

Microbiota and Microbiota Restoration for Recurrent C. diff Infections

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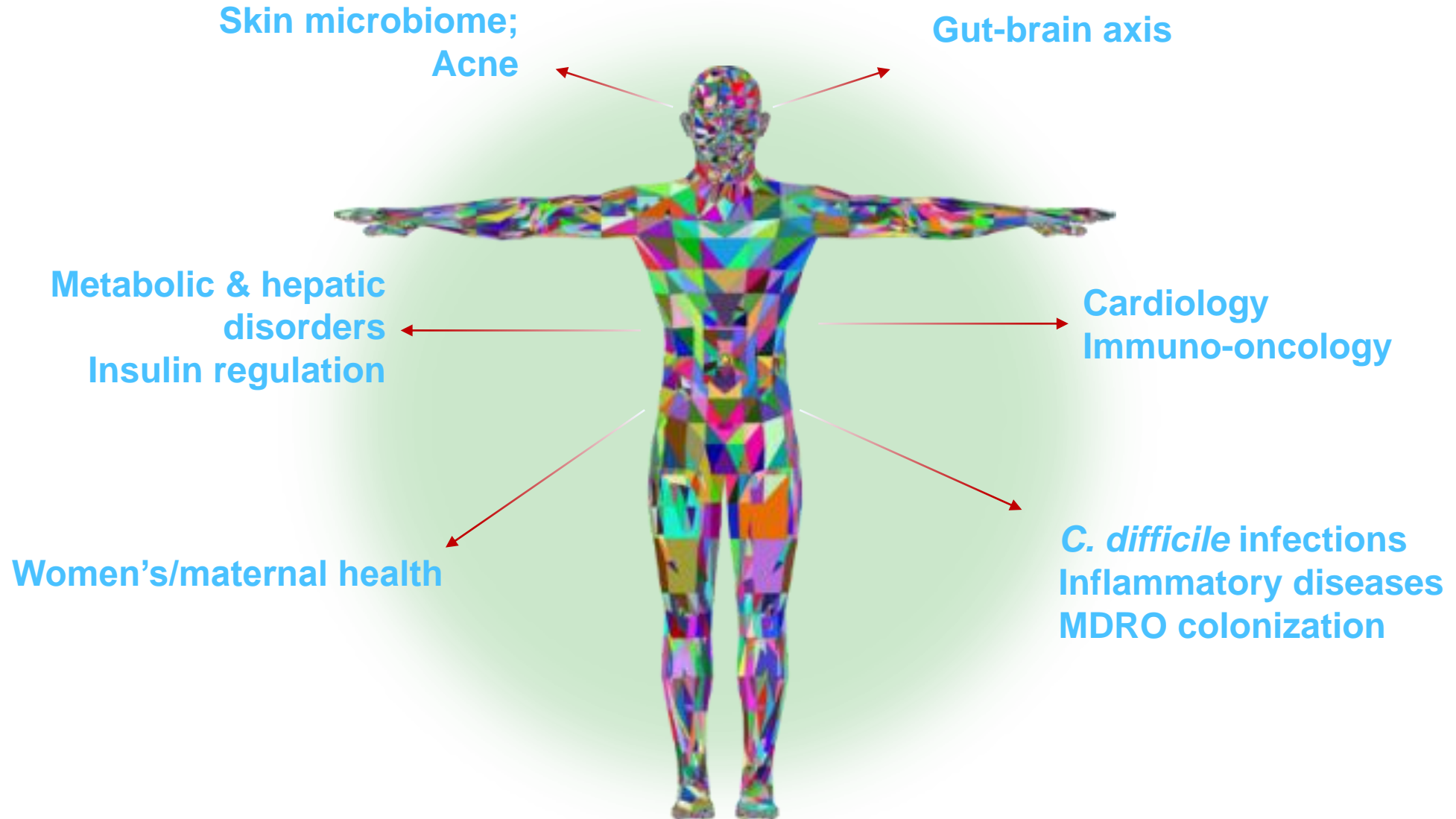
May 2022

