

Clinical Evaluation of Travelan® an Oral Prophylactic for Prevention of

Travelers' Diarrhea in Active-Duty Military Service Assigned Abroad.







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The Problem:

- Infectious diarrhea is one of the most common illnesses reported by travelers and among deployed US troops in developing countries.
- Travelers' diarrhea (TD) is often acquired via ingestion of contaminated food and water.
 TD is predominantly bacterial, most common etiology enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC), enteroaggregative E. coli, Campylobacter, Shiqella, and Salmonella species.
- The morbidity associated with diarrheal illness can result in lost duty days, decreased performance and reduced operational readiness.



DuPont HL., 2005, Nature Clinical Practice Gasteroenterology & Hepatology 2, 191-198

The Solution: | March | Technology Platform:



Development Isolation of Oral of Highly Hyperimmune Antimicrobials Specific antibody-rich without Vaccines bovine drawbacks of colostrum antibiotics

- Travelan® is a hyperimmune bovine colostrum produced by immunization of cows during gestation with a vaccine derived from 13 ETEC strains known to cause TD.
- Travelan® is a pasteurized, lactose-reduced, low-fat, high-protein powder which contains over 80% proteins of which approximately 35% to 45% are antibodies.
- Travelan® is a listed medicine on the Australian Register for Therapeutic goods (TGA) indicated to reduce the risk of TD (AUST L 106709).
- Travelan® is marketed in Canada as a natural health product (NPN 80046016) indicated to
 - Travelan® is currently sold in the U.S. as a dietary supplement for digestive tract protection

Travelan® is clinically proven to reduce the risk of Travelers' diarrhea by up to 90%:

- Two separate randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trials involving 90 healthy volunteers investigated different Travelan® formulations to protect against diarrhea following oral challenge with ETEC (078/H10407 strain).
- Results showed up to 90.9% protection against infection with ETEC (p<0.001)
- Travelan® reduced the symptoms of gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal cramps and stomach pain (p<0.05)

Otto W et al., Scand. J. Gastroentero I. (2011); 46 (7-8) 862-8.

Mode of Action:

Toxin Neutralization

& Clearance of

Targeted Gut

Pathogens

The antibodies in Travelan® bind to *E. coli* and other Travelers' diarrhea-causing bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract preventing them from attaching to the intestinal wall and thereby neutralizing their ability to cause diarrhea and its associated symptoms.

Without Travelan®
Bacteria attach to the
gut wall and infect



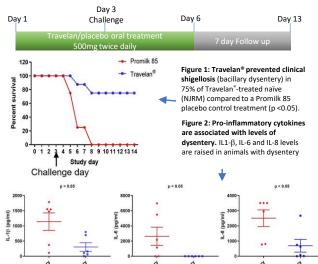
With Travelan®

Bacteria neutralised by
Travelan® antibodies



Therapeutic potential of Travelan® against Shigella infection:

Study design: 8 juvenile rhesus macaques (NJRM) received Travelan® and 4 received placebo. All animals were challenged with *Shigella flexneri 2a*



Travelan® is cross-reactive with other gram-negative bacteria:

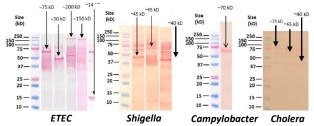


Figure 3: Whole cell lysates sourced from SE Asia probed with Travelan®. Example immunoblots from the field isolates for each species. Major immunoreactive bands are marked with an arrow. No immunoreactivity was observed for blots probed with skim milk.

Randomized double-blind phase 2 clinical study:

A controlled human infection model (CHIM) with a dosing schedule better suited to the military is in progress to assess the efficacy of Travelan® against moderate-to severe diarrhea following challenge with ETEC strain H10407.



Summary:

- Travelan® is cross-reactive with ETEC strains not present in the bovine vaccine
- Travelan® demonstrated wide immunoreactivity with over 200 field isolates of gram-negative bacteria
- Travelan® was 75% effective in preventing shigellosis in a non-human
- A phase 2 clinical study is currently in progress to evaluate dosing schedule more suited to the military
- Immuron is currently pursuing an FDA pathway in the U.S. to register Travelan® for prevention of Travelers' diarrhea in the U.S.

These findings provide implications for protection of the war fighter in the field and the potential for long-term protection and treatment for endemic populations in an outbreak of diarrheal-pathogens.



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