh, exc         15       threshold.       15       entusi         16       MS. NAMBIAR: Dan, can I ask a question? So       16       study a         17       Cara, a more general question moving away from the       17       being a         18       issue of hypersensitivity, I mean, this is a difficult       18       probabi         19       indication to study. So I was wondering if you would       19       M         20       be willing to share with the group strategies that you       20       standar         21       might have used because that sounds like you are able       21       they wa         22       to enroll and if you did use some       2       prescrift         3       particular strategies to help enro	
10       But those are doses well above where we are dosing. So       10       then the	
11       we are dosing below, we are first, so it is hard to       11       enroll ti         12       know where you belong and the potency of this is such       12       end of ti         13       that we learned from our PK/PD that low doses are       13       the o         14       pretty potent. So far we are well below that       14       oh, exc         15       threshold.       15       enthusi         16       MS. NAMBIAR: Dan, can I ask a question? So       16       study at         17       Cara, a more general question moving away from the       17       being at         19       indication to study. So I was wondering if you would       19       M         20       be willing to share with the group strategies that you       20       standard         21       might have used because that sounds like you are able       21       they wat         22       to enroll fair number of patients in a fairly short       22       M         Page 43         1       time frame. So the geographic distribution of where       1       in to gi         2       you have been able to enroll and if you did use some       2       prescriti         3       particular strategies to help enroll because I think a       3       So well	whether the patient even fits in the study and
12 know where you belong and the potency of this is such       12 end of the standard of the study are standard and the study are standard of the study are stan	re is always a twist. So it takes a village to
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16MS. NAMBIAR: Dan, can I ask a question? So16study a17Cara, a more general question moving away from the17being a18issue of hypersensitivity, I mean, this is a difficult18probabl19indication to study. So I was wondering if you would19M20be willing to share with the group strategies that you20standar21might have used because that sounds like you are able21they was22to enroll fair number of patients in a fairly short22MPage 431time frame. So the geographic distribution of where1in to gi2you have been able to enroll and if you did use some2prescritt3particular strategies to help enroll because I think a3So we I4lot of the indications that we are discussing are going4of care5to be the difficult to study indications. There might6you chr6be some lessons learned that you could share with the6your chr7group?7first gen8MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the9or what9question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were9or what10worried from recent history that it could take a10enrollint11glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11these st12"there are a couple of things that probably helped".12and we <trr>13First of all</trr>	ept to say our investigators were uniformly very
17Cara, a more general question moving away from the is sue of hypersensitivity, I mean, this is a difficult17being a 1819indication to study. So I was wondering if you would 2019M20be willing to share with the group strategies that you 2120standar21might have used because that sounds like you are able 2221they way 2222to enroll fair number of patients in a fairly short22M22to enroll fair number of patients in a fairly short22M23you have been able to enroll and if you did use some 32prescrift3particular strategies to help enroll because I think a 43So we I4lot of the indications that we are discussing are going 54of care5to be the difficult to study indications. There might 65Dapto of6be some lessons learned that you could share with the 7group?78MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the 98to, if so9question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were 9or what10worried from recent history that it could take a 12in enrollir11glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped".1212"there are a couple of things that probably helped".1313First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are 13acting,14getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14M15their physicians. So th	astic. So they really were happy to be in this
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21 might have used because that sounds like you are able 22 to enroll fair number of patients in a fairly short21 they way 22 MPage 431 time frame. So the geographic distribution of where 2 you have been able to enroll and if you did use some 3 particular strategies to help enroll because I think a 4 lot of the indications that we are discussing are going 5 to be the difficult to study indications. There might 6 be some lessons learned that you could share with the 7 group?3 So we I 4 of care 5 Dapto cols8 MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the 9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were 10 worried from recent history that it could take a 11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped, 11 these st 12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped". 13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are 14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by 15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was 16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators21 they way 22 M	IR. DUBOVSKY: Did you try to control the
22       to enroll fair number of patients in a fairly short       22       N         Page 43         1       time frame. So the geographic distribution of where       1       in to gi         2       you have been able to enroll and if you did use some       2       prescritt         3       particular strategies to help enroll because I think a       3       So we I         4       lot of the indications that we are discussing are going       4       of care         5       to be the difficult to study indications. There might       5       Dapto of         6       be some lessons learned that you could share with the       7       first gen         7       group?       7       first gen         8       MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the       9       or what         10       worried from recent history that it could take a       10       enrollint         11       glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,       11       these st         12       "there are a couple of things that probably helped".       12       and we         13       First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are       13       acting,         14       getting what would be standard of care prescribed by       14       M	l of care or did you allow them to do whatever
Page 431 time frame. So the geographic distribution of where1 in to gi2 you have been able to enroll and if you did use some2 prescritted3 particular strategies to help enroll because I think a3 So we I4 lot of the indications that we are discussing are going4 of care5 to be the difficult to study indications. There might5 Dapto of6 be some lessons learned that you could share with the6 your ch7 group?7 first get8 MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the8 to, if so9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were9 or what10 worried from recent history that it could take a10 enrollint11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11 these st12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".12 and we13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14 M15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators16 M	nted?
1time frame. So the geographic distribution of where1in to gi2you have been able to enroll and if you did use some2prescritt3particular strategies to help enroll because I think a3So we I4lot of the indications that we are discussing are going4of care5to be the difficult to study indications. There might5Dapto de6be some lessons learned that you could share with the6your che7group?7first get8MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the9or what10worried from recent history that it could take a10enrollint11glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11these st12"there are a couple of things that probably helped".12and we13First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13acting,14getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14M15their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15any res16MMM	IS. CASSINO: We tried to put some guidelines
2 you have been able to enroll and if you did use some2 prescritt3 particular strategies to help enroll because I think a3 So we I4 lot of the indications that we are discussing are going4 of care5 to be the difficult to study indications. There might5 Dapto of6 be some lessons learned that you could share with the7 group?8 MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the8 to, if so9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were9 or what10 worried from recent history that it could take a10 enrollir11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11 these st12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14 M15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was16 M	Page 45
3 particular strategies to help enroll because I think a3 So we I4 lot of the indications that we are discussing are going4 of care5 to be the difficult to study indications. There might5 Dapto d6 be some lessons learned that you could share with the6 your ch7 group?7 first get8 MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the9 or what9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were9 or what10 worried from recent history that it could take a10 enrollin11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11 these st12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14 M15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was16 M	e but leave sufficient flexibility for
4lot of the indications that we are discussing are going4of care5to be the difficult to study indications. There might5Dapto of6be some lessons learned that you could share with the7your ch7group?7first get8MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the8to, if so9question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were9or what10worried from recent history that it could take a10enrollin11glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11these st12"there are a couple of things that probably helped".12and we13First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13acting,14getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14M15their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15any res16MMM	ers because we are open now in 14 countries.
5 to be the difficult to study indications. There might5 Dapto of6 be some lessons learned that you could share with the7 group?7 group?7 first get8 MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the8 to, if so9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were9 or what10 worried from recent history that it could take a10 enrollin11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11 these st12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".12 and we13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14 M15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators16 M	ad to leave flexibility. So basically standard
6 be some lessons learned that you could share with the6 your ch7 group?7 first get8MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were9 or what10 worried from recent history that it could take a10 enrollin11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11 these st12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".12 and we13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by1415 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16N	defined by conventional guidelines, basically
7 group?7 first get8MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were10 worried from recent history that it could take a11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators	r Vanco for MRSA semi-synthetic penicillin of
8MS. CASSINO: Yeah, sure. Thank you for the 9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were 10 worried from recent history that it could take a 11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped, 12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped". 13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are 14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by 14 M 15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was 16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators8 to, if so 9 or what 10 enrolling 11 these st 12 and we 13 acting, 14 M	pice, whatever it might be in your region or
9 question. We are pleased by our enrollment. We were9 or what10 worried from recent history that it could take a10 enrollin11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11 these st12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".12 and we13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by1415 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16N	eration cephalosporins or what we ask people
10worried from recent history that it could take a10enrollin11glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11these st12"there are a couple of things that probably helped".12and we13First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13acting,14getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14M15their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15any res16probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators16M	mebody was on something else like Teicoplanin
11 glacial pace. One of the things that probably helped,11 these st12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".12 and we13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14 M15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators16 M	ever. We ask them to, if they were thinking of
12 "there are a couple of things that probably helped".12 and we13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14 M15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators16 M	g the patient, to move them over to one of
13 First of all, all patients enrolled in the study are13 acting,14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14 M15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators16 M	andard agents unless there was a reason not to
14 getting what would be standard of care prescribed by14N15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators16N	excluded a couple of we excluded the long
15 their physicians. So that's one thing that I think was15 any res16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators16	Dritavancin and Dalba.
16 probably helpful for recruiting. So our investigators 16 N	
	IR. RUBIN: To follow up on that, were there
	IR. RUBIN: To follow up on that, were there rictions on prior therapy?
17 were able to say, well, we can give you this in 17 that had	-
18 addition, it is in clinical trial, it may help you. So 18 more the	rictions on prior therapy?
