

Nobivac[®]

Essential protection for essential bonds



Protecting what matters most



Veterinary Supply, Inc.
Phone: 800.233.0210
www.pennvet.com

Nobivac[®]— high-quality
vaccines for every lifestyle



Nobivac® — leading the way in vaccine excellence

Our name represents our commitment to

- Delivering high-quality vaccines to protect pets from infectious diseases
- Protecting strong bonds between healthy pets and their families
- Enhancing bonds with your clients by providing meaningful support material to you
- Meeting evolving needs
 - Disease-centered teams continually monitor disease outbreaks
 - Quick-to-market products meet areas of emerging clinical need

A History of Innovation

FIRST...

...to develop a feline <i>Bordetella</i> vaccine	...to introduce the Advanced Delivery Technology (ADT) for intra-nasal canine cough vaccines to avoid accidental injections	...to offer a canine DAP vaccine with a USDA-approved 3-year DOI	...to offer a feline HCP vaccine with a USDA-approved 3-year DOI	...to publish data proving protection against the parvovirus 2c strain ¹
1998	2003	2005	2006	2008
...to develop a canine influenza vaccine against a newly emerged virus, H3N8	...to develop a Lyme disease vaccine that induces borreliacidal antibodies to outer surface protein C ²	...to provide a feline leukemia virus vaccine with a 2-year DOI	...to develop a leptospirosis vaccine that protects against mortality and urinary shedding caused by all 4 major serovars	...to develop a bivalent canine influenza vaccine against CIV H3N2 and CIV H3N8
2009	2009	2010	2011	2016

MULTIPLE STUDIES
in peer-reviewed journals
SUPPORT THE EFFICACY
of Merck Animal Health vaccines



The core canine vaccines your dog needs, plus the lifestyle vaccines you want

Core vaccines

1 Year



- NOBIVAC® CANINE 1-DAPPv**
- Demonstrates the ability to override maternal antibodies to canine parvovirus (CPV)¹
 - Shown to protect against all known canine parvovirus strains, including CPV-2c³



- NOBIVAC® CANINE 1-Pv**
- First parvovirus vaccine to use the CPV-2b strain¹



- NOBIVAC® 1-RABIES**
- Protects against rabies in dogs and cats for at least 1 year



- NOBIVAC® PUPPY-DPv**
- High titer for maximum protection of puppies against canine distemper virus (CDV) and CPV¹

3 Year



- NOBIVAC® CANINE 3-DAPv**
- Licensed to protect against CDV, adenovirus type 1 and type 2, and CPV for 3 years
 - High titer for maximum protection
 - Shown to protect against all known canine parvovirus strains, including CPV-2c³



- NOBIVAC® 3-RABIES**
- Protects against rabies in dogs and cats for at least 3 years
 - Safe vaccine

Lifestyle vaccines

Active dogs



- NOBIVAC® LEPTO₄/NOBIVAC® CANINE 1-DAPPv+L₄**
- THE ONLY vaccines to prevent or aid in the prevention of urinary shedding of all 4 *Leptospira* serovars and to prevent mortality
 - VacciPure filtration reduces total proteins for a more purified vaccine¹



- NOBIVAC® LYME**
- ONLY NOBIVAC® LYME is proven to trigger borreliacidal antibodies against Osp A and Osp C⁴
 - Aids in the prevention of subclinical arthritis and other signs of Lyme disease⁵

Multi-dog environments



- NOBIVAC® CANINE Flu Bivalent**
- THE FIRST CANINE FLU VACCINE against CIV H3N2 and H3N8 on the market
 - Best protection possible for dogs at risk with this 2-in-1 vaccine^{6,7}
 - Highly effective in reducing the clinical signs of CIV infection and in protecting the lungs^{6,7}
 - Monovalent CIV H3N8 and H3N2 are available



- NOBIVAC® INTRA-TRAC₃**
- Intranasal vaccine to aid in the prevention of disease associated with *Bordetella*, CPiV and canine adenovirus type 2
 - Shown to reduce infection, disease, and shedding⁸
 - Low-volume (0.5 mL), one-nostril administration
 - ADT (Advanced Delivery Technology) to eliminate the possibility of accidental injection



- NOBIVAC® INTRA-TRAC® KC**
- Intranasal vaccine to prevent canine cough caused by parainfluenza virus (CPiV) and *Bordetella*
 - THE ONLY canine cough vaccine licensed to be administered to pregnant dogs¹
 - Low-volume (0.4 mL), one-nostril administration



