



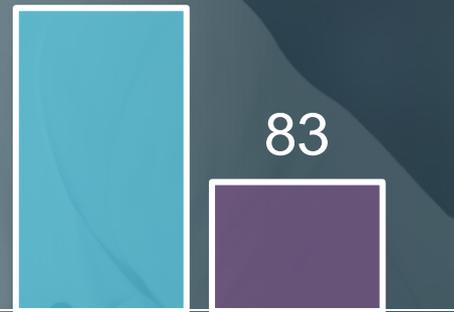
Bill & Melinda Gates  
MEDICAL  
RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

INTRODUCING THE  
**GATES MEDICAL  
RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE**

# PROGRESS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:  
INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER  
1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

180



1990

2015

“

“Wiping Out Polio: How The  
U.S. Snuffed Out A Killer”

*NPR, 10/15/12*

“

“Meningitis Vaccine Developed  
With Gates Foundation Drives  
Africa Cases to Lowest in Decade”

*HuffPost, 6/6/13*

“

“AIDS deaths halve as more  
get drugs”

*BBC, 7/20/17*

# CHALLENGES REMAIN



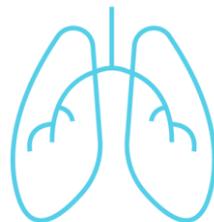
**525,000**  
CHILDREN  
UNDER AGE 5  
KILLED BY **ENTERIC  
AND DIARRHEAL  
DISEASES**

each year<sup>1</sup>



**430,000**  
DEATHS DUE  
TO **MALARIA**

in 2015<sup>2</sup>



**1.7 Million**  
PEOPLE DIED FROM  
**TUBERCULOSIS**

in 2016<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> WHO Diarrhoeal disease fact sheet, updated May 2017

<sup>2</sup> WHO Global Malaria Report 2016

<sup>3</sup> WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2016

A close-up photograph of an elderly person's hands, which are wrinkled and aged, clasped together. The hands are resting on a vibrant, colorful fabric with a complex, repeating pattern of floral and geometric shapes in shades of blue, yellow, and purple. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the skin and the intricate details of the fabric.

TOGETHER, THESE TOUGH DISEASES CAUSE OVER

**4 DEATHS EVERY MINUTE**

# ABOUT THE GATES MRI



**Location**

**Cambridge, MA**



**Structure**

**Wholly owned subsidiary of the  
Gates Foundation**



**Focus**

**Lead Candidate Selection to  
Phase 2 POC for TB, malaria,  
enteric diseases and beyond**



**Size**

**~50 FTEs in Y1, scaling up  
as portfolio grows**



**Compliance  
and  
Operations**

**Building industry-leading quality  
systems and clinical operations  
infrastructure**

# DISEASE AREA MODALITIES



SMALL MOLECULE  
THERAPEUTICS



DIAGNOSTICS /  
BIOMARKERS<sup>2</sup>



VACCINES



BIOLOGICS<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes mAbs and other non-small-molecule modalities, e.g., RNA, DNA, viral and cell platforms  
<sup>2</sup> Biomarker optimization for early hand over to diagnostic companies



