NIAID Biodefense Research

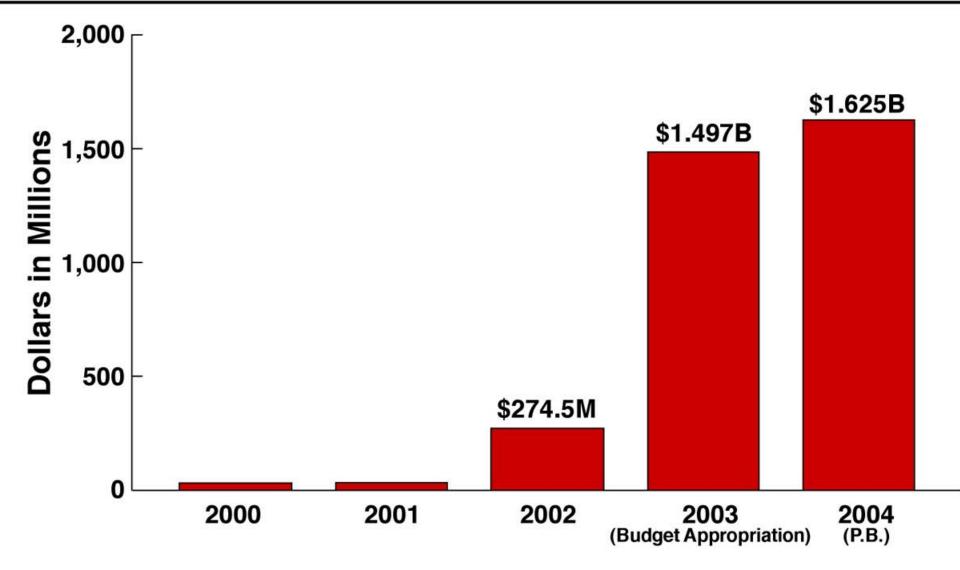
Jack Killen, M.D.

Assistant Director, NIAID & Head, Office of Biodefense Research National Institutes of Health Department of Health and Human Services





NIH Biodefense Research Funding, FY 2000-2004



Biodefense Research: A Delicate Balance

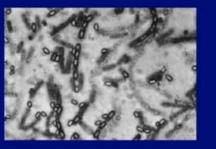
Investigator -Initiated Scientific Concepts

Programmatic Direction to Guide Countermeasures Development

NIAID Strategic Plan for Biodefense Research

February 2002



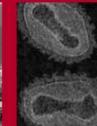




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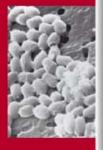
NIAID Biodefense Research Agenda for CDC Category A Agents