- NOBIVAC® INTRA-TRAC® Oral Bb**
- Aids in the prevention of canine infectious tracheobronchitis caused by *Bordetella bronchiseptica*
 - The convenient oral solution
 - Free syringes with green plungers marked "For Oral Use Only" to help preventing accidental injections

Other



- NOBIVAC® CANINE 1-DAPPv+L₂**
- Broad protection for dogs against distemper, adenovirus types 1 and 2, parainfluenza, parvovirus, and leptospirosis due to *Leptospira canicola* or *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*



- NOBIVAC® CANINE 1-DAPPv+Cv**
- Combination vaccine that offers broad protection for dogs against distemper, adenovirus types 1 and 2, parainfluenza, parvovirus, and coronavirus



- NOBIVAC® CANINE 1-DAPPv+L₂+Cv**
- Broad protection for dogs against distemper, adenovirus types 1 and 2, parainfluenza, parvovirus, leptospirosis due to *L. canicola* or *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*, and coronavirus



- NOBIVAC® CANINE 1-Cv**
- Offers protection against canine coronavirus



Nobivac[®] Canine 1-DAPPv—a proven foundation for vaccine protocols¹

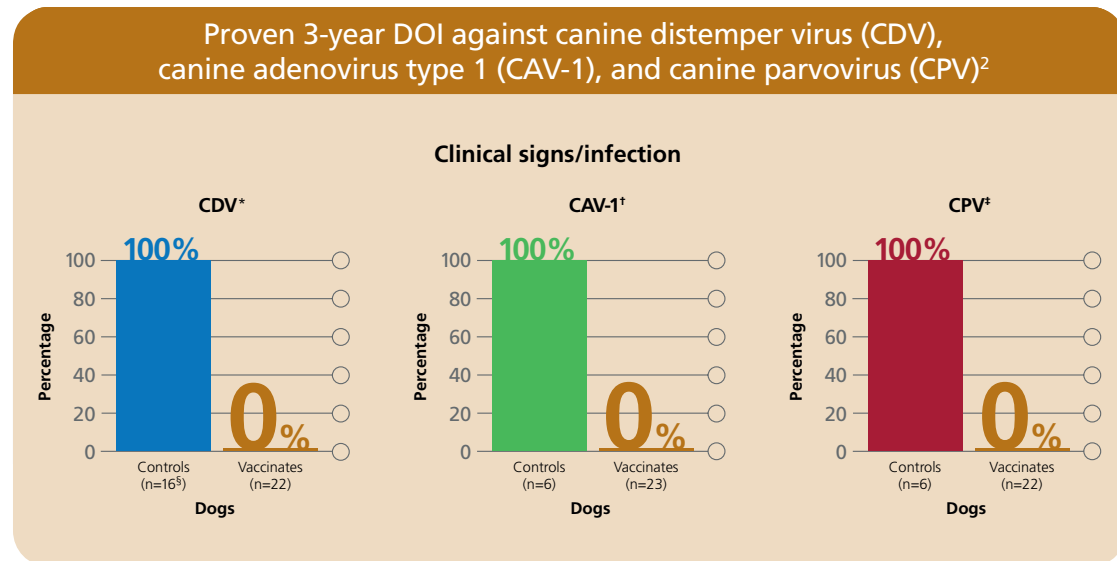
- D— Canine distemper virus (CDV)**
 - Onderstepoort-type strain in Nobivac[®] vaccines provides a high level of safety
- A— Canine adenovirus type 2 (CAV-2)**
 - Systemic administration stimulates a strong IgG response to protect against infectious hepatitis
- P— Canine parainfluenza virus (CPiV)**
 - Systemic administration stimulates an IgG response for protection in the lower respiratory tract
- Pv— Cross-protection against canine parvovirus 2c (CPV-2c)**



Nobivac[®] Canine 3-DAPv core vaccine

- USDA-approved label for 3-year protection against core infectious diseases based on real-time challenge studies²
- AAHA 2011 guidelines support 3-year interval for revaccination of adult dogs with viral core vaccines⁹