Helping people live better lives

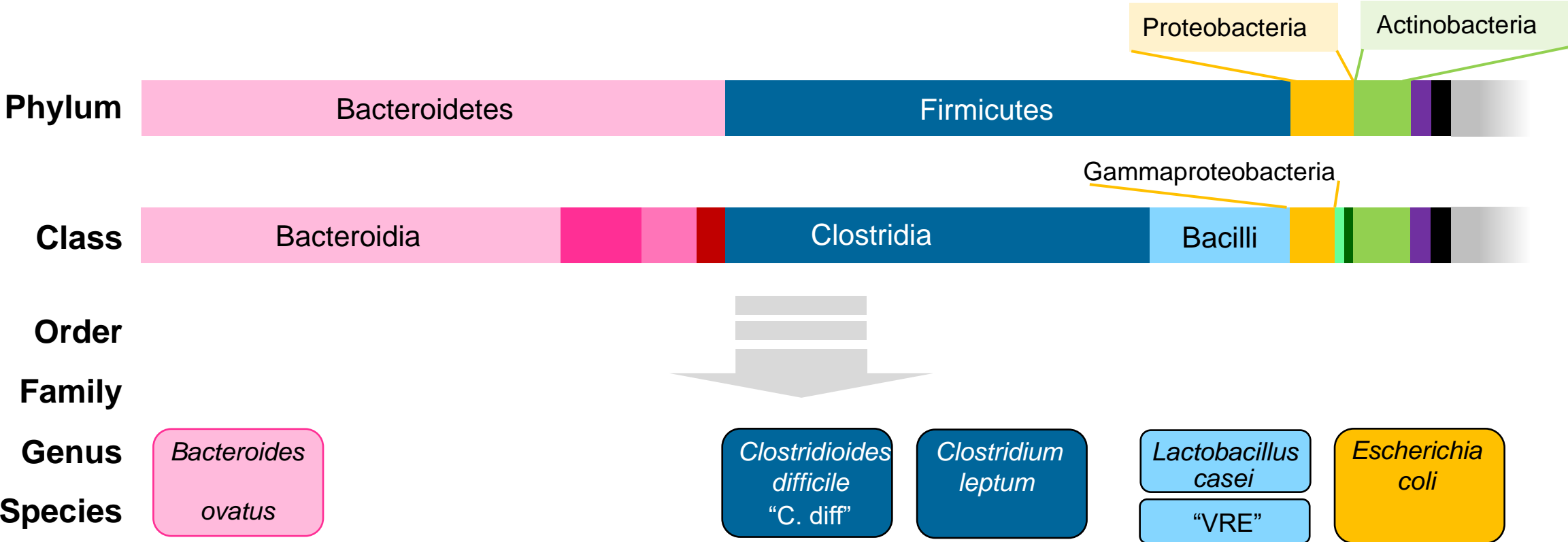
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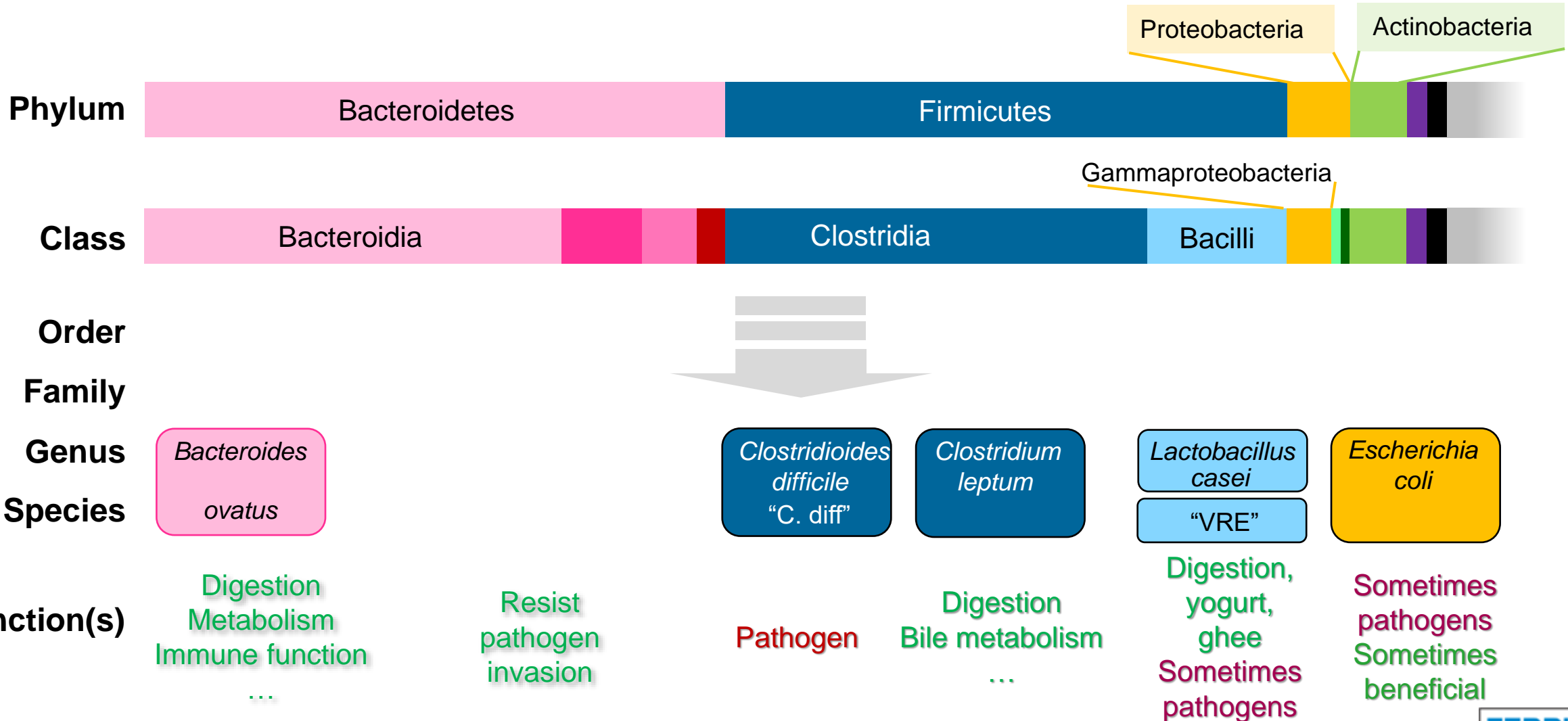
We All Have a Microbiome



