

Sputum Pharmacokinetics of a Nebulized Phage Cocktail in Cystic Fibrosis Patients with Chronic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Pulmonary Infection: A Phase 1b/2a Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Study

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Disclosures

Urania Rappo:

- Other - Stock options (for employees) - BiomX
- Pharmaceutical Industry Employee (or former employee)- BiomX:
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- Consultant for BiomX: Eitan Kerem

Background / Introduction

- **Chronic pulmonary infection with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Pa): increased morbidity & mortality, and reduced lung function** in people with **cystic fibrosis (PwCF)**^{1,2}
- Most patients **remain infected with Pa** even after treatment with CF transmembrane conductance **(CFTR) modulator** therapy (elexacaftor-tezacaftor-ivacaftor)³
- Study Objectives
 - To assess the **safety** and **efficacy** of a phage cocktail (BX004-A) in PwCF with chronic Pa pulmonary infection, including levels of **phage** in **sputum** after start of phage administration



Phage Cocktail



Nebulizer

Methods

Ph1b/2a **randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter** study evaluated nebulized BX004-A

- Key Inclusion Criteria
 - Outpatient adult CF subjects
 - Clinically stable lung disease: **FEV₁ (Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 sec) ≥ 40%** predicted
 - **Chronic Pa** infection: **≥ 1 sputum or throat culture** in past 12 months with Pa (in addition to **Screening sputum** culture)
 - On **chronic inhaled** antibiotics: **tobramycin, aztreonam, or colistin** as standard of care (SOC)
 - Screening **sputum Pa level ≥ 10⁵** colony-forming units (CFU/g)
 - All Screening sputum Pa morphotypes **susceptible to at least 1 phage** in BX004-A (3-phage cocktail)
- **Part 1 (n=9)**
 - Randomized (3:1) to BX004-A or placebo **x 7 days**, plus usual inhaled antibiotic
 - Day 1-3: single ascending doses: D1 placebo x1 → D2 low dose x 1 → D3 high dose x1
 - Day 4-7: twice daily high dose x 4 days
- **Part 2 (n=34)**
 - Randomized (2:1) to twice daily BX004-A or placebo x 10 days, plus usual inhaled antibiotic
 - Day 1-10: **twice daily** high dose x **10 days**

Results / Conclusion

Part 1 (n=9); BX004-A: n=7; placebo: n=2

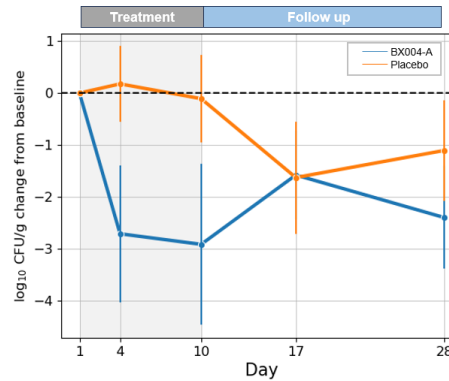
- Mean sputum Pa change from baseline at D15: **-1.42 log CFU/g** (BX004-A) vs. **-0.28 log CFU/g** (placebo)
- **Phages detected in sputum of all subjects** treated with BX004-A in ≥ 1 timepoint during treatment, including in 2 subjects 1 week after end of treatment (EOT)

Part 2 (n=34); BX004-A: n=23; placebo: n=11

- In subjects with quantitative sputum Pa CFU at baseline, **3/21 (14.3%) on BX004-A** had a **negative Pa sputum culture at D10 (EOT)**, vs **0/10 (0%) on placebo**
- **During treatment: no adverse events of special interest or serious adverse events**



Figure 1. Mean change from baseline of sputum Pa in subjects on continuous inhaled antibiotics (rather than cycling/ alternating regimens). Mean sputum Pa CFU reduction at D10: **-2.91 log CFU/g** (BX004-A, n=7) vs **-0.10 log CFU/g** (placebo, n=5)



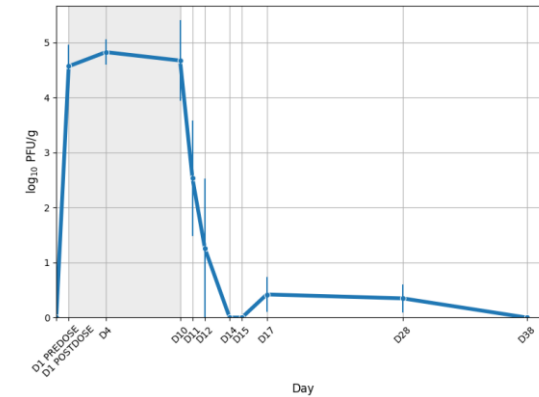
Shaded area: treatment period (D1-D10); Error bars: Standard error

Table. Number of subjects with phage detected in sputum, by timepoint

Visit	BX004-A (N=23)	Placebo (N=11)
Day 1 pre-dose (Baseline)	0/22 (0%)	0/10 (0%)
Day 1 post-dose (3h) [§]	16/17 (94%)	0/9 (0%)
Day 4	22/22 (100%)	0/10 (0%)
Day 10*	12/19 (63%)	0/9 (0%)
Day 17	2/22 (9%)	1/11 (9%) ^Δ
Day 28	2/22 (9%)	0/11 (0%)
Day 38 [†]	0/12 (0%)	0/6 (0%)

Shaded area: treatment period (D1-D10). [§]D1 post-dose sample: optional. *Sputum samples at D10 were collected between D10-D13, per protocol visit window. ^ΔOutlier; may be due to resident phage (ongoing analysis). [†]D38 sputum collection was added after protocol amendment and available in subset of subjects

Figure 2. Mean phage levels (log PFU/g) in sputum of BX004-A treated subjects



Shaded area: treatment period (D1-D10); Error bars: Standard error. PFU/g: plaque-forming units/g

PK analysis of phage cocktail in sputum detected phage in ≥ 1 timepoint for all subjects treated with phage, including in 2 subjects 1 week after EOT (D17) and 2 subjects at D28

Conclusion: BX004-A showed favorable safety and notable microbiologic efficacy with detectable phage in the sputum of all subjects during phage therapy