19 that was one thing.19 therapy	rictions on prior therapy? IS. CASSINO: So we tried to enroll patients
20I'm also really pleased to say and I don't20 saying	rictions on prior therapy? IS. CASSINO: So we tried to enroll patients we wanted to enroll patients that had no
21 know if this is true for other trials, but our U.S. 21 convers	rictions on prior therapy? IS. CASSINO: So we tried to enroll patients we wanted to enroll patients that had no an 48 hours of effective anti-staphylococcal
22 sites have led the way on this trial in terms of 22 patient	rictions on prior therapy? IS. CASSINO: So we tried to enroll patients we wanted to enroll patients that had no an 48 hours of effective anti-staphylococcal for the current infection, but we wound up
18 addition, it is in clinical trial, it may help you. So18 more th19 that was one thing.19 therapy20I'm also really pleased to say and I don't20 saying	rictions on prior therapy?

	Page 46		Page 48
	bacteremia. So we were trying to get away from the		seemed like it might be a thing in and of itself. And
	simple bacteremias that would clear their infection by		I'm just curious as to whether you have any insights
3	the time we are dosing. So, but 72 hours was the	3	about that and did you have you were going to say
4	limit.	4	something or did you so the question is that, have
5	MR. RUBIN: Right. So I know we had some	5	you do you have any insights even now from your
6	discussion earlier about non-inferiority and I guess	6	trial? You may have some more after you've un-blinded
7	maybe one advantage of these add-on superiority trials	7	your data, but the bacteremia as a disease?
8	is that there could be less restrictions in terms of	8	MS. CASSINO: And thank you. That's a great
9	those enrollment criteria. Of course the downside is	9	question. Particularly since there may be different
10	that could diminish the ability to show a treatment	10	kinds of bacteremia and for the given the biofilm
11	effect.	11	activity and some of the other comments, we wanted to
12	And related to that I would say that in add-on	12	focus on biofilm associated bacteremia. And the
13	superiority trial, there could be some more flexibility	13	challenge, so called complicated bacteremia, and I
14	in terms of what endpoints could be used because there	14	think the challenge there is that there are is some
	wouldn't necessarily have to be a justification of the		literature on this, there are some punitive definitions
	margin for the active comparator. So the daptomycin	16	out there.
17	trial endpoint wouldn't necessarily have to be used as	17	We started off with a really narrow definition
18	a template for these types of studies.	18	and our first adjudication committee meeting or
19	And just to go back to the door comments,	19	adjudicators said, "okay, this is really too narrow
20	we're talking about yesterday, if it's very difficult	20	because this guy is clearly complicated and he doesn't
21	to define each of these subjects with staph aureus	21	fit in this definition". So we worked really hard with
22	bacteremia as a success or failure, it may be possible	22	them and with Vance to define a construct for
	Page 47		Page 49
1	to have a more granular endpoint in these types of		complicated bacteremia. So we're going to learn a lot
2	studies.	2	about that and how that works at the end of the day
3	MR. REX: So a comment and then a question.	3	from the study.
	My comment is that we're all cheering for you. I think	4	It is the other thing I think I appreciate
	everybody has wished for a long time for the lysins or		is that it's going to it's hard for the treating
	the phages as their superset to finally show us a way		physician when the patient hits the door to no
	to be useful. And I realized there are a lot of you		necessarily, whether it's going to be complicated or
	know, you can always take things like this apart and		not because you got to treat them upfront. You're not
9	come up with other ideas, but I hope everybody in the		going to withhold therapy and see if they blossom. So
	room appreciates how much effort goes in to raising the		you're treating them upfront and you're saying, "well
	money that makes it possible to do a trial like this.		is the renal failure patient a diabetic, they have this
	It is a herculean endeavor and I want, you know, it		and that". Occasionally they may already have a
13	really is and so very helpful for your data.		metastatic focus, so that's clear, but there's a big
14	Have you learned anything about definitions of	14	gray area. And so thinking about indications, we were
	bacteremia as a disease entity even at this point that		thinking along the lines of heatenemic not otherwise
15			thinking along the lines of bacteremia not otherwise
15	are worth sharing? That's one that comes up a lot.	16	specified and endocarditis because it would be hard to
15 16 17	are worth sharing? That's one that comes up a lot. How can I study bacteremia and we had a long series of	16 17	specified and endocarditis because it would be hard to limit it.
15 16 17 18	are worth sharing? That's one that comes up a lot. How can I study bacteremia and we had a long series of some years ago, there were several workshops at the	16 17 18	specified and endocarditis because it would be hard to limit it. There's no clear litmus test of what is
15 16 17 18 19	are worth sharing? That's one that comes up a lot. How can I study bacteremia and we had a long series of some years ago, there were several workshops at the EMA (ph). I don't remember one specifically here, but	16 17 18 19	specified and endocarditis because it would be hard to limit it. There's no clear litmus test of what is complicated and what isn't, but that's just our
15 16 17 18 19 20	are worth sharing? That's one that comes up a lot. How can I study bacteremia and we had a long series of some years ago, there were several workshops at the EMA (ph). I don't remember one specifically here, but maybe there was, I mean, it all kind of runs together	16 17 18 19 20	specified and endocarditis because it would be hard to limit it. There's no clear litmus test of what is complicated and what isn't, but that's just our preliminary thinking. I think once we're able to
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	are worth sharing? That's one that comes up a lot. How can I study bacteremia and we had a long series of some years ago, there were several workshops at the EMA (ph). I don't remember one specifically here, but maybe there was, I mean, it all kind of runs together in my head. But this notion of bacteremia as a disease	16 17 18 19 20 21	specified and endocarditis because it would be hard to limit it. There's no clear litmus test of what is complicated and what isn't, but that's just our preliminary thinking. I think once we're able to dissect this patient population, after we're unblinded,
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	are worth sharing? That's one that comes up a lot. How can I study bacteremia and we had a long series of some years ago, there were several workshops at the EMA (ph). I don't remember one specifically here, but maybe there was, I mean, it all kind of runs together	16 17 18 19 20 21	specified and endocarditis because it would be hard to limit it. There's no clear litmus test of what is complicated and what isn't, but that's just our preliminary thinking. I think once we're able to

1	Page 50 MR. REX: In my experience as an ID doc, staph	1	Page 52 aminoglycoside X.
	aureus in the blood is one of those terrifying moments	2	So joint replacement surgery is the most
	and I watched a young IV drug abuser, she almost		common surgery in the United States today and very,
	dissolved before my eyes due to staph aureus. And what		very few, thankfully, patients get infected, but when
	she came in with was staph aureus bacteremia, but then		they do it's a huge disaster of epic proportions. So
	all of a sudden it was in this organ and in that organ		our surgery colleagues, they're desperate. How to do
	and a week later it was everywhere and then 10 days		
	later she was gone.		that in as controlled setting with a compound that isn't approved for systemic use, that's where I have
9	And that was despite what at the time was the		trouble starting to put my head around it.
	best available therapy. So staph is that one or it's	10	It's a need for sure, but it's almost like you
	what I remember from the, particularly the EMA		need a bioengineer and a drug you sort of need
	workshop. Staph aureus is that one organism that has		multiple things going on at once to understand sort of
	the ability to sort of eat through everything. And,		
			the technological aspects of the delivery of these
14			compounds.
	it in the blood and, man oh man, is that a dangerous situation. So I think the idea of a drug for staph	15	MR. DUBOVSKY: So one thing that what you said
			just sparked in my mind is instead of going after
17	aureus bacteremia, this does always seem to me to be		specific indication, whether it be VAP, skin or
	the one corner where you can do that.		whatever, to do some kind of composite indication of
19	MR. BLACK: I guess along that because of the		serious staph disease. And I'd be curious from a
20			regulatory perspective if that's something that is
	of limited bio-distribution types of compounds, are		palatable. Realizing that you wouldn't be able to
22	there other options and so certainly in immuno-oncology	22	demonstrate specific disease, specific endpoints just
1	Page 51		Page 53
	there has been a big shift in the view on intratumoral		because of the power and the size issues, but perhaps
	types of applications because that really does seem to		if we think back to our vaccine side, like pneumococcal
	limit toxicity and have high efficacy.		vaccine which is licensed for invasive disease or I
4			think some antifungals may be licensed for invasive
	osteomyelitis? So you talked about the sternum case		disease, if that's an approach that could be useful.
	yesterday. Helen or other kind of source specific	6	MS. NAMBIAR: So this is a discussion we've
	indications where some of these types of alternative		been having for the last several years. Is treating
	therapies could be developed and really addressing ar		the bug enough or does the body site of infection
9	unmet need?	9	matter. And I think we've seen in many development
10	MC DOUCHED O 4 1	1.0	
10	1 0 5		programs where products work in a body site or maybe
11	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a	11	more than one body site, but then there is a clear
11 12	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they	11 12	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site.
11 12 13	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads	11 12 13	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of
11 12 13 14	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads and so our guys are about to start a trial of one of	11 12 13 14	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of infection. Treating the bug is only one part of it.