The NIAID Biodefense Research Agenda for Category B and C Priority Pathogens







nttp://biodefense.niaid.nih.gov





January 2003

Responding Through Research



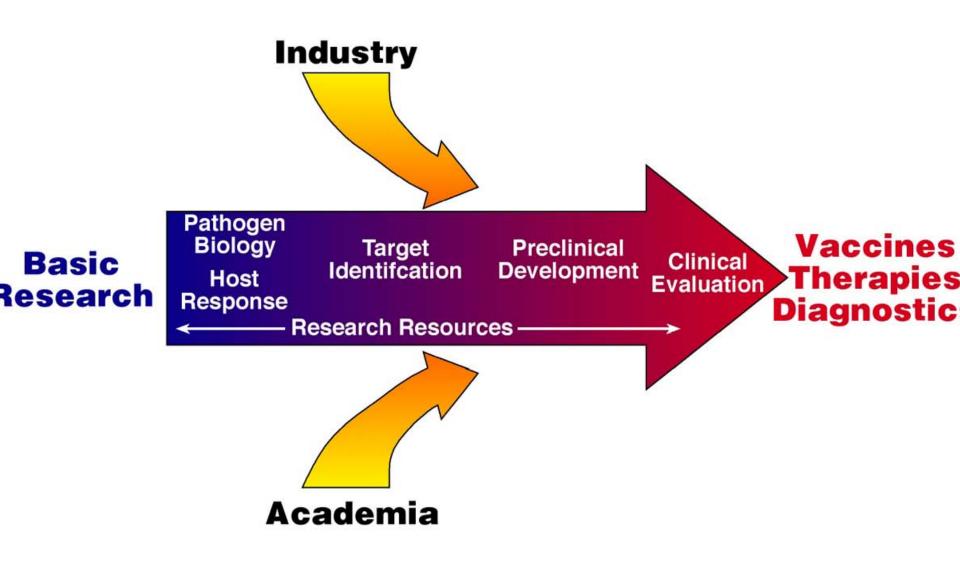


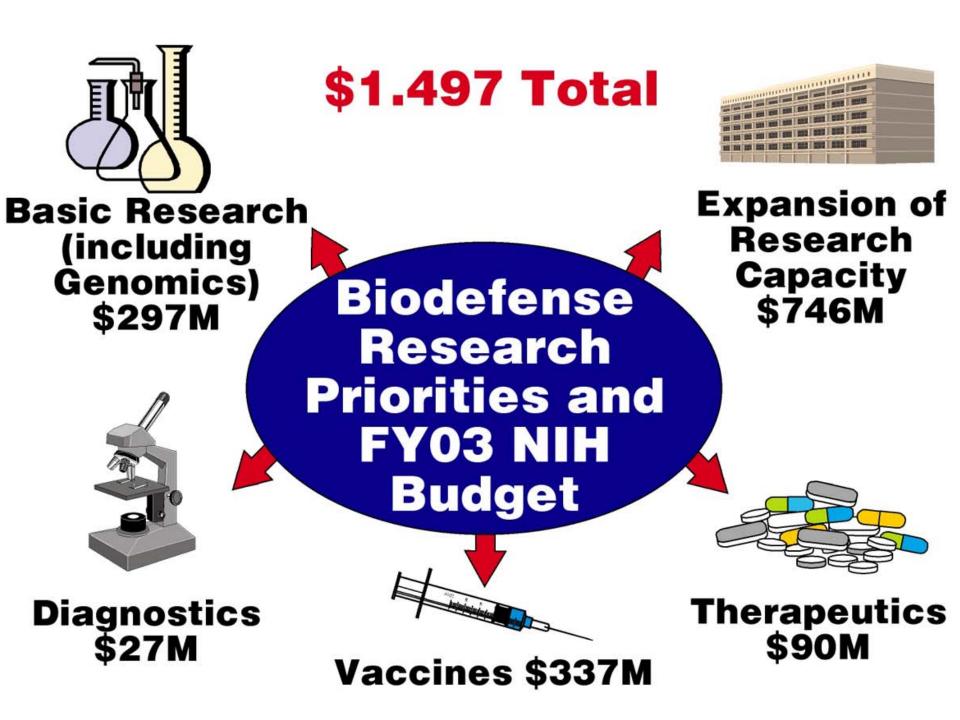
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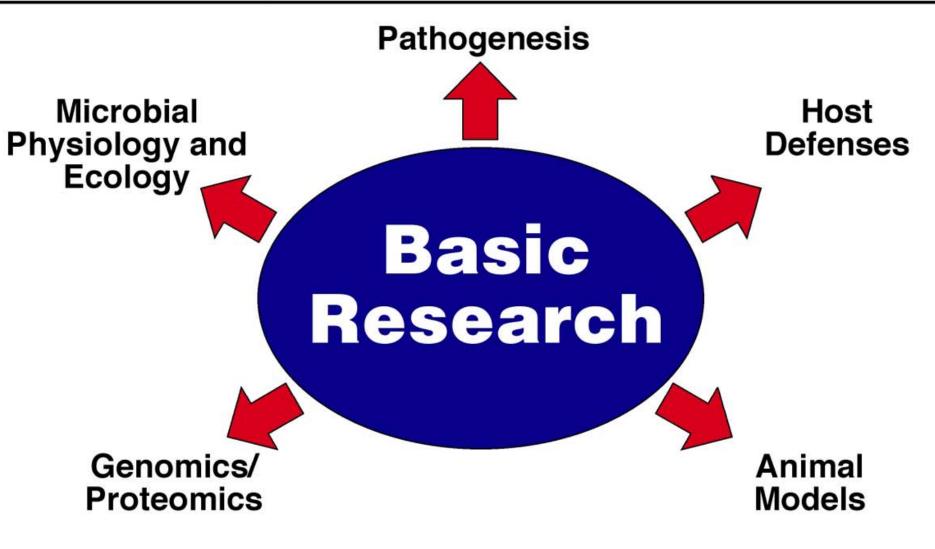
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NIH Biodefense Research Pathway