ENTERIC AND  
DIARRHEAL  
DISEASES



MALARIA



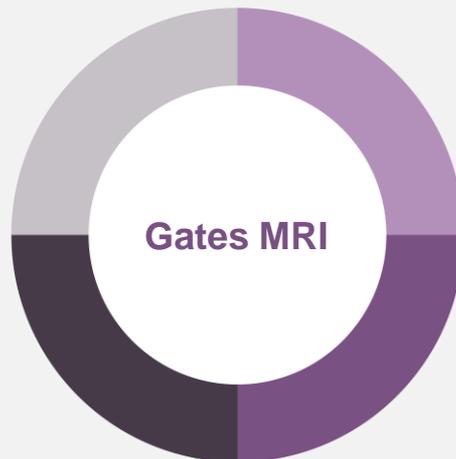
TUBERCULOSIS



# Innovation for Accelerated Translational Development

DISCOVERY RESEARCH  
DECISION SUPPORT AND  
ACCELERATION

CHEMISTRY,  
MANUFACTURING  
AND CONTROLS

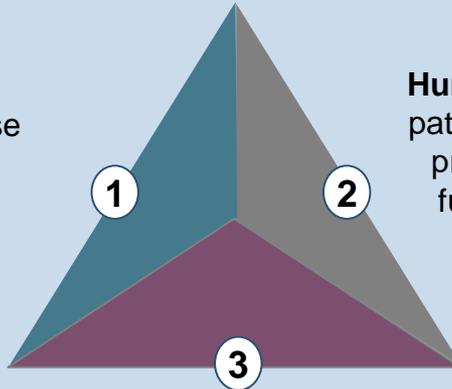


QUANTITATIVE  
SCIENCE: MODELING,  
QSP, SYSTEMS BIOLOGY

INNOVATIVE CLINICAL  
TRIALS (DESIGN AND  
EXECUTION) AND  
BIOMARKERS

# PROJECT/PORTFOLIO STRATEGY

**Product development:** Build and optimize the portfolio for each disease area and modality.

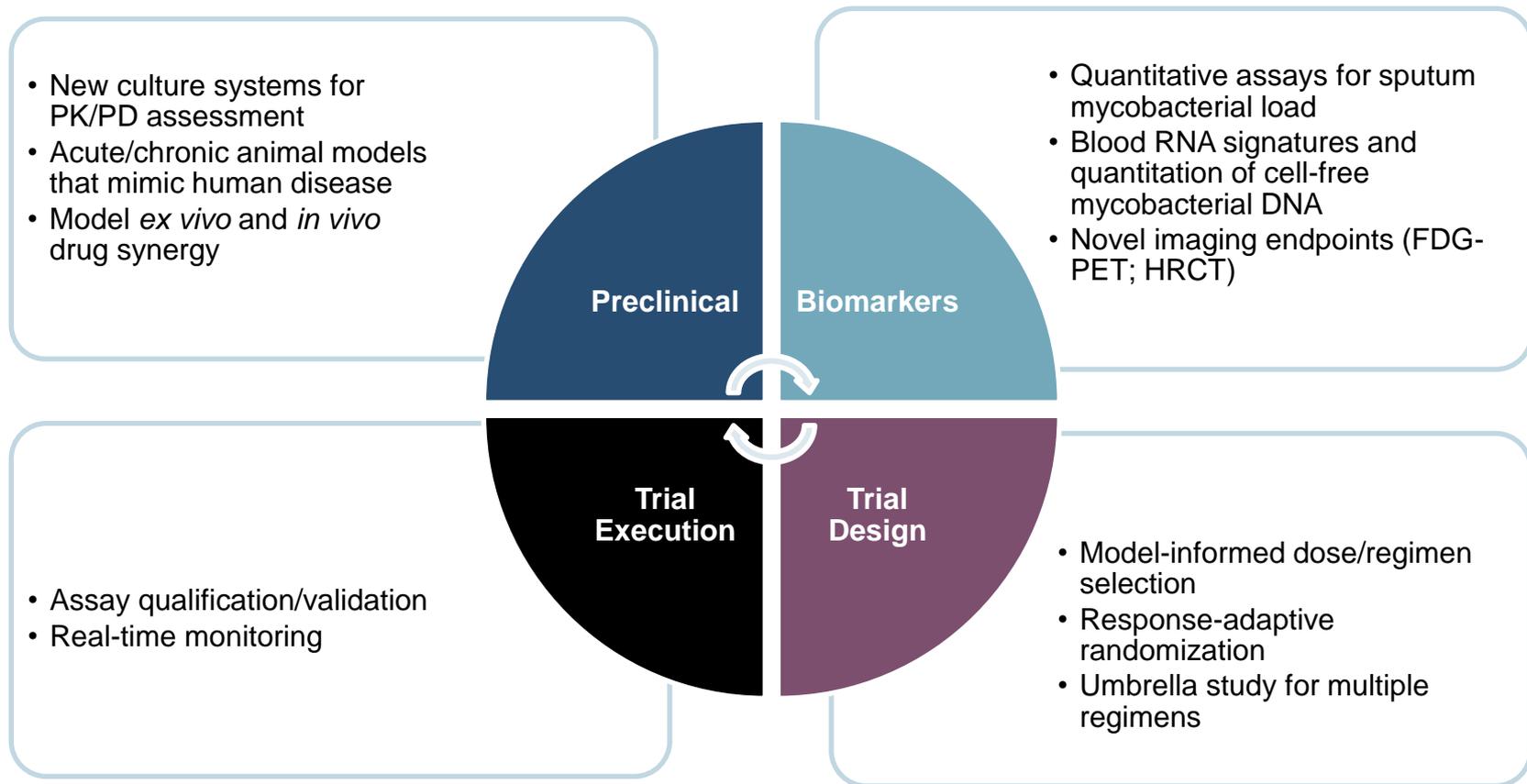


**Human Disease Biology:** Use data on host-pathogen interface in humans to guide better preclinical and clinical development; learn fundamental biology in the context of our studies.