11 12 13 14 15	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads and so our guys are about to start a trial of one of the long acting agents in these beads.	11 12 13 14 15	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of infection. Treating the bug is only one part of it. It also depends on where the organism resides. Having
11 12 13 14 15 16	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads and so our guys are about to start a trial of one of the long acting agents in these beads. Well, what's the dose? How do you do it?	<ol> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> </ol>	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of infection. Treating the bug is only one part of it. It also depends on where the organism resides. Having said that, I think there are instances where we are
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads and so our guys are about to start a trial of one of the long acting agents in these beads. Well, what's the dose? How do you do it? Does surgeon A do it the same as surgeon B? We've	<ol> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> </ol>	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of infection. Treating the bug is only one part of it. It also depends on where the organism resides. Having said that, I think there are instances where we are willing to look at a product where the study population
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads and so our guys are about to start a trial of one of the long acting agents in these beads. Well, what's the dose? How do you do it? Does surgeon A do it the same as surgeon B? We've reported cases from our institution of nephrotoxicity	<ol> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> </ol>	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of infection. Treating the bug is only one part of it. It also depends on where the organism resides. Having said that, I think there are instances where we are willing to look at a product where the study population could be a mixture of infections. It's very important
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads and so our guys are about to start a trial of one of the long acting agents in these beads. Well, what's the dose? How do you do it? Does surgeon A do it the same as surgeon B? We've reported cases from our institution of nephrotoxicity due to aminoglycoside that was put in a joint. And the	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 e19	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of infection. Treating the bug is only one part of it. It also depends on where the organism resides. Having said that, I think there are instances where we are willing to look at a product where the study population could be a mixture of infections. It's very important that we have discussions around the study design and
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads and so our guys are about to start a trial of one of the long acting agents in these beads. Well, what's the dose? How do you do it? Does surgeon A do it the same as surgeon B? We've reported cases from our institution of nephrotoxicity due to aminoglycoside that was put in a joint. And the only way we found it is because we got consulted to	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 e19 20	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of infection. Treating the bug is only one part of it. It also depends on where the organism resides. Having said that, I think there are instances where we are willing to look at a product where the study population could be a mixture of infections. It's very important that we have discussions around the study design and the endpoint if such an approach is taken.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	colleagues work really hard in this area and they do a lot of things that are interesting, right? So they make beads and they put different drugs in the beads and so our guys are about to start a trial of one of the long acting agents in these beads. Well, what's the dose? How do you do it? Does surgeon A do it the same as surgeon B? We've reported cases from our institution of nephrotoxicity due to aminoglycoside that was put in a joint. And the	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 e19 20 21	more than one body site, but then there is a clear deficit when it gets to another body site. So I think it's hard to ignore the site of infection. Treating the bug is only one part of it. It also depends on where the organism resides. Having said that, I think there are instances where we are willing to look at a product where the study population could be a mixture of infections. It's very important that we have discussions around the study design and

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1	might be an option to pool across body sites. However,	1	it's such a burden on an efficacy study. I wonder if
2	you have to make sure that you have adequate	2	our challenge is to try and get better understanding
3	representation of patients who have the most severe of	3	penetration.
4	infections because that's the area that you're seeing	4	MS. NAMBIAR: I mean I think it's, given that
5	the deficit.	5	those pieces of information will be available before
6	So there is a risk in that approach because if	6	you decide to go ahead with such a study. I think some
7	there is a deficit with the product in a body site, so	7	evidence that the drug reaches where it's supposed to
8	you might not be able to understand that or that might	8	reach and treat the infection that you're trying to
9	not be revealed in the study as it would have been had	9	target. I think the absence of all of that I think is
10	you done an independent study of that body site. So I	10	extremely risky to even try to do such a study. Yeah.
11	think there are scientific concerns with just going	11	MR. BEVILACQUA: If you could just maybe
12	after an indication, which is to treat an organism	12	comment further, one of the places where multiple body
13	because the site of the infection is just as important	13	sites are brought together somewhat by an event or
14	as the organism.	14	surgical procedures. You just talked about the
15	MR. DUBOVSKY: So presumably you'd want to see	15	orthopedic surgery were very large problem and I agree.
16	at least a trend in each of the disease entities, yeah?	16	But also there are surgeries all over the body and
17	Or would that be adequate?	17	there's a wound, right? So while the sites of the body
18	MS. NAMBIAR: Yeah. I think first and	18	are indeed different, there is a path of physiology of
19	foremost is you have to have a clear rational for which	19	the wound also. And certainly staph aureus is a player
20	indications you're lumping in this multi-body site	20	in almost in many of those sites. So I wonder if
21	study. And then you have to make sure you have an	21	you'd comment about another path of physiological event
22	adequate representation. Yes, you would like a trend,	22	that occurs over multiple body sites. Does it
	Page 55		Page 57
1	but again when it's a very small sample size, your	1	influence your reason or your thought process?
2	trend may or may not be a true finding, even a trend in	2	MS. NAMBIAR: I want to make sure I
3	the wrong direction, that may not be a true finding.	3	understand your question. So is the question,
4	So I think there are a lot of shortcomings	4	potentially an indication such as surgical site
5	with that approach. So ideally I think studying it in	5	infection, but the site of the surgery could be maybe
6	a body site or body sites is probably the best thing to	6	the abdomen, it could be another?
7	do, but if there is really a product that can address	7	MR. BEVILACQUA: Exactly. The
8	an unmet need, we're willing to take the uncertainties	8	pathophysiological event is the wound, but again it is
9	around the demonstration of the benefit with the	9	influenced by body site.
10	product. With some caveats, we might be willing to	10	MS. NAMBIAR: Right.
11	consider a multi-body site study, but there are a lot	11	MR. BEVILACQUA: But not entirely.
12	of details that need to be worked out and lot of other	12	MS. NAMBIAR: Right. I mean, I don't think
13	information that would be needed that you're	13	that I mean, that doesn't pose the same kind of
14	comfortable going into those body sites as well.	14	challenges as we're talking about multi-body site. I
15	MS. BOUCHER: Just because I was going to talk	15	think what might be different there is the
16	back to this point. I wonder if there's other things	16	heterogeneity in the patient population, patient has an
17	that we could do to understand that issue of body site	17	abdominal surgery versus some other kind of surgery.
18	rather than doing that in an efficacy clinical trial	18	But if really you're targeting gram positive
19	such as understanding the clinical pharmacology	19	pathogens, which are typical causes of surgical site
20	exposure at the body site and use that to support.	20	infections and then you have a mixture of patients with
21	Especially when we're talking about looking at these	21	different kinds of surgical procedures, I think that is
22	pathogens and really needing to follow the pathogens,	22	a lot easier to justify than when you're lumping, say,

	Page 58		Page 60
1	a pneumonia and a urinary tract infection in one step.	1	receiving it, there is that possibility that they may
2	MR. RUBIN: So we have about 10 more minutes		have some preexisting response that has become
	before the break and at this point, I'd like to ask if		anamnestic. So I would answer that at baseline you
4			would be concerned about the presence of anti-drug
5	MS. LIU: I guess I have a question. My name		antibodies. And this was part of the screening that
	is Mei Liu. I am from Center for Phage Technology and		was described for the ContraFect trial.
	you hear me better? Okay. My name is Mei Liu. I'm	7	The second question, it's a little bit of more
	from Center for Phage Technology from Texas A&M		in terms of the trial size. It really the size of
	University. This is my first time to attend this kind		the trial will be determined by the treatment effect
	of regulation meeting and I really learned a lot.		that you anticipate. I don't think anyone goes into a
10	So just a little bit background. Our center		clinical trial expecting or hoping for a small
	is led by Dr. Ry Young and we were involved in the well		treatment effect. But based upon the earlier
	reported Tom Patterson Phage Therapy case as well. So		experiences from, say, animal models or a smaller
	after that case, we are looking right now we're		clinical trial, so you may have an idea from Phase 2
	looking for partnerships with clinician networks and		what kind of treatment effect that they can expect.
	we, based on our existing phage libraries, we are		And then they will power the trial to statistically
10			confirm that there is a treatment effect.
	for selected groups of multi-drug resistant bacteria.	17	So I think in general, the idea is to have a
10	So I guess I just have a general question on		trial that is efficient. So not any larger than you
			need it to be.
20			
	Because just like phage, lysins can be very narrow host	21	MR. RUBIN: All right. So we'll go to
	range and I think in this case, hypothetical case Z-4	22	MR. WEINSTEIN: I think that answers some, but
	D 50		D (1
1	Page 59	1	Page 61
	product has okay host range and the effect was		probably not all of your questions.
2	product has okay host range and the effect was transient, but the host range seems to be okay.	2	probably not all of your questions. MR. RUBIN: Dr. Cassino, to follow up on that
2 3	product has okay host range and the effect was transient, but the host range seems to be okay. So for, I guess, my question is very general.	2 3	probably not all of your questions. MR. RUBIN: Dr. Cassino, to follow up on that and then to Dr. (inaudible).