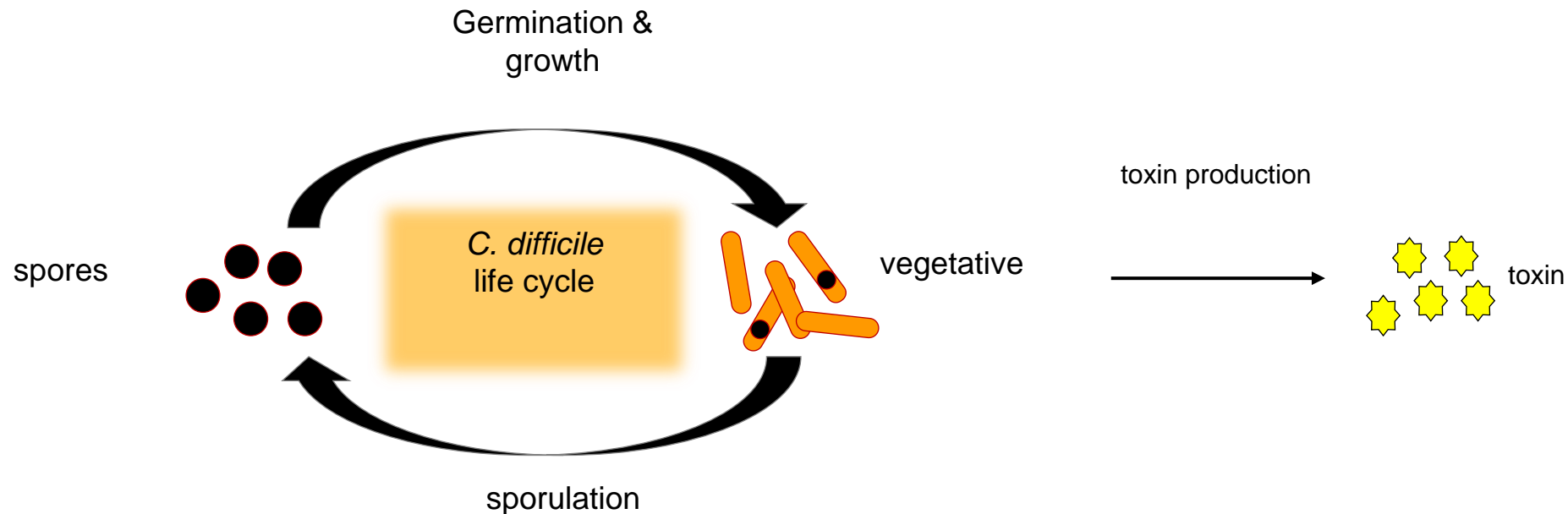
Microbiology 101: the Bacterial Kingdom



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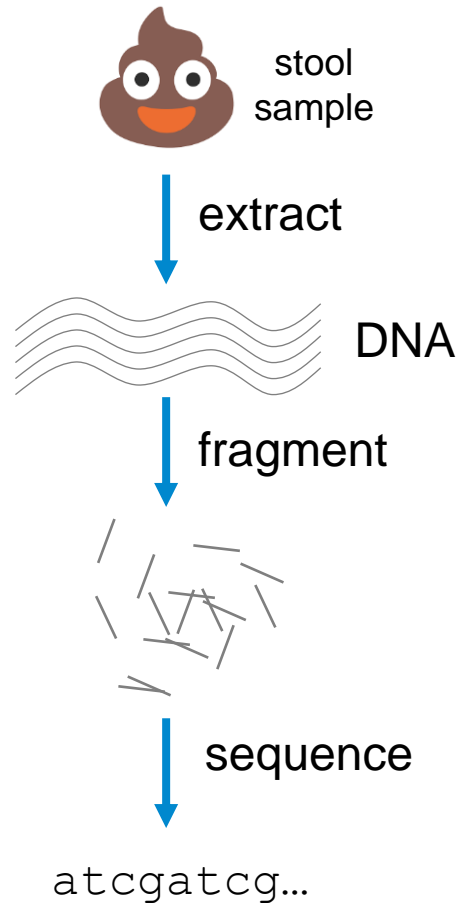


C. difficile: Biology of a Spore-Forming Pathogen

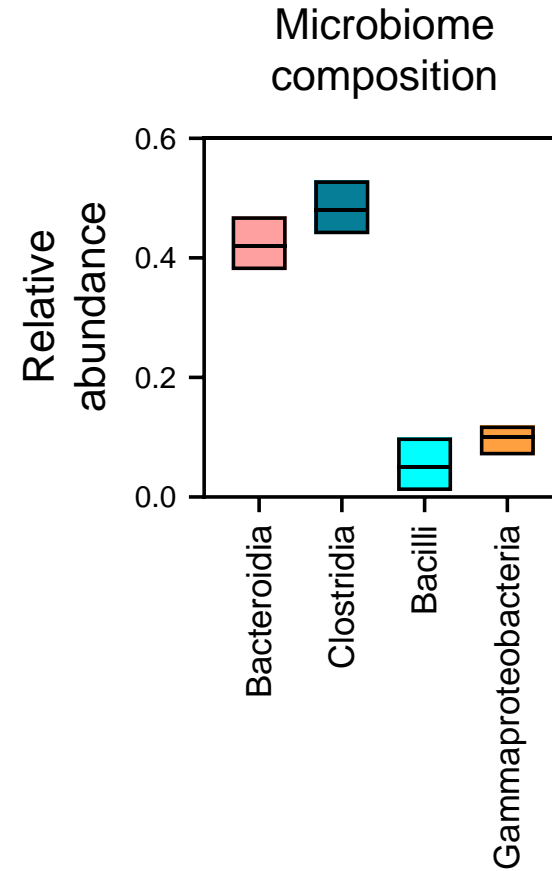
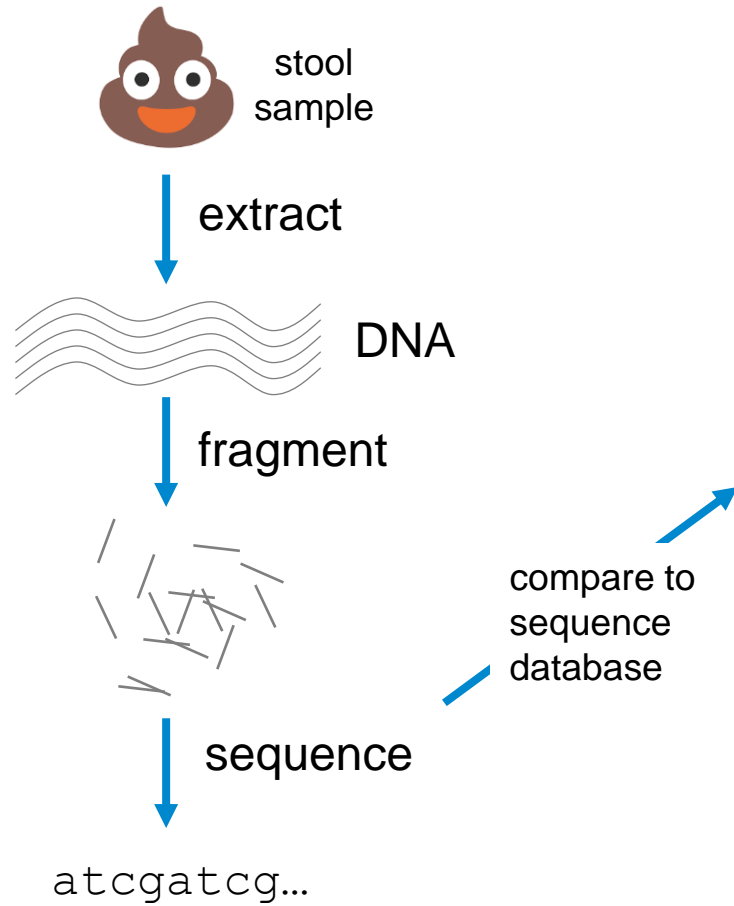


- *C. difficile*: rod-shaped bacteria
- Can form spores when conditions are unfavorable
- Spores are a dormant form of the bacteria, and are highly resistant to antibiotics and many cleaners
- Spores can germinate to the actively growing (vegetative form)
- Produces toxin proteins that are harmful to humans

