

# Chronic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* pulmonary infection treated with a nebulized phage cocktail in patients with cystic fibrosis: a phase 1b/2a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study

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## BACKGROUND

- Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (PsA): causes pulmonary infections and repeat exacerbations in cystic fibrosis (CF) patients
- Bacteriophage (phage) therapy: novel alternative or adjunct to antibiotics

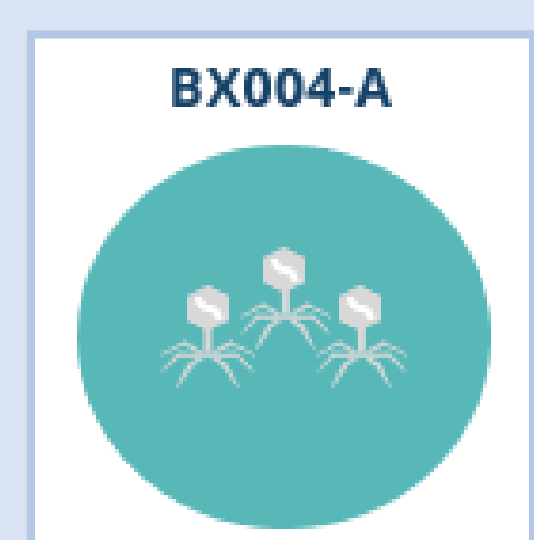
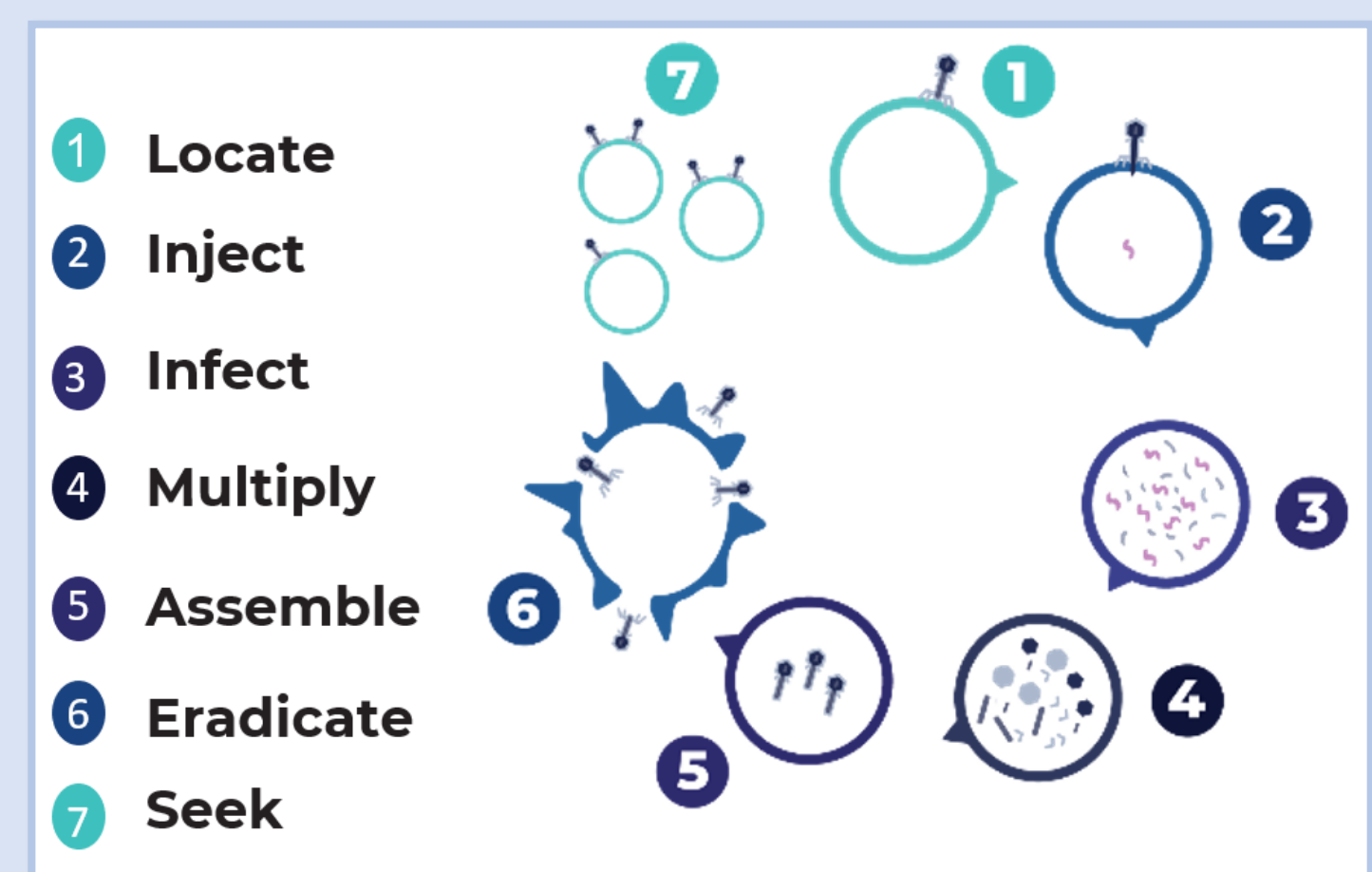
Phase 1b/2a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre study of nebulized phage cocktail (BX004-A) in CF subjects with chronic PsA pulmonary infection