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2 3 4 5	product has okay host range and the effect was transient, but the host range seems to be okay. So for, I guess, my question is very general. So is prescreening, for Dr. Cassino as well, so is prescreening the patient for sensitivity for the	2 3 4 5	probably not all of your questions. MR. RUBIN: Dr. Cassino, to follow up on that and then to Dr. (inaudible). MS. CASSINO: Okay. Thank you. So first on the prescreening for sensitization. Just to clarify,
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	product has okay host range and the effect was transient, but the host range seems to be okay. So for, I guess, my question is very general. So is prescreening, for Dr. Cassino as well, so is prescreening the patient for sensitivity for the product, is that a good criteria? Is that a good practice to conduct a clinical trial? Because we know that maybe not for staph aureus, for other bacteria, for certain bacteria only personalized approach is the only way, only effective way to go. So I guess for the panel, I'd like to know that, would you rather see a very small sample size clinical trial with very good curing rate or would you rather see a large sample sized clinical trial with not so good effect from the product? MR. WEINSTEIN: So there is a lot to unpackage there, so thank you for the questions. I'll see if I've got this right. The first question involves concern about sensitization to such a drug product from	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	probably not all of your questions. MR. RUBIN: Dr. Cassino, to follow up on that and then to Dr. (inaudible). MS. CASSINO: Okay. Thank you. So first on the prescreening for sensitization. Just to clarify, that was done for the Phase 1 study in healthy volunteers. The first human ever administration of this drug to a healthy human and the company opted to screen out anyone with a positive preexisting ADA, reactive basophil test or which were low in number for whatever reason in IgE above the cut point against our antibody testing assays. In Phase 2, we are not doing that. We are not prescreening anyone out. We are taking patients in. We think that's an important experience for us to gather. We put all the bells and whistles and precautions in place in our protocol in the event that we expect some people and we know some people in the study have preexisting antibodies of some sort, but

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	Page 62		Page 64
1	So that's where we are. And we are collecting	1	one decide on what is the additional benefit one is
2	information and we're going to learn a lot from this	2	looking for? What's the basis for coming to that
3	because we'll do analysis on whether or not the low in	3	decision? But more important to follow up on what Dan
4	number, but people who may have some cross-reactive AD.	A 4	Rubin was saying is, this to me is an opportunity to
5	baseline, what does that actually mean in terms of	5	think about nontraditional endpoints because is it the
6	their response, their PK, et cetera, et cetera. So	6	idea that you have to beat the base therapy on the
7	we're going to learn that. We factored that into the	7	endpoint for which it was approved. So does it have to
8	trial from the get go in our sizing and our design.	8	be the test of cure, mortality? And that to me seems
9	And then just on the diagnosis. So we're	9	like that's not necessarily what you're aiming for
10	requiring patients to have known or suspected staph	10	here. You're aiming for some benefit and maybe the
11	aureus. So that's known either by traditional blood	11	benefit can be a different kind of endpoint such as
12	culture, by staph aureus bacteremia. So either by	12	time to analysis. Maybe you don't beat it on the test
13	traditional blood culture, by rapid diagnostic or by a	13	of cure or mortality, but the time to event, you know,
14	KOH positive test with a positive gram stain of a blood	14	quicker cures or some other endpoint or some composite
15	culture. So that's the baseline. So they have to have	15	endpoint and I'd be interested in having the panel
16	the infection under study.	16	discuss that this kind of paradigm where you're adding
17	And then in terms of susceptibility to 301,	17	adjunctive therapy to theoretically effective
18	we've been doing surveillance studies. So far we	18	treatment, what kind of endpoints is one looking for
19	haven't we've seen MICs below the level that, from	19	and this is an opportunity where we need to look for
20	what we can tell, we would expect to be susceptible in	20	nontraditional endpoints and things are a little bit
21	all of our general population surveillance study. So	21	lesser than clinical cure, death, et cetera.
22	we haven't screened anybody pre. We'll be looking at	22	MR. RUBIN: Thank you. So we have one
	Page 63		Page 65
1	the isolates throughout the trial, for their	1	question from WebEx before we summarize and have a
2	susceptibility patterns to antibiotics and to 301. And	2	break and this question is, for mixture infections that
3	of course the patients are expected to be on adequate	3	often occur in clinic, we need a therapy against the
4	antibiotic therapy to drugs, antibiotics to which their	4	indicator, but not one pathogen. What will happen if
5	drug is sensitive. And our adjudication committee is	5	we just kill staph aureus from multiple infections?
6	looking at that in terms of evaluating endpoints, et	6	Will this help other microbes grow better or not? Any
7	cetera.	7	comments from the panel?
8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, I would so this	8	MR. DUBOVSKY: All of these pathogen specific
9	is a very interesting paradigm that we're discussing	9	approaches, many we've talked about over the last 2
10	here, which is adding a new therapy to what's	10	days have to deal with that issue, right? So and I
11	theoretically effective treatment. And that's a	11	think it's part of the reason why there are concerns
12	paradigm that is definitely non-traditional as we	12	about either replacement or outgrowth and that has a
13	haven't done very often. We've added we've used	13	lot to do with how you define your endpoint. Yeah.
14	combination therapies like (inaudible), but the theory	14	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Dan if you can respon
1			
15	there is that you're adding something to address	15	to Ian's comment.
	there is that you're adding something to address resistance to the base therapy, but I don't believe	15 16	to Ian's comment. MS. NAMBIAR: I think there was a question
16		16	
16 17	resistance to the base therapy, but I don't believe	16 17	MS. NAMBIAR: I think there was a question
16 17 18	resistance to the base therapy, but I don't believe that this paradigm is specifically trying to address	16 17 18	MS. NAMBIAR: I think there was a question from Ian for the panel about whether we are willing to
16 17 18 19	resistance to the base therapy, but I don't believe that this paradigm is specifically trying to address resistance to the base therapy. It's trying to improve	16 17 18 19	MS. NAMBIAR: I think there was a question from Ian for the panel about whether we are willing to consider other endpoints, he called them nontraditional
16 17 18 19	resistance to the base therapy, but I don't believe that this paradigm is specifically trying to address resistance to the base therapy. It's trying to improve on the base therapy. So this is failure of the base	16 17 18 19 20	MS. NAMBIAR: I think there was a question from Ian for the panel about whether we are willing to consider other endpoints, he called them nontraditional endpoints, I guess, different from what we've typically
16 17 18 19 20 21	resistance to the base therapy, but I don't believe that this paradigm is specifically trying to address resistance to the base therapy. It's trying to improve on the base therapy. So this is failure of the base therapy and related to resistance.	16 17 18 19 20 21	MS. NAMBIAR: I think there was a question from Ian for the panel about whether we are willing to consider other endpoints, he called them nontraditional endpoints, I guess, different from what we've typically done with antibacterial drugs for these kinds of

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	20	potentially important. The use and relevance of	20	again, we'll drill into that. The lack of a tool or a
22. sterile sites to de-risk programs was discussed and 22 an opportunity to come forward with a really concrete		adjunctive data such as clearance of organism at non	01	weth some his second and the second strength solutions it as
22 an opportunity to come forward with a rearry controle	21	aujunctive data such as clearance of organism at non-	21	path can be managed. It's really we should view it as

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1	idea as a sponsor. And new approaches have been and	1	suitable. The challenges that came up were more often
2	will hopefully continue to be developed.	2	than not, not unique to nontraditionals. Small effects
3	The product's whole effect must be considered,	3	are hard to measure and rare events or rare pathogens
4	don't be seduced by a pretty mechanism is going to be	4	require large trials. I mean, that's true in lots of
5	the subtext there. And a high level guidance document,	5	settings.
6	a high level guidance document might be useful, but	6	But let me talk about three specific potential
7	we're not ready to commit, I don't think, to very many	7	gaps. Gap number one is the measure of indirect or
8	details.	8	delayed benefit. And here it spins out of the question
9	So now digging a little deeper. The phrase	9	of microbiome and colonization and the theme that I
10	nontraditional is broad and language matters and I just	10	like, I think it was Scott that picked up proposed
11	stumbled into one of this quote. When I use the word	11	the word surrogate. It's the shape of your
12	Humpty Dumpty said in a rather scornful tone, it means	12	microbiome or your colonization is a surrogate for
13	just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less.	13	something that may happen down the road to you or to
14	The question is (inaudible) whether you can make words	14	somebody near you. And there are a few settings where
15	mean so many different things.	15	we do treat carriage of a specific pathogen as
16	Nontraditional is too broad and needs a lot of	16	tantamount to an active infection. Group A strep in a
17	qualification. Alternatives to antibiotics is no	17	surgeon, group B strep in the third trimester of
18	better as a label. I didn't hear any other really	18	pregnancy, a serious (ph) meningitis in the nose in
19	strong ideas come forward. I think we're going to end	19	anybody are things that we take as very serious events
20	up with the phrase nontraditional. The closest I've	20	and we respond to them.
21	got is that structure versus goals seems to help a	21	And I think the question that I heard being
22	little bit with categories, but the deeper question for	22	discussed is, are there other such things? What would
	Page 71		Page 73
1	me really is, within the space of this thing we call	1	you measure? Do you want to look at infection
2	nontraditional, what buckets of conversation would be	2	yourself? Do you want to look at transmission to
3	most productive? And are there ways to chop up the	3	others? Do you want to look at infections in others?
4	space to drive a workshop that would help you create a	4	What would you get at that would be compelling? And
5	general answer that would be useful to more than one	5	that was we the conversation kind of ended there,
6	developer? So some ideas for buckets that have come to	6	but that was the idea that sort of came to my mind.
7	me, I mentioned these yesterday, host directed versus	7	Gap number two, combinations. This is I
8	pathogen directed, and it might be that we need a	8	thought this was intriguing as well. How would you
9	workshop on host directed therapies. We understand	9	evaluate a mixture of 5 to 10 antitoxin virulence
10	pathogen directed, but maybe host directed. Please go	10	monoclonals? It might comes up with something like
11	into presentation mode it says, okay. Try that, does	11	that which staph aureus makes a couple of dozen
12	that make a difference? I hope it's not worse. Okay.	12	virulence factors/toxins. And a factorial design is
13	Is that the same? All right. Makes it bigger though,	13	not really possible. And so I'll ask the question, is
14	it's true. Thank you.	14	it okay to simply accept the sponsor's mix of
15	The question of direct or immediate benefit	15	monoclonals? Treat it, call it treat it as a
16	versus indirect or delayed benefits I think is a worthy	16	polyclonal. The safety is on the mixture as is the
17	one. Maybe immunogenic versus non-immune response and	d17	efficacy. The fact that dropping out one of the MABs
18	maybe explicit combinations versus single entity, so I	18	might reduce the cost of goods is kind of the sponsor's
19	have some comments on some of these here in a minute.	19	problem and ditto for the dose of any one component
20	So theme number two, the current tools often	20	being wrong.
21	work. In listening to the cases we discussed, the	21	And team Merck here can think about whether or
22	current program designs often seemed like they were	22	not, yes, they're pleased that they've got their cost

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1	of goods down for their anti-C-diff monoclonal, but	1	concrete, be specific and think about the other
2	what if you hadn't done that, yet it was out there	2	questions that's about value.