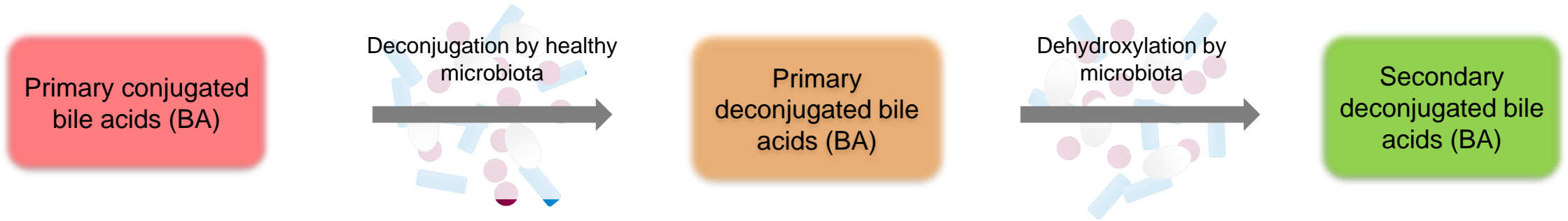
How Scientists Identify the Bacteria in our Gut Microbiota



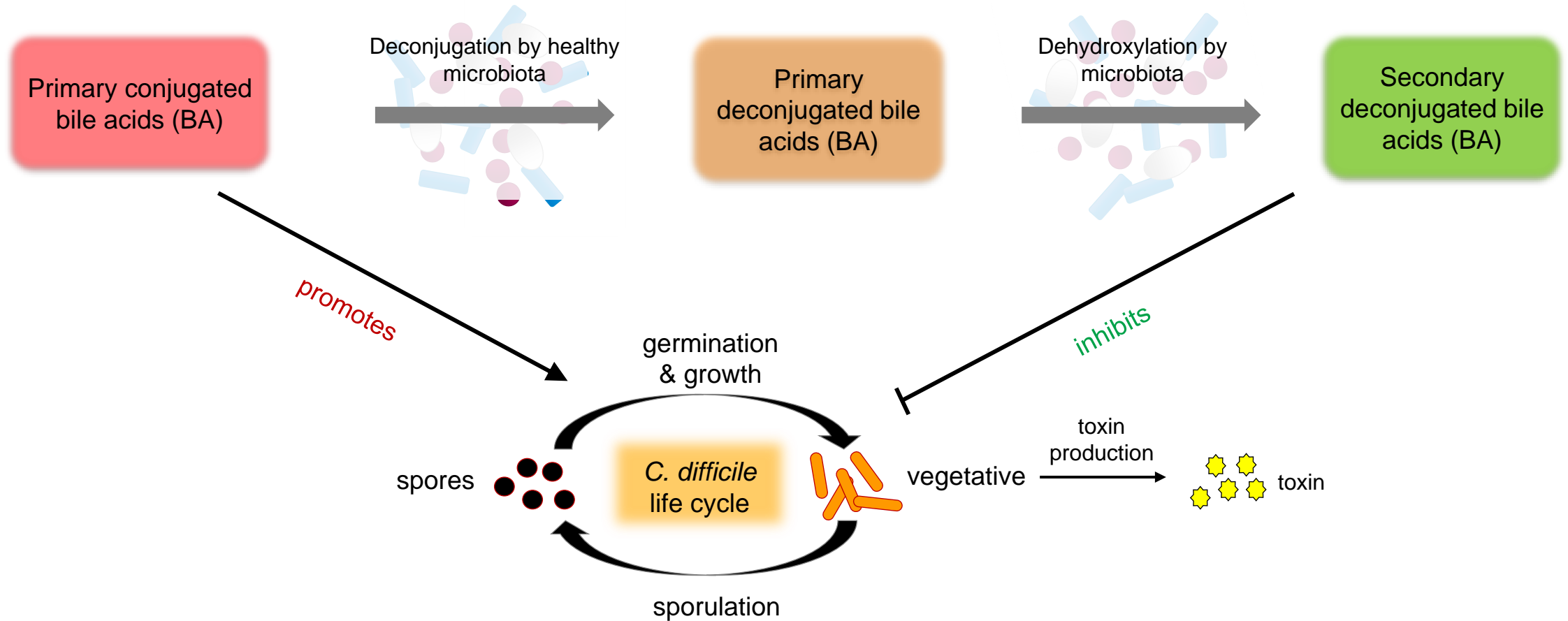
How Scientists Identify the Bacteria in our Gut Microbiota