- Primary objective: safety & tolerability of BX004-A
- Exploratory objectives: effect of BX004-A on sputum PsA burden, pharmacokinetics (PK) of BX004-A in sputum, and clinical outcomes

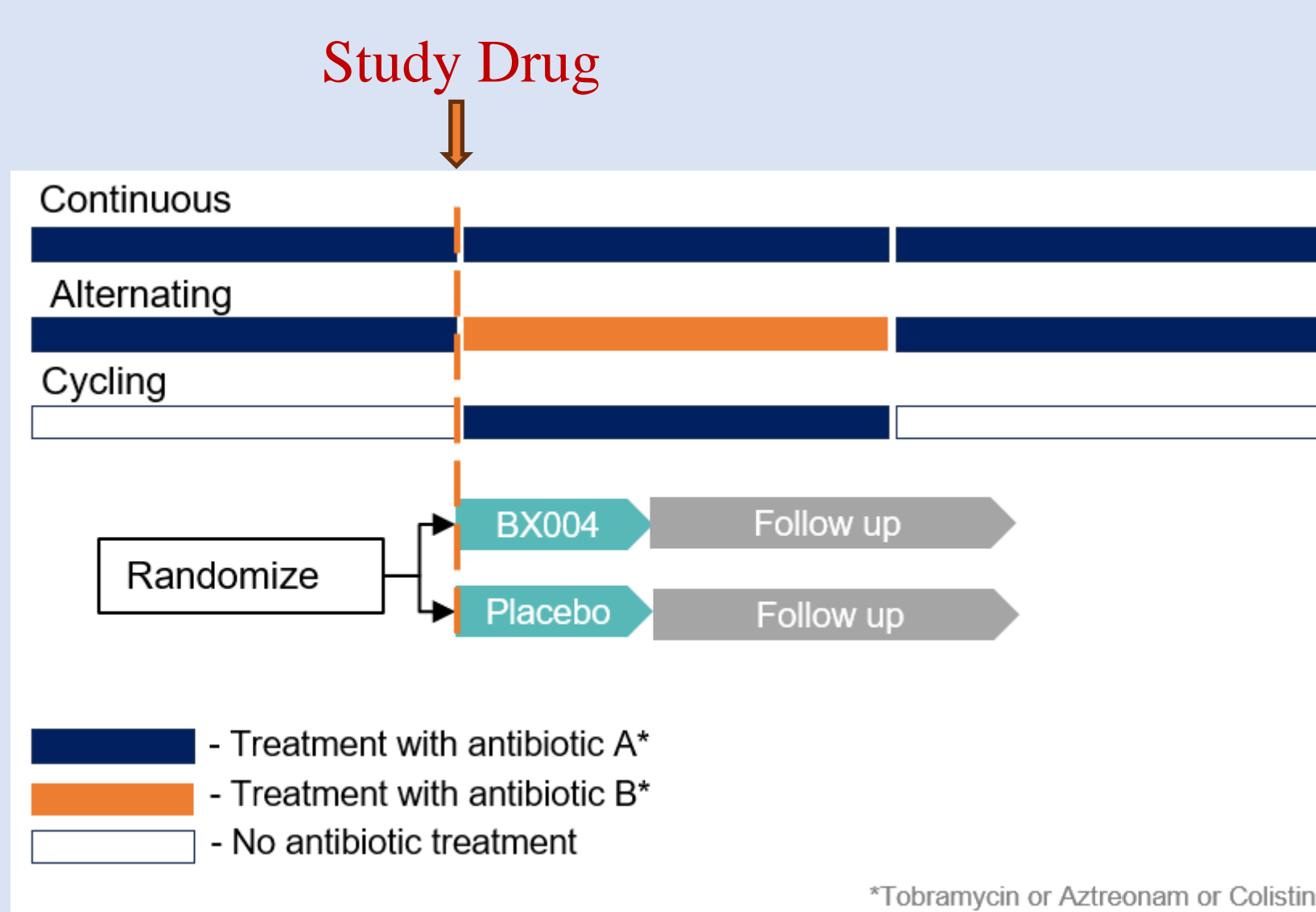
## METHODS

- Outpatient adult CF subjects (total n=43)
- Key Inclusion Criteria
  - Clinically stable lung disease: Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 sec (FEV1) ≥ 40% predicted
  - Chronic PsA pulmonary infection: ≥ 1 sputum or throat culture in past 12 months positive for PsA (in addition to Screening sputum culture)
  - On chronic inhaled antibiotics (tobramycin, aztreonam, or colistin) as standard of care (SOC)
  - Screening sputum PsA level ≥ 10<sup>5</sup> colony-forming unit (CFU/g)
  - All Screening PsA morphotypes susceptible to ≥ 1 phage in BX004-A
- Part 1, n=9 (single-ascending and multiple dose portion): randomized (3:1) to BX004-A or placebo x 7 days, plus usual inhaled antibiotic (D1-7)
- Part 2, n=34 (multiple dose portion): randomized (2:1) to twice daily BX004-A or placebo x 10 days, plus usual inhaled antibiotic (D1-28)
- Safety follow-up until 6 months after last dose

### Phages: self-amplifying therapeutic agents



### Part 2 Study Design: timing of study drug with SOC chronic inhaled antibiotic



### Inhaled antibiotic regimens in CF

- Continuous:** same inhaled antibiotic before, during, and after study drug