**Translational Medicine:** Cutting edge and best practices in translational development (**science in the service of strategy**).

**Simultaneously develop product candidates and translational strategy for each disease area, including filling portfolio gaps and building tools for effective translational development**

# INNOVATION FOR TB DRUGS AND HOST-DIRECTED THERAPIES



# INNOVATION FOR TB DRUGS AND HDT

## Pre-clinical

Design and optimize regimens

## Ph I/IIa

Single-agent tolerability, activity, dose

## Ph IIb

Down-select regimens 6mo follow up phase to de-risk Ph III

## Ph III

Non-Inferior, safe universal regimen

## PLATFORM

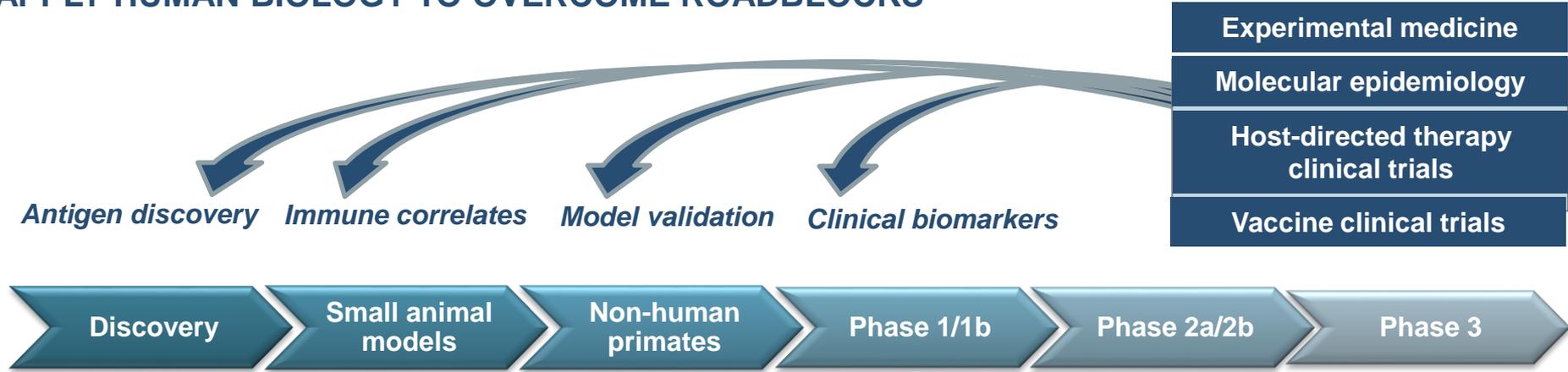
- Hollow fiber culture
- Relapsing mouse model
- Non-human primates
- SAD/MAD
- Early bactericidal activity
- Response-adaptive platform study
- Regimen shortening (drug-sensitive and –resistant)
- Non-Inferiority to SOC

## QUANTITATIVE SCIENCE

- Model response across physiologic compartments
- Predict dosing and duration
- Predict combination synergy
- Update model predictions using patient PK/PD
- Develop and validate novel biomarkers
- Bayesian statistics for response-adaptive randomization
- Estimate Ph III success using early biomarkers
- Phase III results support:
  - Preclinical model refinement
  - Biomarker development/validation

# INNOVATION FOR TB VACCINES

## APPLY HUMAN BIOLOGY TO OVERCOME ROADBLOCKS



## ROADBLOCKS

- Antigenic determinants of protection unknown
- Key immune cell subsets not well correlated with protection