One Function of the Microbiota: Bile Acid Metabolism

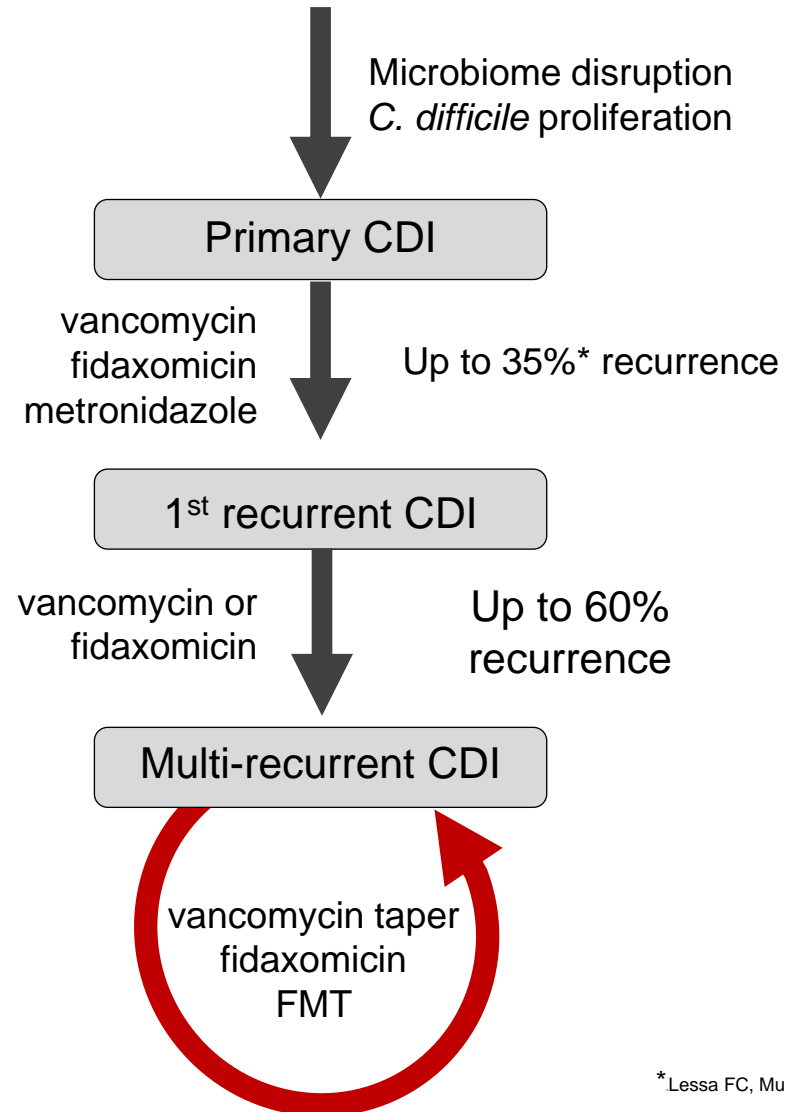


One Function of the Microbiota: Bile Acid Metabolism



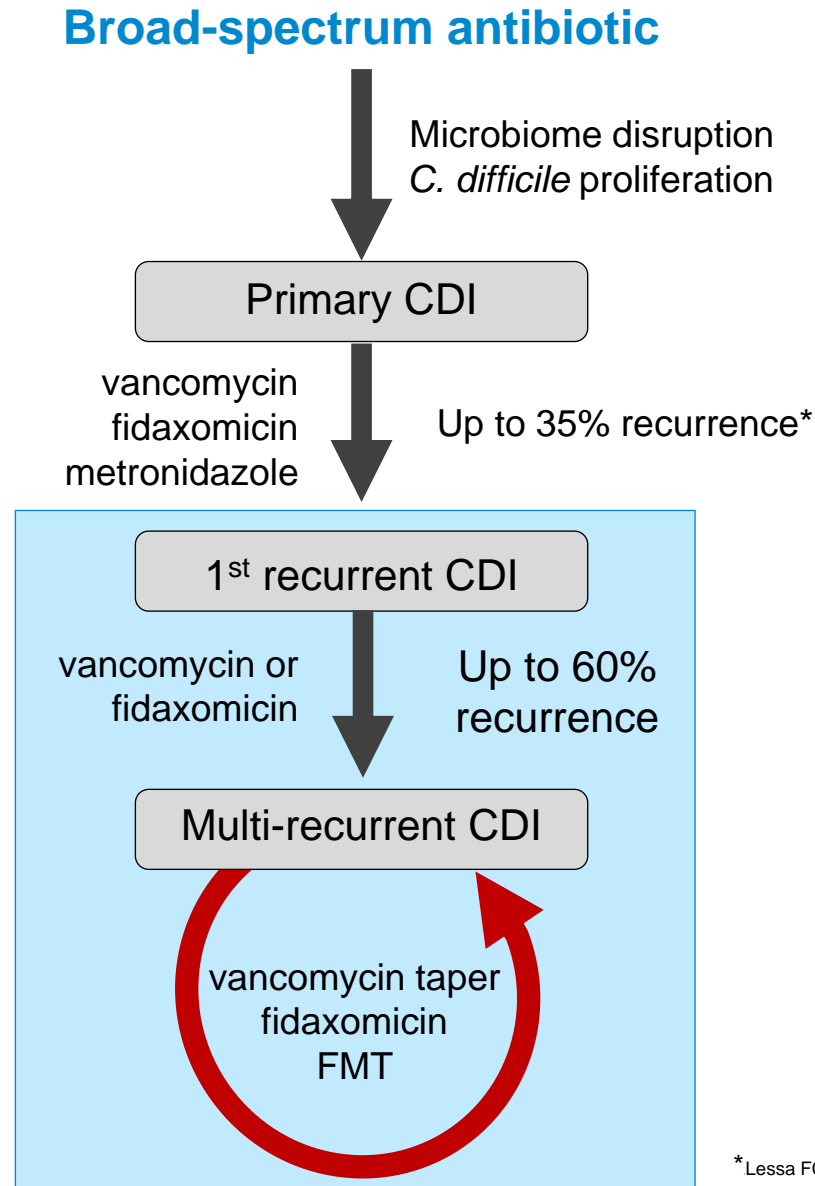
Recurrent *C. diff* Infections: a Microbiota Disruption Problem