- Alternating:** inhaled antibiotic A x 28d, alternating with inhaled antibiotic B x 28d
- Cycling:** off-cycle with no inhaled antibiotic x 28d then on-cycle x 28d

- Study drug on D1 started with on-cycle (if on cycling antibiotic) or next alternating antibiotic (if on alternating regimen)

## RESULTS

### Part 1 (n=9): Topline results after D15 visit

- Randomized to BX004-A: n=7; placebo: n=2
- Mean sputum PsA reduction at D15 (vs baseline): -1.42 log CFU/g (BX004-A) vs. -0.28 log CFU/g (placebo)

### Part 2 (n=34): Key Baseline Characteristics (Safety Population)

Characteristic	BX004-A (N=23)	Placebo (N=11)
Age, mean, years (SD)	36.8 (12.06)	33.1 (8.9)
Male, n (%)	14 (60.9)	5 (45.5)
EU (Spain, Netherlands, Czech Republic), n (%)	11 (47.9)	6 (54.5)
US, n (%)	7 (30.4)	3 (27.3)
Israel, n (%)	5 (21.7)	2 (18.2)
CFTR modulators, n (%)	17 (73.9)	9 (81.8)
Inhaled antibiotic (during study drug)		
Colistin, n (%)	12 (52.2)	5 (45.5)
Tobramycin, n (%)	8 (34.8)	4 (36.4)
Aztreonam, n (%)	3 (13)	2 (18.2)
Type of inhaled antibiotic regimen		
Continuous, n (%)	9 (39.1)	6 (54.5)
Cycling, n (%)	8 (34.8)	3 (27.3)
Alternating, n (%)	6 (26.1)	2 (18.2)
% Predicted FEV1: mean (SD), n	63.8 (21.07), 22	59.0 (17.48), 11
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> log <sub>10</sub> CFU/g in sputum on D1; mean (SD), n*	6.65 (1.39), 21	6.8 (1.5), 10
Range	3.38-8.13	3.34-8.04