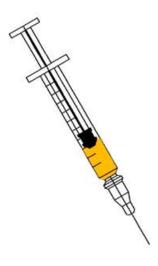


Basic Research in Biodefense: Progress and Priorities



Biodefense Vaccine Research: Goals

- Protect all groups of civilians
- Develop improved vaccines against microbes for which vaccines currently exist
- Develop new/novel vaccines against microbes for which none currently exist



A "Next-Generation" Smallpox Vaccine: Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara (MVA)

- Highly attenuated vaccinia virus
- Cannot replicate in most mammalian cell lines, however in animal models elicits a significant immune response
- Historically, good safety profile, including at-risk groups
 - German smallpox vaccination experience (n= ~120,000)
 - Experimental cancer, HIV vaccines
- Intramuscular injection rather than scarification
- Several candidates in development; most promising will be tested by NIAID at Vaccine Research Center and in network of Vaccine and Treatment Evaluation Units

Biodefense Therapeutics Research Progress and Priorities

Drug Resistance

Screening

New Targets

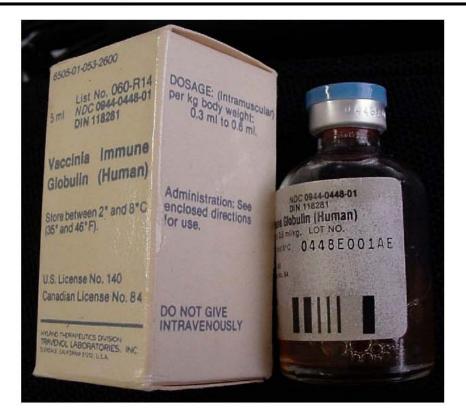
Broad-Spectrum Therapies

FY 2003 \$90M

NIAID Scientific Accomplishments in Biodefense: Therapeutics

- Screened 650 antiviral compounds against 9 orthopoxvirus targets
- Identified new target sites for anthrax toxin
- Prepared and submitted treatment IND for cidofovir
- Developed new encephalitis animal model for testing of drugs against flaviviruses
- Evaluating currently licensed antibiotics against Category A bacteria (plague, anthrax)
- Determining the pharmacokinetics of toxin/antitoxin (3 formation and 3 serotypes) against botulism in several animal models
- Conducted clinical trial of therapies for cryptosporidiosis

Treating Smallpox Vaccination
 Complications



Vaccinia Immune Globulin (VIG)



Cidofovir

Medical Diagnostics for Biodefense



ntegrated systems/platforms or screening and detecting multiple agents

FY 2003 \$27M

Nanotechnology

NIAID FY03 Biodefense Research: Research Resources

- Animal Model Development \$40M
 - Regional Centers of Excellence for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases Research – \$30M
- Centers of Human Immunology \$17M
- National Biocontainment Laboratories/Regional Biocontainment Laboratories – \$375M
- Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Program – \$15M
- Training Programs \$10M

Models for Partnering with Industry or Biodefense Research

- Partnerships For Biodefense
- Collaborative Research for Drugs, Diagnostics, Immunotherapeutics, Vaccines and Adjuvants
- SBIRs
- Research Resources (e.g RCEs, Repositories, Animal Models)
- Vaccine Production Contracts
 - rPA
 - MVA

Newsday

February 20, 2003

Deadly Ebola, Avian Influenza Re-emerging

The World Health Organization announced Wednesday that two particularly deadly viruses have been reemerged: Ebola and an unusual form of avian influenza that is lethal to humans.





http://biodefense.niaid.nih.gov