Broad-spectrum antibiotic



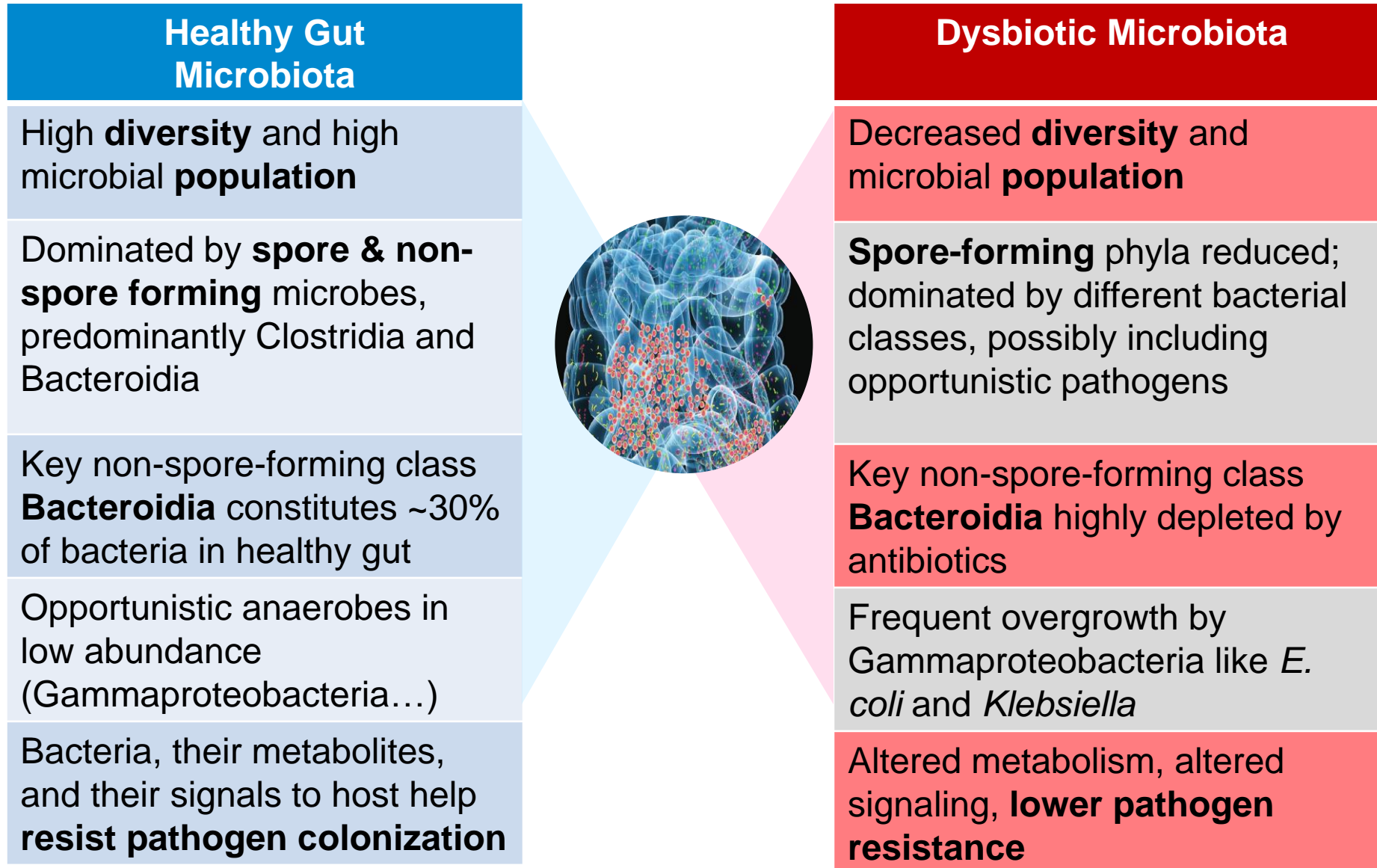
*Lessa FC, Mu Y, Bamberg WM, et al. Burden of *Clostridium difficile* infection in the United States. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;372(9):825-834.

Recurrent *C. diff* Infections: a Microbiota Disruption Problem



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Rebiotix Inc., a Ferring Company: Investigational Microbiota-Based Live Biotherapeutics to Treat rCDI



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Healthy Gut Microbiota

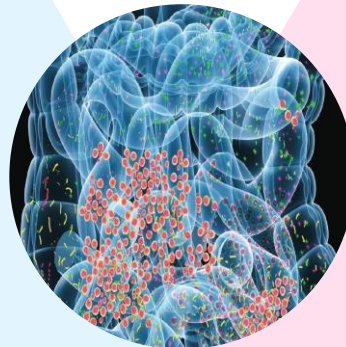
High **diversity** and high microbial **population**

Dominated by **spore & non-spore forming** microbes, predominantly Clostridia and Bacteroidia

Key non-spore-forming class **Bacteroidia** constitutes ~30% of bacteria in healthy gut

Opportunistic anaerobes in low abundance (Gammaproteobacteria...)

Bacteria, their metabolites, and their signals to host help **resist pathogen colonization**



Microbiota-Based Therapeutics

High **diversity** and high microbial **population** per dose

Drug processing preserves microbial communities, including **spore- & non-spore-forming** microbes

Consistent **Bacteroidia** per dose

Shifts in microbiome composition and diversity associated post-treatment, including **Bacteroidia**



Two Formulations in Clinical Development



- ✓ Liquid suspension of a broad consortium of live spore-forming and non-spore-forming microbes
- ✓ Biologically sourced with rigorous safety screening program
- ✓ Rectally administered in a health-care setting
- ✓ Completed five controlled clinical trials, including pivotal Phase 3

Robust RBX2660 Clinical Program in rCDI – Designed to Yield Consistent and Reliable Evidence

Study Design Criteria	PUNCH™ CD ¹	PUNCH™ CD ^{2,3}	PUNCH™ CD Open Label ^{4,5}	PUNCH™ CD ^{3,6,7}	PUNCH™ CD ³ -OLS ^{*8,9}
Phase	2	2b	2	3	3
Consistent Patient Population: Recurrent CDI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ +
Consistent Efficacy Endpoint: Reducing Recurrent CDI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Consistent Product: Same Manufacturing Process	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Placebo-Controlled Study	Open-label	Yes	Open-label	Yes	Open-label
Total Subjects Enrolled (Active + Control)	40	150	272	320	293*
Primary Efficacy Population	32	133	142	262	154*
Follow-up Duration	6 months	24 months	24 months	6 months	6 months

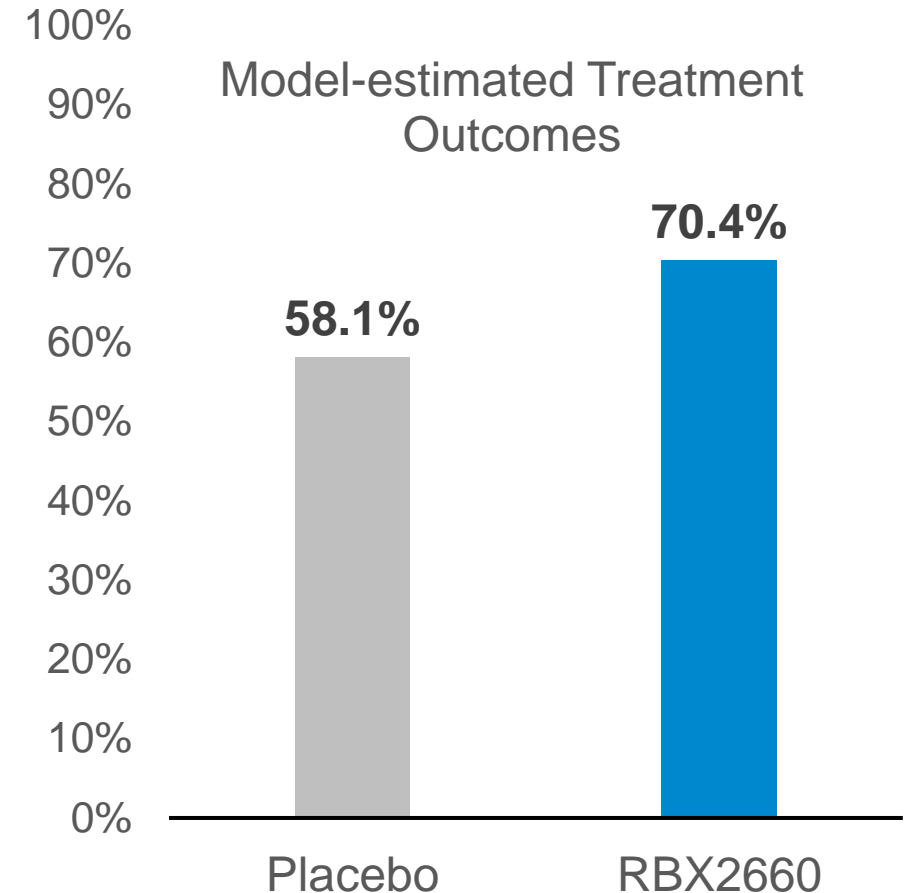
*Expanded rCDI patient population (eg, IBD, IBS, and immunocompromised). Ad hoc data; enrollment is ongoing.