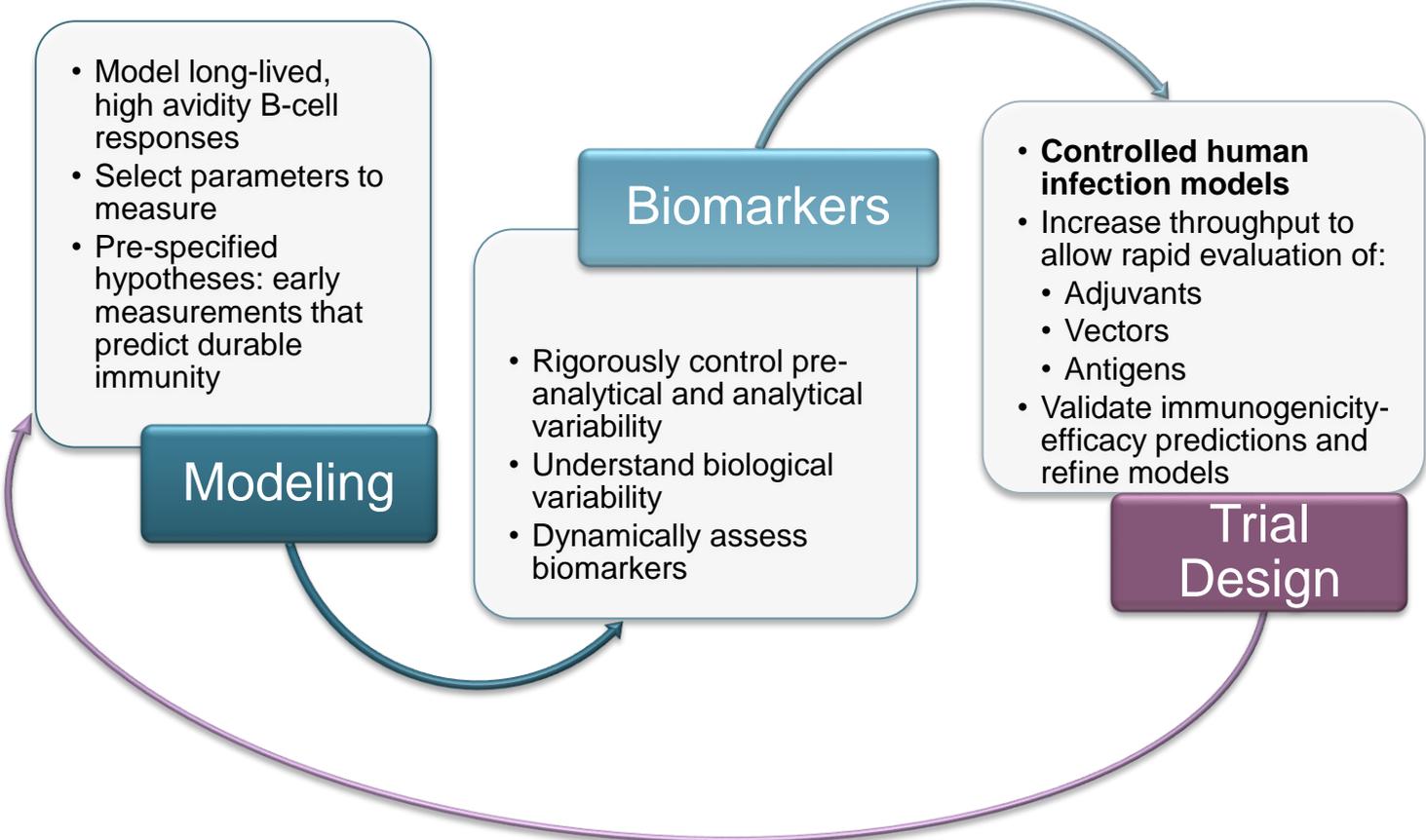
- Small animal models not always predictive of clinical outcome
- Non-human primate models need optimization

- No human challenge model
- Lack of standardization for immune correlates

- Lack of good surrogate endpoints for prevention of infection

- 10K+ subjects needed for prevention of disease studies

# INNOVATION FOR MALARIA AND SHIGELLA VACCINES



# PROGRESS THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

1

DISCOVERY/  
RESEARCH

EARLY RESEARCH  
PARTNERS

Academic centers/Institutes  
Pharma industry  
Product development  
partnerships