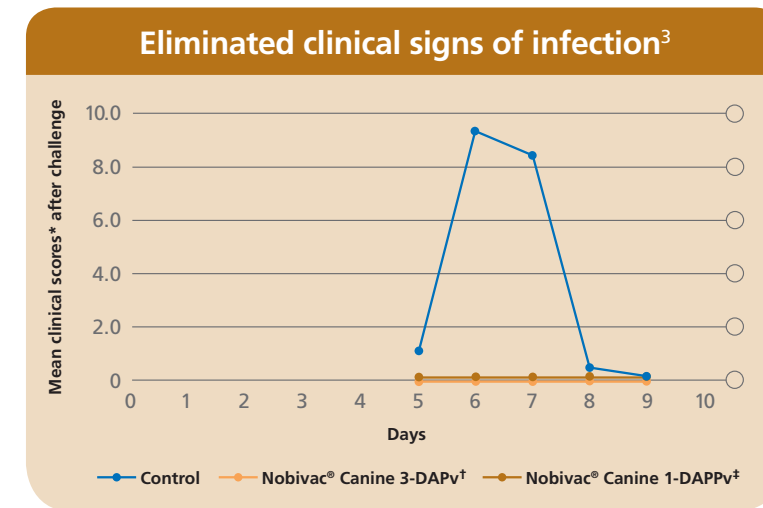
100% Protection in Challenge Studies



*Signs included depression, dehydration, salivation, apprehension, diarrhea, anorexia, inability to rise, pyrexia, tremor, and vomiting.
[†]Signs included depression, diarrhea, increased water consumption, anorexia, corneal opacity, and vomiting.
[‡]Signs included depression, diarrhea, dehydration, anorexia, vomiting, and pyrexia.
⁵CDV controls: 6 age-matched controls and 10 seronegative, 10- to 12-week-old puppies included to verify challenge severity.

Nobivac[®] parvovirus vaccines protect against all known strains of CPV, including CPV-2c³

No clinical signs of disease were seen in Nobivac[®]-vaccinated puppies after challenge with mixed CPV-2b and CPV-2c strains



* Clinical scores were recorded daily as 0 (no signs) or the sum of the following: 1 (lethargy), 1 (vomiting), 1 (diarrhea), 3 (dehydration), 5 (bloody diarrhea), 1 (first day of anorexia), 6 (second day of anorexia), 12 (third day of anorexia), 12 (moribund).³
[†] Formerly known as Continuum[®] DAP.
[‡] Formerly known as Galaxy[®] DA2PPv.

- All puppies were challenged with a combination of virulent CPV-2b and CPV-2c 5 weeks after vaccination
- All vaccinated puppies were protected from disease
- All control puppies developed disease and 50% died or were euthanized

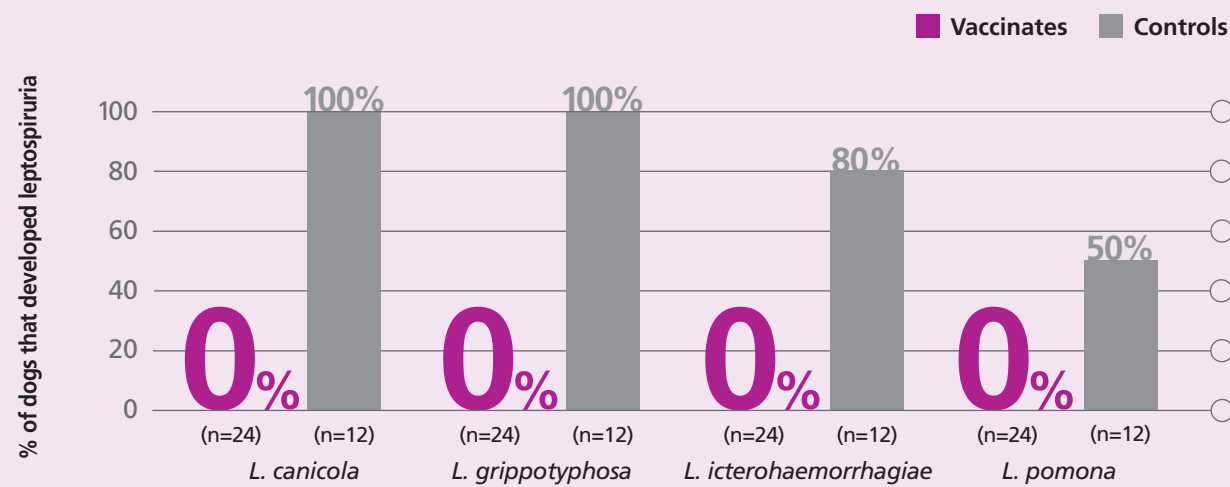
Comparative CPV-2c protection in different studies

	Merck Animal Health Nobivac ^{®3}	Zoetis VANGUARD [®] Plus ¹⁰	Elanco DURAMUNE [®] Max ¹¹	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health RECOMBITEK [®]
Published 2c Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
External Study	Yes (U WI)	No	No	
# doses of vaccine	1*	2	2	
Age at last dose	12 wks	9-10 wks	10 wks	
Challenge strains	2b & 2c	2c	2c	
Age at challenge	17 wks	14-15 wks	18 wks	
Clinical signs in vaccinates [†]	No	Yes (25%)	Yes (50%)	