1. Orenstein R, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2016;62(5):596-602; 2. Dubberke ER, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2018;67(8):1198-1204; 3. ClinicalTrials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02299570?term=NCT02299570&draw=2&rank=1>. Accessed September 20, 2021; 4. Mische S. Presented at 2018 Digestive Disease Week; Washington, DC; June 2-5, 2018; 5. ClinicalTrials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02589847?term=NCT02589847&draw=2&rank=1>. Accessed September 20, 2021; 6. Lee C. Presented at 2021 Digestive Disease Week Online; May 21-23, 2021; 7. ClinicalTrials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03244644?term=rbx2660&draw=2&rank=4>. Accessed September 20, 2021; 8. Kraft C. Presented at 2021 Digestive Disease Week Online; May 21-23, 2021; 9. ClinicalTrials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03931941?term=rbx2660&draw=2&rank=1>. Accessed September 20, 2021.



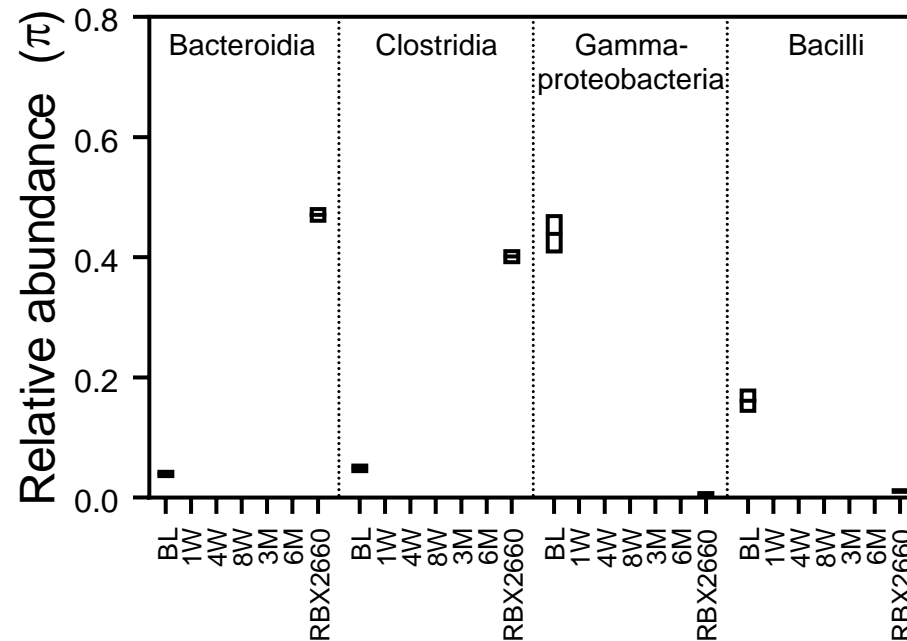
PUNCH™ CD3: Investigational RBX2660 was superior to placebo

- Treatment success: absence of CDI recurrence at 8 weeks after a single dose of blinded investigational treatment
- Novel *a priori* Bayesian analysis leveraged outcome data from the prior Phase 2B trial; success defined as meeting a minimum threshold of 0.975 posterior probability of superiority (RBX2660 versus placebo)
- **RBX2660 met the pre-specified threshold of success over placebo**



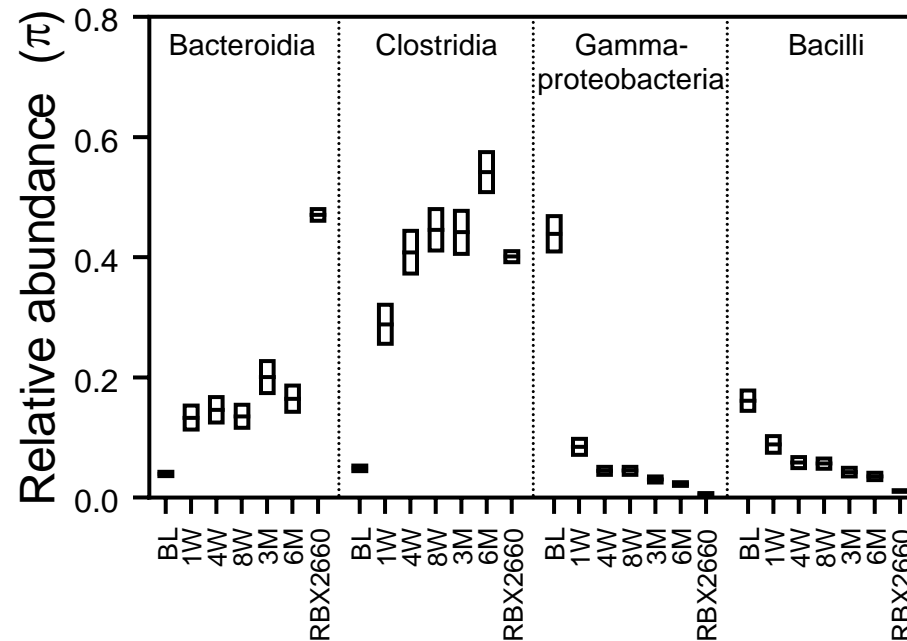
PUNCH CD3: Shifts in Microbiome Composition after RBX2660