3	working, it's kind of interesting to muse on because	3	Don't be seduced by a pretty mechanism. The
4	scientifically I'd wish to fully resolve all the	4	mechanism is really important, consider the whole
5	points, I understand what I'm saying is kind of	5	effect. And Ed made us think yesterday about he
6	unscientific, it doesn't feel scientific. But if	6	made up a case scenario that I've I think I've kind
7	there's an effect, there's an effect and it's kind of	7	of replicated here. For a hypothetical anti-staph
8	an interesting thing to noodle on.	8	aureus toxin monoclonal, where you do a study and your
9	Right before the break, Ian Friedman stood up	9	endpoint is nosocomial pneumonia, HAP/VAP and the stap
10	and asked a question that I captured as this slide,	10	aureus nosocomial pneumonia rate goes down from 25% to
11	current tools and endpoints. Are there other endpoints	11	15%, that's nice, but the all cause mortality goes up
12	to consider? And Ian, if I've paraphrased your	12	from 30% to 40%.
13	question correctly, consider an add-on that doesn't	13	So the product did its bit, it absolutely
14	improve on the mortality effect of the base therapy.	14	reduced staph aureus pneumonia, but did clearance of
15	So the base therapy versus the base therapy plus the	15	staph aureus create other issues? Typo. So it's a
16	add-on, the mortality is 20%, equals 20% and its non-	16	made up example, but you may want to think about what
17	inferior. But there's something else that you want to	17	that would mean. And I thought that the discussion of
18	show is better. And you could say that you could	18	intercurrent mortality around the C diff product was a
19	generalize that, that's what we do for all	19	similar felt somewhat akin to that for me. And my
20	antimicrobials. I do I study my drug in complicated	20	personal view is that the net effect in the enrolled
21	UTI versus meropenem and I show that I'm not inferior	21	population which is hopefully the population going to
22	to meropenem, but the superiority is somewhere else and	22	use it in the long run is what matters. And I'd argue
	Page 75		Page 77
1	I want to show that somehow.	1	that this is actually not a regulatory issue. If the
2	So I think the general question of what	2	effect does not punch through real-life situations,
3	measures are strong enough to be compelling is a good	3	then the value proposition seems likely to me to be
4	one and I think that has been discussed probably in	4	weak.
5	other floor but perhaps we need to have a discussion,	5	It's intriguing to think about the door
6	perhaps, about this relative to anti-infective	6	approach, the hierarchical endpoints kind of approach
7	products. I'm not sure whether that's the right thing	7	to showing some of this some value. And I think
8	or not, but it's worth raising.		that the previous slide where I pointed at the idea of,
9	Number three, Owen McMaster's (ph) slide,		are there other endpoints feeds into this? So
10	comments yesterday made me think about this, no path	10	something to play with and maybe that's another kind of
	yet, don't panic. Using existing tools is desirable	11	workshop thing if we had a good question to focus on.
12	when possible. It's kind of like its less trouble, but	12	Anti-virulence and the whole effect, one more
13	there won't always be a path yet. And this is an	13	slide. I just observed, and this came up a couple of
14	opportunity for a sponsor to propose something new and		times, I talked about the pathogenesis and immune
	innovative. And I've heard repeatedly that the FDA, as		response in animals. The animal models are incomplete,
	I know is the case with EMA as well, is very happy to		imperfect. And I just pulled out two papers out of the
	have discussions about how an innovative program might		literature both of which conclude basically the same
	progress. It's the sponsor's job though to drive this.		thing. The animal models are a good hint, but they
19	You've got to come up with something concrete and the		don't always go to the same place as human beings. And
20			you may also find that there are limits on bio
21	the only group because you know more about your product		distribution. There are things you can do in animals
	than anybody else in the universe. This is but be		that maybe you can't do as readily in humans in terms

	Page 78		Page 80
1	of delivering product to a site. These are all the	1	a couple of points just to sort of emphasize them. We
2	reasons why you have to be careful about thinking about	2	heard a lot of discussion about mechanism. And
3	the whole effect. And so again, personal view, my	3	mechanism is really exciting and mechanism is what gets
4	sponsor needs to maintain a skeptical attitude. You're	4	you to the new lead molecule that you want to develop,
5	going to have to start with the preclinical models and	5	and mechanism is tells you that you've got something
6	maybe this is not one of those workshop spots.	6	different that has got potential and its unique.
7	High level guidance document. My personal	7	But as you think about development, I want to
8	view is, if we did one right now, it would need to be	8	just encourage folks. As you move along in
9	very general. But actually I think it might be useful	9	development, use mechanism for everything that it's
10	because it is kind of the effect of encouraging work.	10	worth. Help it inform your development program, help
11	If there are sponsors trying to raise money and they	11	it inform the indication that you're going to develop
12	want to talk to the venture community about raising	12	the drug for. But as you're moving towards those later
13	money in an area. Having just a general sense of	13	stages, realize that then you're starting to look at
14	direction from the agencies is a helpful thing in	14	the patient. How is the patient doing? Is the patient
15	making those presentations. That said, this the	15	overall better off? So I just sort of put that in
16	conversation over the last 2 days has shown that there	16	there and I would say that really the ideal approach is
17	are many details not yet ready to be nailed down. And	17	to use mechanism for all that its worth and it's very
18	so here are a few of my thoughts for future workshops.	18	important in the early stages, but also have in mind
19	And I wouldn't if we did such things as a group, I	19	the patient even at those early stages because I think
20	think you'd want to look for a reason to do that	20	that's going to give you sort of the most complete view
21	workshop. So look through the CARB-X portfolio or	21	of your development program. You'll start to
22	maybe things FDA is saying, is seeing and if there are	22	anticipate things that are going to become important to
	Page 79		Page 81
1	a couple of them that have an interesting common core,	1	you later on.
2	maybe that's a good reason to do a workshop on it.	2	So I just want to throw that out there because
3	So the idea is that I thought of were host	3	I know, we had a lot of discussion about this issue
4	directed, this question of indirect or delayed clinical	4	over the course of the workshop. I think this is
5	benefit. And the thing about animal models versus	5	really important as folks think about their development
6	human illness and I know that in each case there may	6	programs and sort of how to look at their molecule, how
7	already be some data on this topic, but maybe we want	7	to think about the present, how to get as much out of
	to have a conversation focused on the kinds of products		it as they can, but also to be thinking towards the
9	that we're interested in developing.	9	future. So there isn't something that you get to down
10		10	the road and say, oh I wish I had done whatever so.
	nontraditional just means we haven't done it yet and I	11	And then enrichment. So I thought the
	realize, I sometimes see that quote that all art was		conversation about enrichment was fascinating because
13	once contemporary, the old art, that ancient art, well		there were a couple of really important points that
	it wasn't for the Romans, it was an ancient at all, it		came out in that. The initial discussion started
	was contemporary. And so I think for us what's		talking about, let's go to the patient population with
	nontraditional today, it'd be interesting to see some	16	the highest event rate. It makes total sense as you
	of these things become sort of routine practice in the	17	start to think about enrichment. But then something
	future. So with that, those are the thoughts that I		else came up, which was, there's a lot of other events
	had. And then over to Dr. Cox.		that happen in that population. And if you're trying
1	MR. COX: Yeah. Thanks John. Excellent	20	to do a superiority trial and you have all these other
20			
21	summary going through a whole range of things. And I think what I'll do is really I just want to touch on		events, it can sort of cloud what it is that you're trying to discern from the overall study.

	Page 82		Page 84
1	So, and then there was the discussion of maybe	1	of things in animal models of infection. And then the
2	there's a U-shaped curve. There are patients who don't	2	other thing that came in, and I think this is an
3	have enough events, there's patients who have more	3	important lesson and that is that the models can really
4	events and then there's patients that have disease that	4	help to inform and to make rational decisions, but
5	is so severe that they couldn't respond anyway. So	5	they're not always right. There are going to be gaps
6	this is sort of another piece of this sort of thinking	6	between what happens in the animals and what happens in
7	about enrichment. And then we also heard a comment of,	7	humans and we have seen that over and over again.
8	well, there are some patients and there's a patient	8	That's not to say don't do the animals. Of
9	population in whom this disease is also important, but	9	course do the animals and of course try and learn as
10	their event rate is lower. But you might be able to	10	much as you can. And as others have taught me too,
11	study this patient population because there are all	11	oftentimes what you're doing is, you're not just
12	these other things going on that are going to confuse	12	looking at one animal model, but maybe you're looking
13	your assessment trying to look for superiority.	13	at a couple to try and see if they're sort of all
14	So I think that discussion brought out a lot	14	moving in the same direction to sort of help increase
15	of really important points to think about what really	15	the likelihood that what you've learned from the
16	is enrichment and how do you think about what patient	16	animals has a greater chance of informing correctly
17	population to do your study in. And of course we would	17	what it is that you expect to see in humans. So I
18	like to see the drug studied in all the patient	18	thought that was a really important point too.