2

TRANSLATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

TRANSLATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
PARTNERS

Academic, clinical, industry,  
and community partners

3

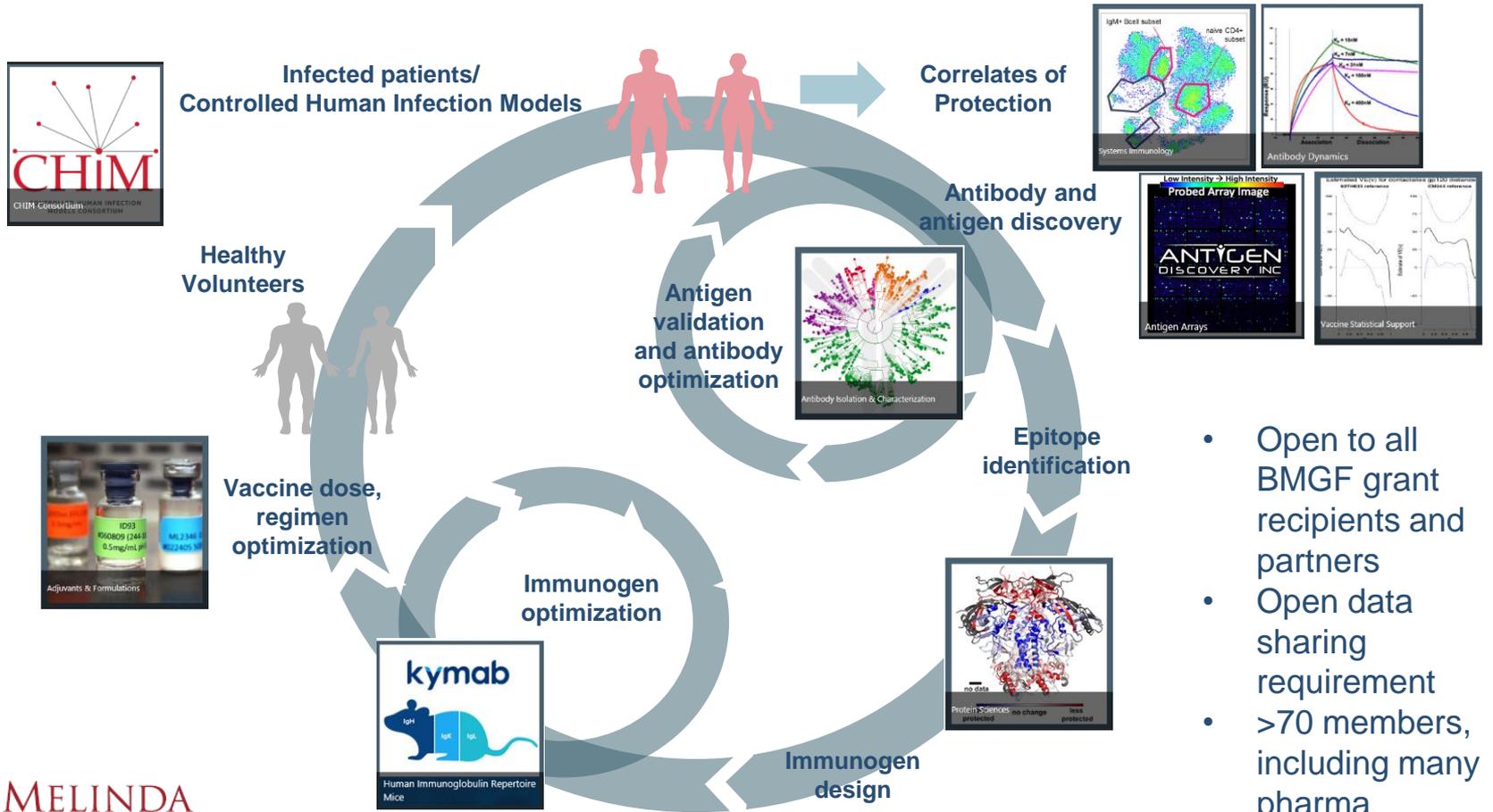
LATE PHASE  
DEVELOPMENT

LATE DEVELOPMENT  
PARTNERS

Pharma industry  
Product development  
partnerships

*Benefits applied across the whole of the global health ecosystem*

# GLOBAL HEALTH VACCINE ACCELATOR PLATFORM



- Open to all BMGF grant recipients and partners
- Open data sharing requirement
- >70 members, including many pharma

# Shared Challenges in Immuno-Oncology and Tuberculosis

	Immuno-Oncology	TB Vaccines/HDT
<b>Antigenic Determinants</b>	Germline vs. neoantigens vs. viral	Dominant Th1 epitopes vs. subdominant
<b>Optimal phenotype of responding T-cells</b>	Phenotype and epigenetic state of 'exhausted' T-cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Th1 vs. CTL, vs. innate lymphoid cells</li><li>• Tissue resident vs. circulating T-cells</li></ul>
<b>Good vs. bad inflammation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chronic IFN signaling</li><li>• Co-opted wound healing</li><li>• Good and bad myeloid phenotypes</li></ul>	Type I IFN vs. IL-1
<b>Inter/intra-lesional heterogeneity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heterogeneous lesion responses</li><li>• Tumor and T-cell clonal heterogeneity</li><li>• Intralesional distribution of immune cells</li></ul>	Heterogeneous lesion responses
<b>Host immune competence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cancer-induced immunosuppression</li><li>• Microbiome</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Co-infection, malnutrition,</li><li>• Microbiome</li></ul>
<i>Multiple opportunities for cross-disciplinary collaboration</i>		



OUR ONLY BOTTOM LINE IS THE

**NUMBER OF LIVES SAVED**