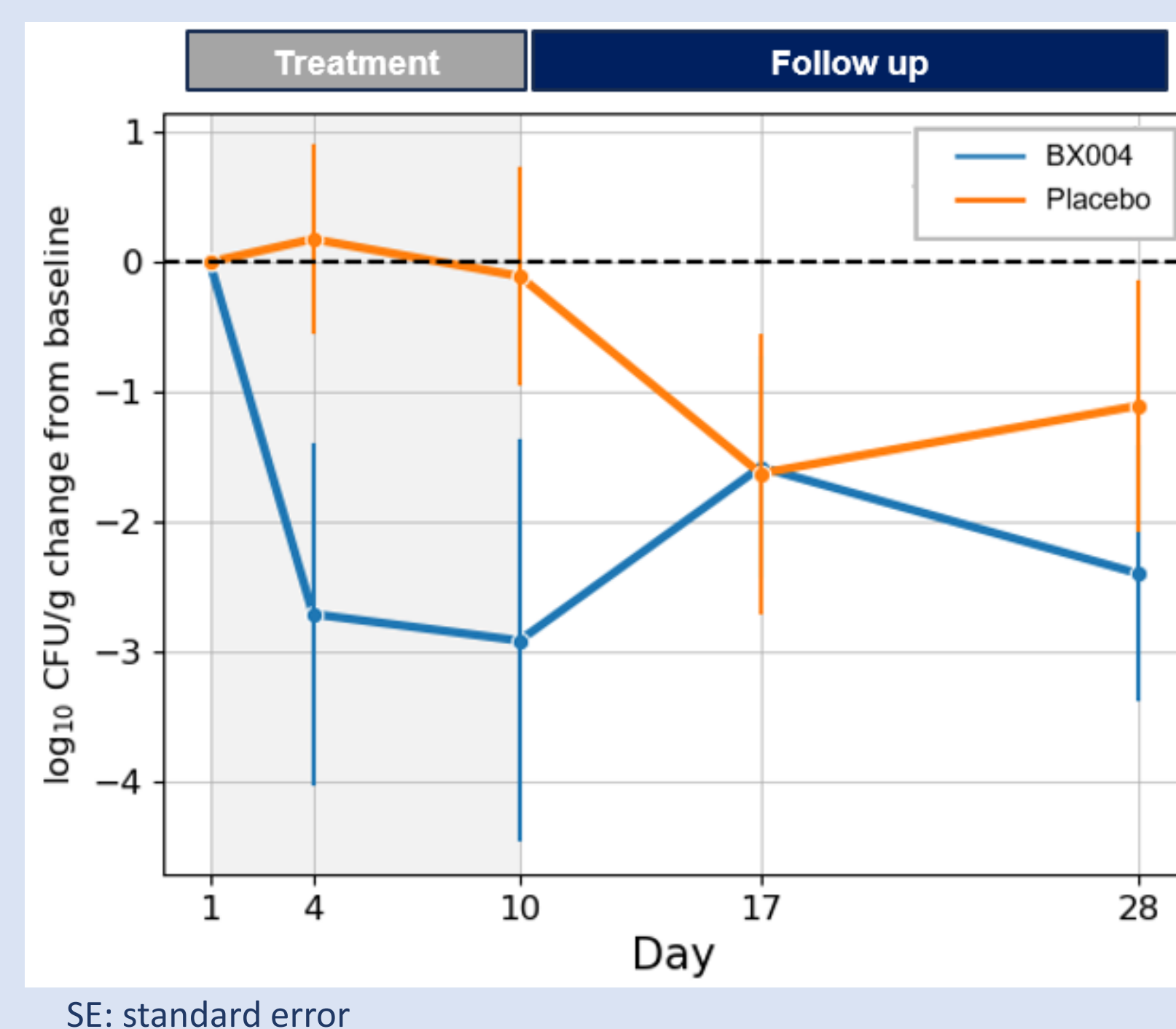
\*modified intent-to-treat population; SD: standard deviation; CFTR: CF transmembrane conductance regulator

