<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>BLA Supplement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STN</td>
<td>125163/405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBER Received Date</td>
<td>January 27, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDUFA Goal Date</td>
<td>November 26, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division / Office</td>
<td>DVRPA / OVRR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Chair</td>
<td>Goutam Sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Reviewer(s)</td>
<td>Sarah Browne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>Laura Montague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Review</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewer Name(s)</td>
<td>Charles (Yin Kiu) Cheung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Completion Date / Stamped Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisory Concurrence 1</td>
<td>Tsai-Lien Lin, Team Leader Viral and Bioassay Team, Vaccine Evaluation Branch, Division of Biostatistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisory Concurrence 2</td>
<td>Dale Horne, Chief, Vaccine Evaluation Branch, Division of Biostatistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant</td>
<td>GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established Name</td>
<td>Influenza Vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Proposed) Trade Name</td>
<td>FluLaval® Quadrivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacologic Class</td>
<td>Vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulation(s), including Adjuvants, etc</td>
<td>Influenza Virus Vaccine, 15µg HA per strain for a total of 60µg HA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosage Form(s) and Route(s) of Administration</td>
<td>Intramuscular Injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosing Regimen</td>
<td>0.5 ml, 1 or 2 dose(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indication(s) and Intended Population(s)</td>
<td>Active immunization against influenza in individuals 6 months of age and older.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary ........................................................................................................ 3

2. Clinical and Regulatory Background .............................................................................. 3

3. Sources of Data and Other Information Considered in the Review ......................... 3
   3.1 Review Strategy ........................................................................................................... 3
   3.2 BLA/IND Documents That Serve as the Basis for the Statistical Review ............... 3

4. Discussion of Individual Studies .................................................................................... 4
   4.1 Hemagglutination Inhibition Assays ........................................................................... 4
       Intended use .................................................................................................................. 4
       Validation .................................................................................................................... 4

5. Conclusions ..................................................................................................................... 7
   5.1 Statistical Issues and Collective Evidence ................................................................. 7
   5.2 Conclusions and Recommendations ........................................................................ 8
1. Executive Summary

GlaxoSmithKline submitted BLA125163/405 to seek approval of extending the indication of the FluLaval® seasonal quadrivalent inactivated Influenza vaccine to children 6 months to 35 months of age. The applicant performed four clinical studies to support this indication. To support immunogenicity evaluation, hemagglutination inhibition assays were used. The statistical reviewer evaluated 6 validation reports of these assays. The results demonstrated that the assay for A/Texas/50/2012 (Laval), B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Laval), A/Texas/50/2012 (Dresden), and B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Dresden) were fit for the intended use in this submission. The assays for A/Victoria/361/2011 and B/Hubei-Wujiagang/158/2009 used in Study-013 passed the acceptance criterion for specificity, which was the only parameter validated.

2. Clinical and Regulatory Background

GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)’s FluLaval® and FluLaval® Quadrivalent were approved on October 5, 2006 and August 15, 2013 (BLA 125163/253), respectively. The current indication is for individuals 3 years of age and older. This BLA 125163/405 seeks to extend the indication to children 6 months to 35 months of age. Immunogenicity was measured using the hemagglutination inhibition (HAI) assay. The HAI assay was originally validated in 2002 on influenza strains A/NewCaledonia/20/1999 (A/H1N1), A/Panama/2007/1999 (A/H3N2), and B/Shangdong/7/1997 (B/Victoria). The results of assay validation of A/Texas/50/2012 (Laval), B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Laval), A/Texas/50/2012 (Dresden), B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Dresden), A/Victoria/361/2011 (Dresden), and B/Hubei-Wujiagang/158/2009 (Dresden) were submitted to this BLA supplement.

3. SOURCES OF DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION CONSIDERED IN THE REVIEW

3.1 Review Strategy

A total of 6 validation reports (4 from Dresden, 2 from Laval) were submitted. The reviewer summarized the validation approach and evaluated the results of the parameters validated.

