Project Bioshield 2006-2016

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Disclaimer

• The opinions expressed here are my own, and not of Venatorx Pharmaceuticals, BARDA, or the US government.

Historical Context

 Following the attacks of Sept 11th and the following Amerithrax attacks, there was keen interest in bolstering the supply of medical countermeasures (MCM) to protect the American public







Project Bioshield Act of 2004

- Signed into law by President George W. Bush on July 21st, 2004
- Created a \$5.6B fund for the procurement of medical countermeasures
- Anthrax countermeasures were high priority



Push/Pull

To understand what made BARDA/PBS successful we need to discuss incentives:

Push incentives: subsidize development costs, de-risks programs for future development or procurement

Pull incentives: guaranteed ROI, awards successful research only

Early missteps: All pull, no push

WASHINGTON

The New York Times

Bid to Stockpile Bioterror Drugs Stymied by Setbacks



Later missteps: All push, no pull

Antibiotics maker Melinta declares bankruptcy

Melinta is the latest victim in a troubling trend of unprofitability for antibiotics

by Ryan Cross

January 2, 2020 | A version of this story appeared in Volume 98, Issue 1

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Antibiotics Developers Seek a Cure for Industry Ills

Recent bankruptcy of drug developer Achaogen reflects industry struggling to meet challenge of drug-resistant bacteria

Pandemic All Hazards Preparedness Act



Signed into law in December 2006, lowered PBS funding to \$2.8B and switched to annual appropriation



Created the Biomedical Advanced Research Development Authority



Created the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response



Authorized the use of funding to support the advanced research and development of medical countermeasures.



Re-authorized in June of 2019

Products Procured by PBS: Anthrax

Biothrax Anthrax Vaccine Adsorbed (FDA Approved), Emergent Biosolutions

Nuthrax, AVA+CPG 7909 (Stockpiled under EUA), Emergent Biosolutions

Raxibacumab (FDA Approved), Emergent Biosolutions

Anthrasil (FDA Approved), Emergent Biosolutions

ANTHIM, obiltoxaximab (FDA approved), Elusys Therapeutics

Nuzyra, Omadacycline (stockpiled under EUA), Paratek Pharmaceuticals

Products Procured by PBS: Smallpox

IMVAMUNE, modified vaccine Ankara (FDA approved), Bavarian Nordic

TYPOXX, tecovirimat (FDA approved), SIGA Technologies

TEMBEXA, brincidofovir (FDA approved), Chimerix

Products
Procured by
PBS:
Botulism

• Heptavalent botulism antitoxin HBAT (FDA approved), Emergent Biosolutions



Products Procured by PBS: Ebola

Ervebo, VSV-vectored vaccine (FDA approved), Merck

Zabdeno/Mvabea Ad prime, MVA boost vaccine (EMA approved, EUA in US), Janssen

Inmazeb REGN-EB3, (FDA approved). Regeneron Pharmaceuticals

Other products developed but not procured by PBS:

Ebanga (Ansuvimab/mAb114) treatment for Ebola virus disease (EVD), (FDA Approved) Ridgeback Biotherapeutics

OraQuick Ebola Rapid Antigen (diagnostic) Test by OraSure Technologies was cleared by FDA in 2019.

Products Procured by PBS: Rad/Nuc

Neulasta, pegfilgrastim (FDA approved), Amgen

Neupogen, filgrastim (FDA approved), Amgen

Leukine, sargramostim (FDA approved), Partner Therapeutics

Biodosimetry Devices

Chelating Agents

Products Procured by PBS: Thermal Burn

Silverlon silver impregnated bandage (FDA approved) Argentum

Nexobrid, enzymatic debridment, (stockpiled under EUA) Mediwound

Recell, autograft sparing tech, (FDA approved) Avita Medical

Stratagraph, skin substitute, (FDA approved), Stratatech

Conclusion

BARDA and Project Bioshield have successfully generated a medical countermeasure portfolio to address CBRN threats of concern

Both push and pull incentives are required to effectively manage risk and reward successful product developers

Sustainability and broadening the scope of the program to other threats (e.g., AMR pathogens, Emerging Infectious Diseases) remain key challenges.