## RESULTS (Cont'd)

### Part 2 (n=34): Topline results after D28 visit

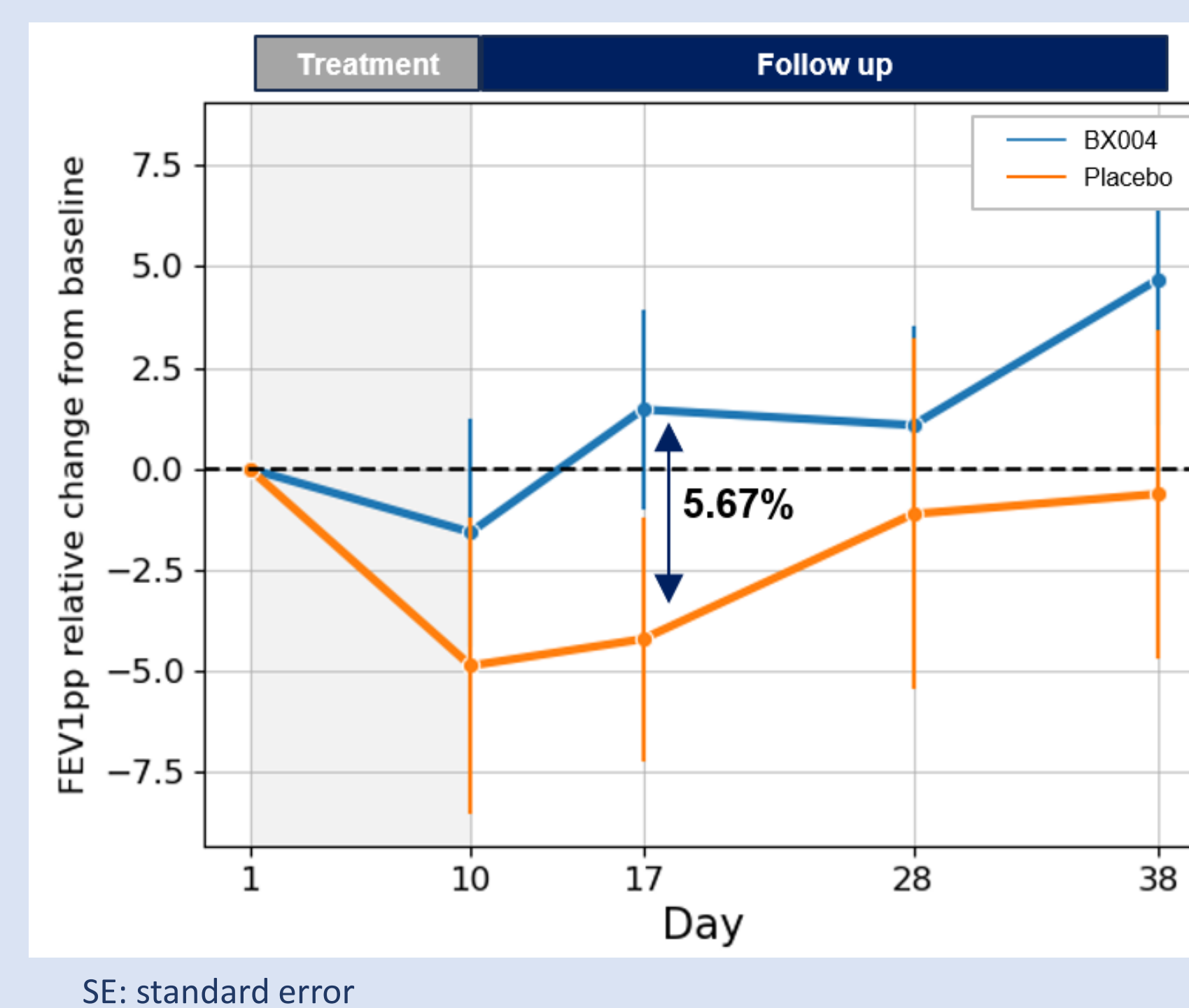
- Randomized to BX004-A: n=23; placebo: n=11
- In subjects with quantitative sputum PsA CFU at baseline: 3/21 (14.3%) on BX004-A had sputum culture negative for PsA at D10 (end of treatment [EOT]), vs 0/10 (0%) on placebo
- In a prespecified subgroup on continuous inhaled antibiotics (rather than cycling or alternating regimens), mean sputum PsA CFU reduction at D10 (EOT): -2.91 log (BX004-A, n=7) vs -0.10 log (placebo, n=5), Figure 1.

Figure 1: Mean (SE) sputum PsA CFU/g log change from baseline in subjects on continuous inhaled antibiotics



- BX004-A showed a positive clinical effect in lung function with relative FEV1 improvement of +5.67% at D17 vs placebo (change from baseline +1.46% vs -4.21%) in subjects with reduced lung function (FEV1 <70%: BX004-A n=12; placebo n=8), Figure 2.

Figure 2: Mean (SE) % predicted FEV1 relative change from baseline in subjects with reduced lung function (% predicted FEV1 <70%)



### Both Parts

- Study drug well-tolerated; no treatment-related serious adverse events
- No premature discontinuations from study drug or study
- No emerging treatment-related resistance to BX004-A in treated subjects
- PK of BX004-A: phage detected in sputum of all BX004-A subjects during treatment, including in several subjects after EOT at Day 15 (Part 1) and Day 17 & 28 (Part 2)

## CONCLUSION

- Study drug well-tolerated in Phase 1b/2a clinical trial assessing nebulized phage BX004-A in CF subjects with chronic PsA pulmonary infection
- Notable microbiologic and clinical efficacy in BX004-A treated subjects

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## DISCLOSURES

UR, AC, IM, Eka, JG, HN, IL, TC, IW, HS, IV, JJ, RM, TA, OB, NB, VL, YT, YZ, MG, RV, and MB are current or former employees of BiomX and may own stock; Eke. is a consultant for BiomX