3.2 BLA/IND Documents That Serve as the Basis for the Statistical Review

From BLA 125163/405.0

- Module 5.3.5.4 – Method Validation Report for Haemagglutination Inhibition Test with the Influenza strain A/Texas/50/2012 wild type
- Module 5.3.5.4 – Method Validation Report for Haemagglutination Inhibition Test with the Influenza strain B/Massachusetts/2/2012 wild type
- Module 5.3.5.4 – Method Validation Report for Haemagglutination Inhibition Test with the H3N2 Influenza strain A/Texas/50/2012 wild type
- Module 5.3.5.4 – Method Validation Report for Haemagglutination Inhibition Test with the Influenza strain B/Massachusetts/02/2012 wild type
- Module 5.3.5.4 – Method Validation Report for Haemagglutination Inhibition Test with the H3N2 Influenza strain A/Victoria/361/2011 wild type
4. DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL STUDIES

4.1 Hemagglutination Inhibition Assays

The hemagglutination inhibition (HAI) assay was used to measure the immune response of subjects to different influenza virus strains in the vaccine. This assay is based on the principle that the hemagglutinin glycoprotein of the viruses agglutinates with red blood cells (erythrocyte), but antibodies specific to the glycoprotein can inhibit agglutination. In (b) (4) The HAI assay measures the titer as the highest dilution of serum that completely inhibits agglutination. Each sample is tested in duplicates, and the reportable titer is the geometric mean of the two titer values.

Intended use

The main study to support the proposed indication is FLU Q-QIV-022, which is a Phase III, observer-blind, randomized, controlled, multi-center trial to evaluate the immunogenicity and safety of GSK Biologicals’ quadrivalent influenza vaccine candidate, GSK2282512A (FLU Q-QIV), compared to Sanofi Pasteur’s quadrivalent influenza vaccine Fluzone® Quadrivalent, administered intramuscularly to children 6 to 35 months of age. Three other studies (FLU Q-QIV-021, FLU Q-QIV-013, and FLU Q-QIV-003) were used to provide supporting evidence for the proposed indication.

Validation

The validation reports of a subset of assays used in the clinical studies were submitted. For an assay which measures the content in a sample, the ICH Q2 (R1) recommends evaluating accuracy, precision, specificity, linearity, and range. For A/Texas/50/2012-Laval, B/Massachusetts/2/2012-Laval, A/Texas/50/2012-Dresden, and B/Massachusetts/2/2012-Dresden, the applicant evaluated all these parameters except accuracy because no standard serum with a defined titer for the seasonal strains is available. For A/Victoria/361/2011-Dresden and B/Hubei-Wujiagang/158/2009-Dresden, only specificity was evaluated because the applicant believed that only specificity could be statistically impacted by successive strain change. I recently reviewed the validation reports of the HAI assays for A/Texas/50/2012-Dresden and B/Massachusetts/2/2012-Dresden and determined these assays to be fit for use in BLA 125127/775 for Fluarix. The experimental designs (Table 1) and the results of validation (Table 2) are summarized.
Table 1  Experimental design for evaluating the validation parameters

(b) (4)

Table 2  Summary of the validation results

(b) (4)

Specificity:
Two approaches were used to evaluate specificity. The first approach evaluated whether presumably (b) (4)
The second approach evaluated whether presumably LOB.

The LOB analysis was performed only for A/Texas/50/2012 and B/Massachusetts/2/2012 at both Dresden and Laval laboratories.

Precision:
(b) positive samples were tested with technicians for (b) results per sample. The was estimated using a.

Reviewer’s comments:
- The Laval site has higher assay precision than the Dresden site for both A/Texas/50/2012 and B/Massachusetts/2/2012. The main cause appears to be higher variance in repeatability at Dresden (sponsor’s reports).
- Precision was not evaluated covering the entire claimed range for A/Texas/50/2012 (Laval), B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Laval), A/Texas/50/2012 (Dresden), and B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Dresden) (Tables 1 and 2).

Linearity:
For each sample, (b)

Reviewer’s comment:
Although the acceptance criterion was met for each assay, the A/Texas/50/2012 (Laval) assay appears to display a pattern of slight nonlinearity, with overestimation of titers at the low dilutions for both samples (Figure 1). The same assay at Dresden did not have this issue (Figure 2).
5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Statistical Issues and Collective Evidence

The 6 assays passed all of the acceptance criteria for the parameters evaluated. I noted a few observations. First, the assays at Laval had higher precision than those at Dresden for both the A/Texas/50/2012 and B/Massachusetts/2/2012 strains. Second, the A/Texas/50/2012 (Laval) assay tended to slightly overestimate titers at the low dilutions, whereas the same assay at Dresden did not have this issue. Third, precision was not evaluated for the entire claimed range for A/Texas/50/2012 (Laval), B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Laval), A/Texas/50/2012 (Dresden), and B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Dresden).
5.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

The validation results suggest that the assays for A/Texas/50/2012 (Laval), B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Laval), A/Texas/50/2012 (Dresden), and B/Massachusetts/2/2012 (Dresden) were fit for use in this BLA submission. The assays for A/Victoria/361/2011 and B/Hubei-Wujiagang/158/2009 used in Study-013 passed the acceptance criterion for specificity, which was the only parameter evaluated for these assays.