19	populations that are relevant, but there are obviously	19	And then we talked some about this issue about
20	practical considerations as to what can be done first,	20	which is again a lot of these things start to overlap,
21	what is it in which area is a trial most likely to	21	the issue of replacement infections. If you impact on
22	be able to demonstrate the safety of a drug and the	22	one particular pathogen, is there something else in a
	Page 83		Page 85
1	efficacy of a drug.	1	prevention study, is there something else that's going
	So just some things to think about, but I	2	to move in and take up the space for the pathogen that
2	50 Just some unings to unink about, but 1	2	to move in and take up the space for the pathogen that
3	thought that was really a good discussion. And then	3	you've knocked out and then what is the net overall, is
3	thought that was really a good discussion. And then there was also the part of this too is almost this	3	you've knocked out and then what is the net overall, is the patient better off.
3 4 5	thought that was really a good discussion. And then there was also the part of this too is almost this issue of competing risks if you will. It starts to	3 4 5	you've knocked out and then what is the net overall, is the patient better off. So there's a lot of things and a lot of
3 4 5 6	thought that was really a good discussion. And then there was also the part of this too is almost this issue of competing risks if you will. It starts to come in there because you've got the pure efficacy	3 4 5 6	you've knocked out and then what is the net overall, is the patient better off. So there's a lot of things and a lot of similar themes that are coming up as we think about
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	Page 86		Page 88
1	examples that were as close to reality as we could.	1	affairs, probably one of the few people here that do
2	And you see how imperfect. Despite coming up with	2	that. You mentioned coming in early, prior, and I'm
3	perfect hypothetical examples, if you will, I know a	3	looking at the scenario prior to your pre-IND meeting.
4	tremendous amount of work going into these things.	4	Could you speak just a little bit about the logistics
5	Reality is always different. There's always something	5	of how that would occur?
6	that happens.	6	MR. COX: Yeah. So I mean we have under the
7	So and what I'm thinking about, John's talking	7	category of pre-IND meeting handled a range of
8	about future workshops, and I think if I reflect back,	8	different topics if you will. And that is an
9	we have been able to, at various points in times, and	9	opportunity that we try and make available. It really
10	I'm sort of just throwing this out there or something	10	becomes an issue of just trying to manage all the
11	to think about, obviously not something we're going to	11	requests if you will. Sumati's division works very
12	do today because we're about to wrap up here. But as	12	hard, does great work and we're flattered by the level
13	we think about future workshops, one of the things that	13	of interest, if you will, that folks have and coming in
14	can be very helpful is if companies are willing to	14	and talking with folks. But, yes, we can do that.
15	essentially come and talk about their development	15	And like all meetings, the quality of the
16	programs. So we move from the hypothetical to actually	16	meeting is dependent upon really the quality of the
17	what's happening. And I realize that that's a very	17	materials and the submissions that come in. The
18	delicate issue, that's why I'm mentioning it today	18	developer knows the developer's molecule very, very
19	because we obviously won't do it today. But it's	19	well. They know where they're headed. So to the
20	something to think about because that can be very	20	extent that a lot of thought and preparation goes into
21	instructive. Obviously a successful program is usually	21	those meetings, that makes those meetings more valuable
22	much easier to talk about than one that hit bumps along	22	for everybody. So that's just one more piece. So,
	Page 87		Page 89
1	the road. But as I think about where we learn, we	1	yes, we can do that and we do think that the quality of
2	learn oftentimes more from the programs that didn't	2	that meeting is dependent upon the quality and the
3	work out because there's something important there that	3	thought that has gone into it and then it gives us more
4	we didn't expect, we didn't anticipate and you learn, I	4	to think about, it gives us more to dig into, to
5	mean, it really is true. You think about it. People	5	provide advice on. So, yes, it is available. And when
6	say we learn more from our mistakes and I think that is	6	you come in, put together a good package with good
7	true. They're not mistakes. It's just the things that	7	questions and well thought out and that'll put
8	we didn't understand that we now appreciate that can	8	everybody in the best position to be able to move
9	inform development.	9	things forward.
10	So I'll throw that out there as we're thinking	10	MR. BURD: Right. As a follow up, oftentimes
11	about future workshops. If people are mindful of that	11	sponsors want to come in almost incrementally in their
12	because we do appreciate the presentations that were	12	early development because they have to make some very
13	made today and some folks did almost kind of start to	13	big sort of long-term decisions at those very early
14	talk a little bit about their development program. So	14	stages. And what that I think means in sponsor's
15	maybe that next step would get us to a greater degree	15	thinking is, can we have multiple interactions prior to
16	of reality, which would help to move the discussions	16	what they would consider a final pre-IND?
17	along a little bit further at a future meeting.	17	MS. NAMBIAR: All right. So I might be
18	So I'll stop there and let's open it up and	18	getting into trouble here, less likely would Edward.
19	see if there are other comments or thoughts that people	19	MR. COX: I felt guilty, I felt guilty telling
20	have that they wanted to bring to the group here. So	20	all the things that Sumati was going to do. I would
21	please.	21	let her take the microphone and she can inject a dose
1	MR. BURD: You mentioned, I'm in regulatory	22	of reality into my discussion.
22			

Page 90         Page 92           1         MS. NAMBIAR: Right, yes. Many of our team         1         terms of times of times institutes, lithink helps. But 1 think the           2         nearbies are here. So 1 think these meetings and         1         terms of times of times institutes, and 1 think we'ne         2           4         because he doesn't have to deal with these meetings and         3         in the division are really working extremely hard to           4         meaker ish tappen. So in that spirit, 1 think we'ne         5         in one willing to work with you and have as many meetings           6         onansevered questions in this field and so many         6         as ecoled.         7           7         uncertainties, and 1 think we're all learning in this         7         MR. COX: Other questions? Yes.         8           8         process together.         9         0         So it really doesn't help the field or help as         10         6         or this sues that we           10         as a communoid the patient. So we try our best to         13         that you are relying on mechanism. It's - they're           14         accommodate requests. There are some practical         14         they help the population as mach, perhaps even more than the           12         findividual.         Obio and         13         that you are relying on mechanism.				
2       members are here. So 1 think Tm going to get in         3       trouble with the larger team, less likely with Ed         4       because he doesn't have to deal with these meetings and         5       1 have to. So, yes, 1 think there are so many         6       uncertainties, and I think we're all learning in this         8       process together.         9       So it really doesn't help the field or help us         10 as a community if we are very rigid and say, we'v met         11       with you once, now we'll see you again in three years         12 a lot n'think we're doing anybody a favor, not you,         13 not us and not the patient. So we try our best to         14 working on it.         17       But the truth is, we don't check off a box and         18 say we've met with you once, we've had pre-IND meeting.         19 now you're on your own. And then we also meet with         20 not, for example, the government, which is responsible         21 ordertis that support the yoor bady or something         21 significations, we try to accommodate realpusts.         18 with he are well thought out and you're sort of just         2 expertise they have. So sometimes we get programs         19 working and the weel all other stages in development and you         10 withen response only meeting. That works very often         11 whic	1.			