- At baseline (BL), responder's microbiomes differed from healthy (RBX2660)
 - Key differences: depleted Clostridia, Bacteroidia increased Gammaproteobacteria, Bacilli



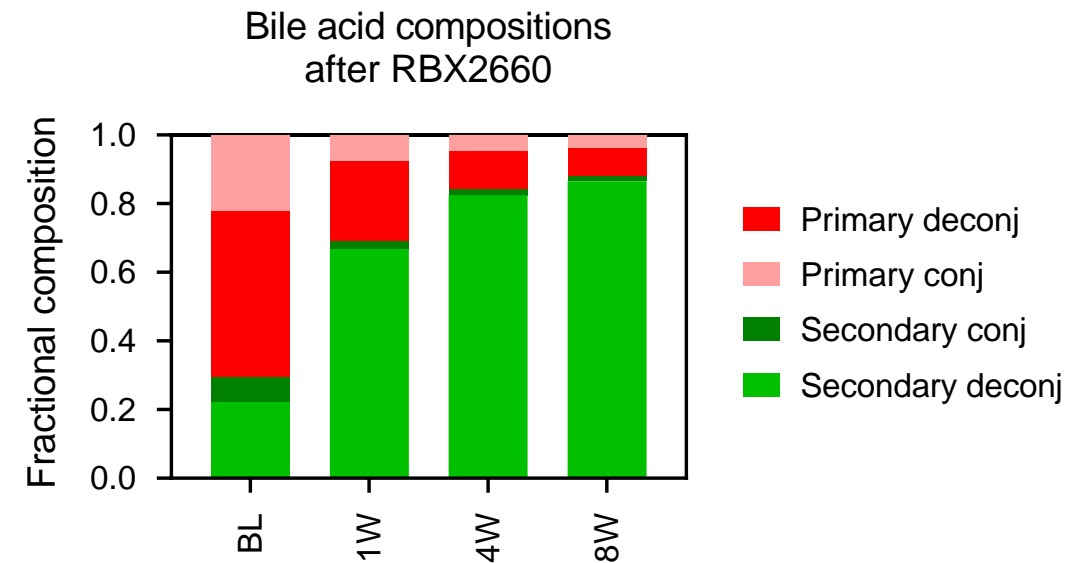
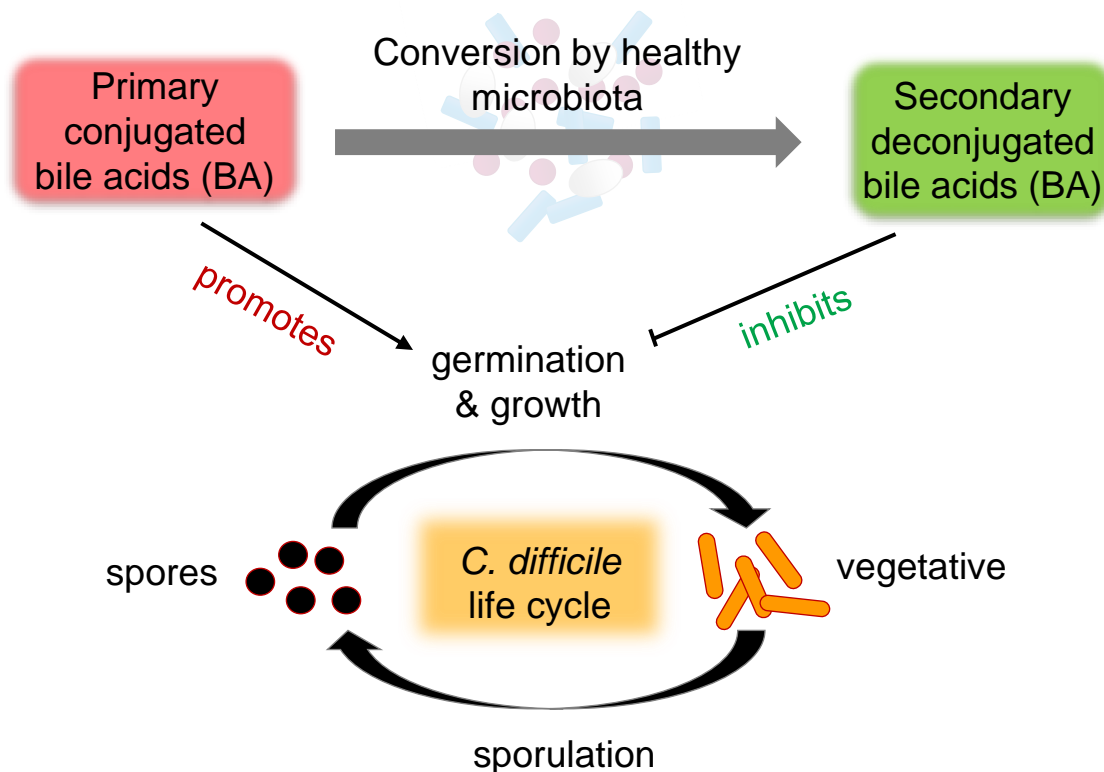
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- Treatment responders were restored toward RBX2660 as early as 1 week after RBX2660 treatment
- Microbiome shifts continued to at least 6 months after treatment



PUNCH CD3: Shifts in Bile Acid Compositions after RBX2660

- Prior to treatment (BL), primary bile acids were predominant
- As early as seven days after RBX2660 treatment, secondary bile acids were predominant, continuing to at least 6 months



Summary

- Every person carries an extensive and diverse community of microbes that influence daily health
- The community of healthy human bacterial microbiota can be disrupted by antibiotics, leading to *C. diff* infections and recurrent *C. diff* infections
- Investigational live biotherapeutics aim to reduce recurrent *C. diff* infections
- In multiple clinical trials RBX2660 clinically reduced recurrent *C. diff* infections and treatment was associated with a shift in microbiome and metabolite compositions, demonstrating the potential of microbiota-based live therapies to address disease