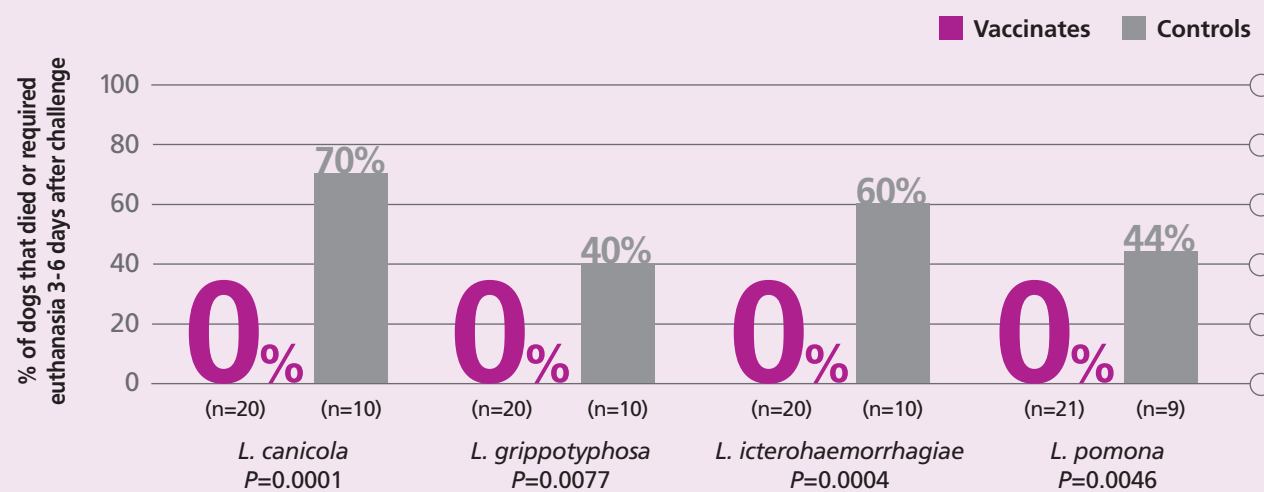
*Per label, Nobivac[®] parvovirus vaccines require 2 doses.
[†]Clinical signs such as abnormal stool, fever, diarrhea, vomiting, mucus in feces, leukopenia/lymphopenia.
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Nobivac® Lepto₄ and Nobivac® Canine 1-DAPPv+L₄—the **ONLY** leptospirosis vaccines indicated to prevent and aid in the prevention of urinary shedding and mortality¹

Prevented urinary shedding in all vaccinates¹



Prevented mortality caused by 4 virulent *Leptospira* serovars¹

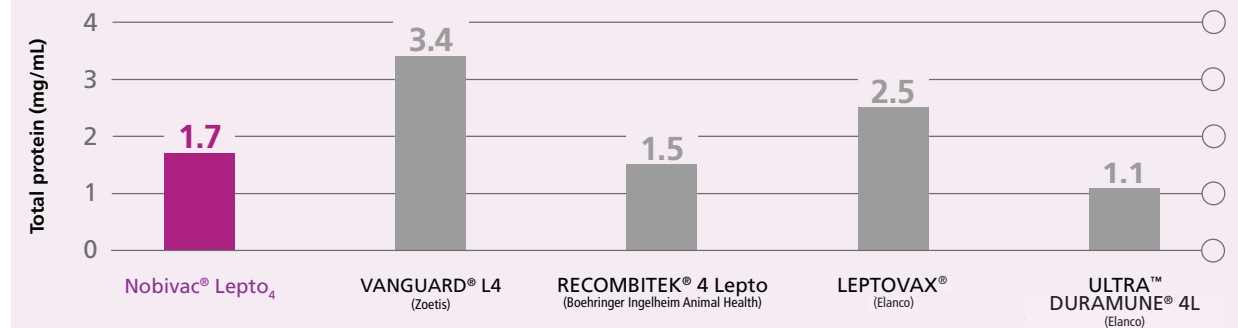


A strategic advance: VacciPure™ filtration technology¹

- A porous filtration membrane selectively removes extraneous proteins, salts, solvents, and water
- The outcome—fewer total proteins and a more purified final product, which may reduce unwanted immune system response, such as vaccine reactions



Comparison of total protein (per mL) in leptospirosis vaccines^{1,12-14}



Products are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective manufacturers.