3       trouble with the larger team, less likely with Ed       3       in the division are really working extremely hard to         4       because he doesn't have to deal with these meetings and       5       have to. So, yes, 1 think there are som may         6       unanswered questions in this field and so many       7       mcertainties, and I think we're all learning in this         7       uncertainties, and I think we're all learning in this       8       fmore willing to work with you and have as many meetings         6       as consummity if we are very rigid and say, we've met       1       fmore willing to work with you and have as many meetings         10       as a community if we are very rigid and say, we've met       11       fmore willing to work with you and have as many meetings         12       as oft and the patient. So we try our past to       11       see it listed earlier was therapies that could help the         13       not us and not the patient. So we try our best to       13       fmar to invice helping the general         14       accommodate requests. There are some practical       15       fopulation. And the other limitation of course is         16       contamodate requests. There are some practical       15       fopulation as opposed to the individual?         18       say we've met with you once, we've had pre-IND meeting,       18       So in that regard i might not be the auspices of this				
4       because he doesn't have to deal with these meetings and       4       make this happen. So in that spirit, I think we're         5       Ihave to. So, yes, I think there are so many       5       more willing to work with you and have as many meetings         6       uncertainties, and I think we're all learning in this       8       5       more willing to work with you and have as many meetings         7       uncertainties, and I think we're all learning in this       8       MR. COX: Other questions? Yes.         8       more will go to work with you and have as many meetings       6       as eded.         9       So it really doesn't help the field or help us       10       set a community if we are very rigid and say, we've met         11       with you once, now well see you again in three years       12       at I don't think we're doing anybody a favor, not you,         13       not us and not the patient. So we try our best to       14       tacommodate requests. There are some practical         15       finitations, our workload and number of people we have       15       portaiton. And the other limitation of course is         16       working on it.       17       bat helps the population. as opposed to the individual?         18       say we've meet with you once, we've had pre-IND meeting,       14       tach leps the population.         19       poeple at different st				
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7       uncertainties, and I think we're all learning in this       7       MR. COX: Other questions? Yes.         8       process together.       8       MR. KALEKO: One of the issues that we         9       So it really doesn't help the field or help us       9       discussed yesterday, maybe I missed it, but I didn't         10 as a community if we are very rigid and say, we've met       10 see it listed earlier was therapies that could help the         11       with you once, now we'ls eey you again in three years       11 general population as much, perhaps even more than the         12 as I don't think we're doing anybody a froor, not you,       13 that you are relying on mechanism. It's they're         14       accommodate requests. There are some practical       14 the ry hard to prove that you're helping the general         15       imitations, our workload and number of people we have       15 population. And the other timitation of course is         16       working on it.       15       population. And the other timitation of course is         19       now you're on your own. And then we also meet with       20       not, for example, the government, which is responsible         21       depends on the needs of the company. It depends on the       22       protecting the common good could help support         22       expertise they have. So sometimes we get programs       22       10       MR. COX: So that is way beyon				
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21 only so many of us trying to answer questions to all of 21 for this? Will somebody accept this in the	4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 177 18 19	questions which are at a more basic level. So we try our best, we try to accommodate all those requests. Sometimes if you're really early in development and you just want to get our advice on, are you headed in the right direction, we can do that where we can provide responses in writing. It's still a pre-IND, but it's a written response only meeting. That works very often because you're just getting very clear-cut guidance from us. Sometimes especially with these kinds of products, there is a lot of value in having a discussion because there's only so much you can communicate in writing and those might when you are at that point, I think it might be better to come in and actually meet with us. So I think we try to adapt based on the needs of the group that's requesting. But	4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	MR. KALEKO: Apologies man. Sorry. MR. COX: But let's talk about it for a minute. So the issue of can you show a benefit to a population and you said you'd have to rely on mechanism. And I think that the real question is, if that benefit is actually happening frequently enough, I mean, maybe you could actually show that clinical benefit to folks. And if you can show that clinical benefit, then you've got something and you can weigh that benefit and try and figure out, does it, is it something that's warranted based upon the risk because in that sort of setting where it sounds like you're going to be dosing or treating a lot of patients or vaccinating a lot of patients or whatever the case may be, then you have to sort of look at the risks associated to that versus the benefits. So it becomes
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22 you. So I think giving us a little bit of leeway in 22 marketplace? Will it be successful from a commercial	4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 177 18 19 20 21	questions which are at a more basic level. So we try our best, we try to accommodate all those requests. Sometimes if you're really early in development and you just want to get our advice on, are you headed in the right direction, we can do that where we can provide responses in writing. It's still a pre-IND, but it's a written response only meeting. That works very often because you're just getting very clear-cut guidance from us. Sometimes especially with these kinds of products, there is a lot of value in having a discussion because there's only so much you can communicate in writing and those might when you are at that point, I think it might be better to come in and actually meet with us. So I think we try to adapt based on the needs of the group that's requesting. But I think folks just also have to be mindful, there's only so many of us trying to answer questions to all of	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR. KALEKO: Apologies man. Sorry. MR. COX: But let's talk about it for a minute. So the issue of can you show a benefit to a population and you said you'd have to rely on mechanism. And I think that the real question is, if that benefit is actually happening frequently enough, I mean, maybe you could actually show that clinical benefit to folks. And if you can show that clinical benefit, then you've got something and you can weigh that benefit and try and figure out, does it, is it something that's warranted based upon the risk because in that sort of setting where it sounds like you're going to be dosing or treating a lot of patients or vaccinating a lot of patients or whatever the case may be, then you have to sort of look at the risks associated to that versus the benefits. So it becomes a risk benefit analysis. With regards to who will pay for this? Will somebody accept this in the

1	Page 94		Page 96
1	standpoint? We understand those are considerations	1	another process on trying to improve the reimbursement
	that somebody looking at such a development program		following on Commissioner Gottlieb's suggestions and
	would need to think very carefully about. But that's		public comment about other models to support antibiotic
	sort of beyond the scope of what I can answer.		reimbursement at a more healthy level. If you want
5			access to that process, probably Greg Frank of Bio or
	some of that for us right now. That's BARDA often		Amanda Jezek of IDSA would be good contact points for
	describes themselves as the U.S. government's		any company person here. As well there're other
	pharmaceutical company and they get busy developing		efforts, but I think those two will probably be good
	tools that they think that we might need in extreme		people to connect to and can tell you. And Helen, do
	circumstances.		you have anything else to say about that, you're IDSA
11	MR. COX: And I'll look to Ann, to Sammy (ph)		as well?
	because I'm thinking BARDA, NIH and the granting	12	MS. BOUCHER: Yeah, no, I mean, I agree. I
13			guess, the other comment will be that this is some of
14			the agenda that PACCARB looks at in a kind of higher
15			level across the government way. And we're meeting
	would play out. I mean I definitely hear you and I do		again in September, so there're other public meetings
17			where some of the stuff will be discussed. And that
	having government sponsorship of that work. But		allows some bridging with CMS, payers and others CDC
19			importantly who we haven't really mentioned, but in
20			terms of things like vaccine, certainly CDC is who
	I've been quiet for the majority of the meeting, so I		dictates who gets what vaccine for example.
	am happy to speak to this just in a general sense. I	22	So there are some other potential synergies
<u> </u>	Page 95		Page 97
	Page 95 mean we always have to keep in mind, when we think of	1	Page 97 that could be addressed and I think the - I'm glad that
1	Page 95 mean we always have to keep in mind, when we think of ourselves as investors in the antibiotic field, our		Page 97 that could be addressed and I think the - I'm glad that Kevin brought up the incentive piece because I think
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	Page 98		Page 100
1	MR. BLACK: If I can, I think this is a bit of	1	work can be very important. And I think that at least
2	follow-on on that because I think, you know, John says	2	if you think about drug development, I think that is
3	net effect is really the critical parameter of the	3	those public private partnerships have played an
4	clinical study, but we had a lot of conversation about	4	important role. The folks at Citi have also been
5	what is a significant net effect? What is the	5	working on trying to figure out ways to make HAP/VAP
6	significance of decolonization? If we use (inaudible)	6	trials more doable, by looking at some of these issues
7	example, so we went into this with real the	7	of pre-consent.
8	expectation that C diff recurrence is deadly diarrhea	8	That's the sort of work that no one individual
9	and that there should be a mortality effect associated	9	pharmaceutical company might find to be in their
10	with preventing recurrence. We had a significant	10	interest to take on. But if its work that involves
11	impact on recurrence, but actually in that study there	11	folks from the government, folks from academia, folks
12	was not a mortality effect or been balancing that.	12	from the pharmaceutical industry, other interested
13	So if we hadn't had that assumption going in	13	stakeholders, patient reps et cetera. Those groups may
14	that recurrence was the key endpoint in this case	14	be able to do the foundational work to try and
15	because we're basing it on our medical assumptions of	15	establish the pathways that will be relevant to each of
16	the importance of that and mortality had been our	16	several different or to anyone who is interested in
17	endpoint, then we would've never met superiority	17	developing a drug in a particular therapeutic area.
18	endpoint. And so when I started looking at some of	18	So we are trying to do some of that work.
19	these things that we're considering, do we really know	19	Folks may recall the workshop that we had on drugs that
20	what the net clinical implication is and that maybe	20	acts only against a single pathogen. And so from that
21	where if there is some government or consortia approach	21	stemmed some grant proposals that we were able to fund
22	to really help us understand some of these net effects	22	to try and work with both folks at NIH and at BARDA to
	Page 99		D 101
	Page 99		Page 101
1	really are and like the transmission components	1	try and develop some animal models of infection to
	really are and like the transmission components	2	try and develop some animal models of infection to
2 3	really are and like the transmission components etcetera.	2 3	try and develop some animal models of infection to further understand how these agents were performing in
2 3 4	really are and like the transmission components etcetera. MR. COX: And you're reminding me, there has	2 3 4	try and develop some animal models of infection to further understand how these agents were performing in serious infections caused by acinetobacter or caused by
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22 everything I have really learned in my career in 22 look at from a technology platform perspective, about	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	models that are so predictive of what happens in clinical trials. But I think it's useful to remember how we got here, and we got here because Harry Eagle started in the 1930s and '40s and then Bill Craig picked it up and really perfected those models through the '80s and '90s. And then along the way people began looking at how well that they predict clinical trial results based on clinical trials meeting their primary endpoint. And so now we feel really confident. Now we are talking about developing a whole new massive models that we don't know if they work, they may work or some	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	hospital of near misses. So in the hospital setting the or if you are an airplane pilot, what do you do when something almost went wrong and maybe you've mad a mistake and it almost went wrong, but you're glad you got it. And so the kind of tools that people have come up with about non-judgmental sharing of errors and maybe there are some languages that we have as a scientific community have failed to explore. It is hard to do to get people to be comfortable with sharing that sort of thing, but it has been done in other fields. MR. KIM: Just to continue the conversation on
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1 two-thirds are composed of vaccines and monoclonal	1 endpoints that we can continue to explore in this
2 antibodies and the other third are these clinical new	2 field.
3 platform technology. So I am wondering if a workshop	3 And finally I'd like to add that Aridis is
4 that more focuses on these "more licensed or microbiome	4 also willing to share our lessons learned in these
5 related products" and expanded not beyond just	5 types of workshops. Thank you.
6 clinical, but I suspect there may be some questions	6 MR. COX: Great. Thank you very much. Mary
7 around CMC development and manufacturing as well.	7 Beth.
8 Thank you.	8 MS. DORR: Thank you. So two things. These
9 DR. COX: Thanks. Thanks for your comment.	9 guys over here just mentioned CMC, that's one of the
10 We'll keep those ideas in mind. There is no question	10 things that I keep coming back to when you talk about
11 we'll be having future workshops. We just haven't	11 multiple monoclonal antibodies. It's not
12 settled on all the topics yet. We do try and be	12 insignificant, the amount of CMC work that has to be
13 mindful of what we see going on out there and where the	13 done for each individual monoclonal antibodies, it's
14 questions are coming up and which questions we are	14 not just cost of goods and I know that at Merck, our
15 receiving sort of that seem to be important to the	15 application would have been delayed if we had to file
16 development community. So we appreciate your commen	s 16 both monoclonal antibodies. So I think small companies
17 and see you soon.	17 that are just getting into this space may not realize
18 MR.REX: And there's about to be a NIAID	18 how complicated the CMC issues are for a biologic. So
19 microbiome workshop, right, and it's soon. Talk to	19 you might want to find out about that early on in
20 your microphone to tell them what the date is.	20 development before you take them too much further. And
21 MS. TRUONG: Yeah, hi, I just wanted to add a	21 also I do think it's going to be an important aspect if
22 little bit more to those pre-IND communications. One	22 you do have a workshop specific to biologics to have
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1 strategy we have taken is to divide those meetings from	1 both of those aspects cover to some extent.
2 clinical, non-clinical and the CMC and it gives	2 So the other thing, bringing up failures, Paul
3 opportunity to continue those discussions as in drug	3 brought up failures. I in particular am passionate
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
4 development. And I want to say, although I was a	4 about C diff. And I think everyone who is familiar
<ul><li>4 development. And I want to say, although I was a</li><li>5 little yesterday talking about the timelines in</li></ul>	
	4 about C diff. And I think everyone who is familiar
5 little yesterday talking about the timelines in	<ul><li>4 about C diff. And I think everyone who is familiar</li><li>5 with C diff knows that we've had quite a few failures</li></ul>
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<ul> <li>5 little yesterday talking about the timelines in</li> <li>6 responses. I do want to acknowledge that we have</li> <li>7 received a lot of good responses, very collaborative</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4 about C diff. And I think everyone who is familiar</li> <li>5 with C diff knows that we've had quite a few failures</li> <li>6 in this space and Merck in particular and other</li> <li>7 pharmaceutical companies have a transparency policy.</li> <li>8 And I think it would be in the best interest of all</li> <li>9 those who are still working in this field for there to</li> </ul>
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		, un	g August 22, 2010
	Page 110		Page 112
1	programs, we hear that sometimes the folks involved	1	MR. COX: Do Wayne and, yeah, okay.
2	with the manufacturing didn't realize the timelines	2	MR. DANKER: So I think that's a good point
3	were going to be quite so tight. And so the amount of	3	because we're in our development program and I keep
4	work that they need to do in this more compressed	4	interacting with our CMC people because you have to
5	timeframe is something that they didn't really have a	5	coordinate timelines, but I also think what people tend
6	full understanding of and weren't quite able to plan	6	to underestimate in the CMC is the cost. And if you
7	for.	7	don't factor that into your development cost,
8	And again so the manufacturing can sometimes	8	especially for a small company, you're going to get
9	bring up unanticipated surprises that can have a	9	caught with your pants down later on.
10	profound impact on the application and it's obviously a	10	MR. COX: Thanks and next.
11	critically important part of an application to be able	11	MR. BURD: Could you comment on whether you
12	to demonstrate that you can make the product and that	12	could provide consultative services for a facility
13	it's clean and that it's reproducible and those sorts	13	development? Because many small companies, if they
14	of things.	14	contract out also have the option of developing the
15	The other thing and I'll make just one last	15	real manufacturing facility. I know for my company,
16	comment because this is another thing that we've seen	16	we're doing a hybrid, one product we're making
17	with manufacturing that comes up, they can be somewhat	17	exclusively in-house and then the other one we're going
18	frustrating to deal with and that is that we see a fair	18	to outsource. But we have to develop a GMP facility
19	bit of manufacturing that's done by contract. That's	19	from scratch and is there a consultative service
20	perfectly fine; people can decide who they want to do	20	available? It could be through the field office or
21	their manufacturing. But that may impact upon the	21	some other way to provide guidance early in the
22	visibility of the firm that's actually has the	22	development of these GMP targeted facilities.
	Page 111		Page 113
1	Page 111 particular, I'll say, antibacterial product and what	1	Page 113 MR. COX: Okay. I'll start. I like to tell
	-	-	
2	particular, I'll say, antibacterial product and what	2	MR. COX: Okay. I'll start. I like to tell
2 3	particular, I'll say, antibacterial product and what maybe going on at the manufacturing facility where	23	MR. COX: Okay. I'll start. I like to tell stories. So our office of pharmaceutical quality and
2 3 4	particular, I'll say, antibacterial product and what maybe going on at the manufacturing facility where they're contracting. So it's very important to be	2 3 4	MR. COX: Okay. I'll start. I like to tell stories. So our office of pharmaceutical quality and compliance folks are available to evaluate facilities.
2 3 4 5	particular, I'll say, antibacterial product and what maybe going on at the manufacturing facility where they're contracting. So it's very important to be mindful of keeping track of what's going on at that	2 3 4 5	MR. COX: Okay. I'll start. I like to tell stories. So our office of pharmaceutical quality and compliance folks are available to evaluate facilities. And so you might ask, I am not a CMC expert, but why do
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	that sort of thing, to make sure that the facility		sure if I have much more to add. I certainly want to
	that's going to be built will be one that will sort of		thank everybody, the presenters, participants, panel
3	meet the types of requirements that would be expected.		members, members of the audience. Many months ago,
4	And so something to think about and certainly	4	when we started planning this workshop, I think we were
5	just like we talked about with pre-IND consultation, to	5	all a little nervous. There was a lot of uncertainty
6	the extent that you've engaged your experts and tried	6	around what are we going to talk about, what does this
7	to learn as much as you can about this and come in with	7	mean, what does nontraditional therapies mean. I'm not
8	a good proposal, you will be in much better shape to	8	sure if we have the answer to the question yet, but I
9	receive feedback from the folks here within FDA. Have	9	think there's a little more clarity now than we had
10	we other questions or we are good? I think we're	10	when we started a few months ago. So many thanks for
11	almost at time here too. So John, anything else or?	11	all of you for participating and helping us move the
12	MR. REX: Thank you.	12	feat forward. I think there are many more discussions
13	MR. COX: Okay. So let me extend thanks. And	13	that need to be had. We've got some good thoughts on
14	Sumati and I will do this jointly, yeah?	14	what future workshops might look like and on a step
15	MS. NAMBIAR: Good.	15	wise manner we hope we can address each of your areas
16	MR. COX: Okay. Well, I'm going to give you a	16	of interest.
17	chance to say thanks. But we really do appreciate	17	I certainly want to thank Sunita sitting in
18	everybody coming in and talking about, in this case	18	the back there, yeah, who has really taken the back
19	hypothetical programs and talking about their	19	seat literally, but has been doing a lot of the work in
20	experiences as they relate to the various different	20	coordinating this workshop and our project managers who
21	examples that we put up. This takes a lot of your	21	help at the back. They're monitoring the web and
22	time, it takes a lot of your dedication to; A, come to	22	seeing other questions, so Jackie, Debra and Chris.
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1	this workshop and even probably much more importantly	1	And then many thanks to Kevin and Dr. Rex for helping
2	to work in this field. We greatly appreciate the	2	us with the planning of this workshop. I know we've
3	interest of folks who are continuing to work in the	3	had some very difficult discussions, particularly when
4	area of bacterial diseases and trying to tackle the	4	you came up with the last case that we discussed
5	problem of AMR. I learned a lot from the workshop, I	5	yesterday.
6	think that this will help us as we continue to think	6	So those meetings were meant to be half an
7	forward. We do expect to have future workshops, topics	7	hour, then they extended to an hour, but then the day
8	to be determined, but we are trying to be responsive to	8	came to an end and we said we had to quit. So I do
	the needs that we see out there and that we recognize	9	remember those discussions. So thank you all and we
10	are going on in the field. And as many of you know	10	look forward to more discussions. Safe travels and
11	too, we're also engaged in meetings to try and provide	11	thank you again.
12	our regulatory advice on development programs through	12	MR. COX: Yeah, safe travels everybody. Take
13	the meeting that we do with companies.	13	care.
14	So we look forward to future interactions and	14	
15	the opportunity to continue to try and push the	15	
16	envelope forward with regards to our knowledge in these	16	
17	areas, in trial designs that will be informative to	17	
18	help us understand how these products work. So greatly	18	
19	appreciative and we look forward to a chance to meet	19	
20	more in the future and then I want to pass it to Sumati	20	
21	here.	21	
	MS. NAMBIAR: Thanks. Thanks Ed. I'm not	22	

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1	CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC
2	I, KEVON CONGO, the officer before whom the
3	foregoing proceeding was taken, do hereby certify that
4	the proceedings were recorded by me and thereafter
5	reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said
	proceedings are a true and accurate record to the best
	of my knowledge, skills, and ability; that I am neither
	counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the
	parties to the action in which this was taken; and,
	further, that I am not a relative or employee of any
	counsel or attorney employed by the parties hereto, nor
	financially or otherwise of
	this action.
14	1 AM
15	-1 []
16	$\smile$
17	KEVON CONGO
18	Notary Public in and for the
19	State of Maryland
20	
21	
22	
	Page 119
1	Page 119 CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER
1	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER
2	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER I, JIMMY JACOB, do hereby certify that this
2 3	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER I, JIMMY JACOB, do hereby certify that this transcript was prepared from audio to the best of my
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