Nobivac® Lepto₄ is the clear choice when compared with other 4-way leptospirosis vaccines^{1,12-14}


	Nobivac® Lepto ₄	VANGUARD® L ₄	RECOMBITEK® 4 Lepto	LEPTOVAX® 4	ULTRA™ Duramune® 4L
Prevents or aids in the prevention of leptospirosis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prevents leptospiuria caused by...	<i>Leptospira canicola</i>		✓		
	<i>L. grippityphosa</i>	✓	✓		
	<i>L. icterohaemorrhagiae</i>	✓	✓		
Aids in the prevention of leptospiuria caused by...	✓		✓		
Aids in the prevention of mortality caused by...	✓				

Products are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective manufacturers.

Nobivac[®] Lyme—THE Lyme disease vaccine that aids in the prevention of subclinical arthritis in addition to clinical disease⁵


UNIQUE dual action makes Nobivac[®] Lyme highly effective

1 Targets OspA in the tick's midgut



When an unfed *Borrelia*-infected tick attaches to a dog, high levels of OspA are expressed by the *Borrelia* residing in the tick's midgut.^{5,15}

2 Targets OspC in the tick's salivary glands and in the dog



Soon after the tick begins its bloodmeal, OspA expression decreases and OspC expression increases, becoming the dominant Osp. Infection occurs when the *Borrelia*, which are now expressing only OspC, pass from the tick's midgut to its salivary glands and then into the dog.⁵

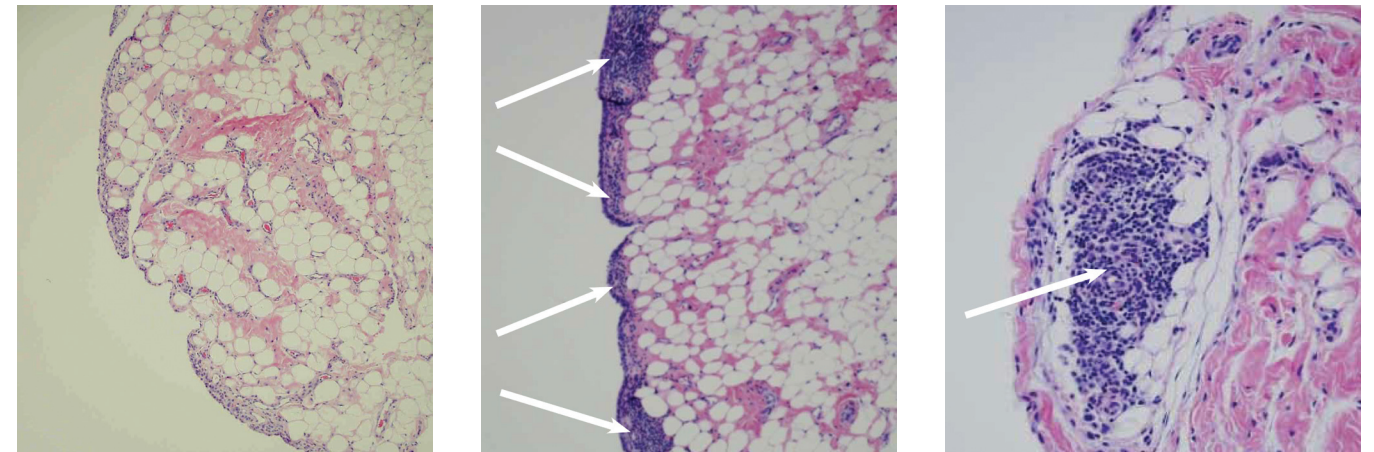
Osp=outer surface protein.

Powerful comparative benefits and proven safety^{1,12-14}

	Nobivac [®] Lyme	LYMEVAX [®] (Zoetis)	RECOMBITEK [®] Lyme (Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health)	Duramune Lyme [®] (Elanco)	Vanguard [®] crLyme (Zoetis)
Induces OspA borreliacidal antibodies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Induces OspC borreliacidal antibodies	✓ ⁴				
Aids in the prevention of clinical disease caused by <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aids in the prevention of subclinical arthritis associated with <i>B. burgdorferi</i>	✓				✓
Subcutaneous administration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Initial vaccination	8 weeks	9 weeks	9 weeks	9 weeks	8 weeks
Second dose	2-4 weeks	2-3 weeks	2-3 weeks	2-3 weeks	3 weeks
Annual vaccination recommended	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year

Products are registered trademarks of their respective manufacturers.

Comparison of joints after *B. burgdorferi* challenge in dogs vaccinated with Nobivac[®] Lyme and control dogs⁵

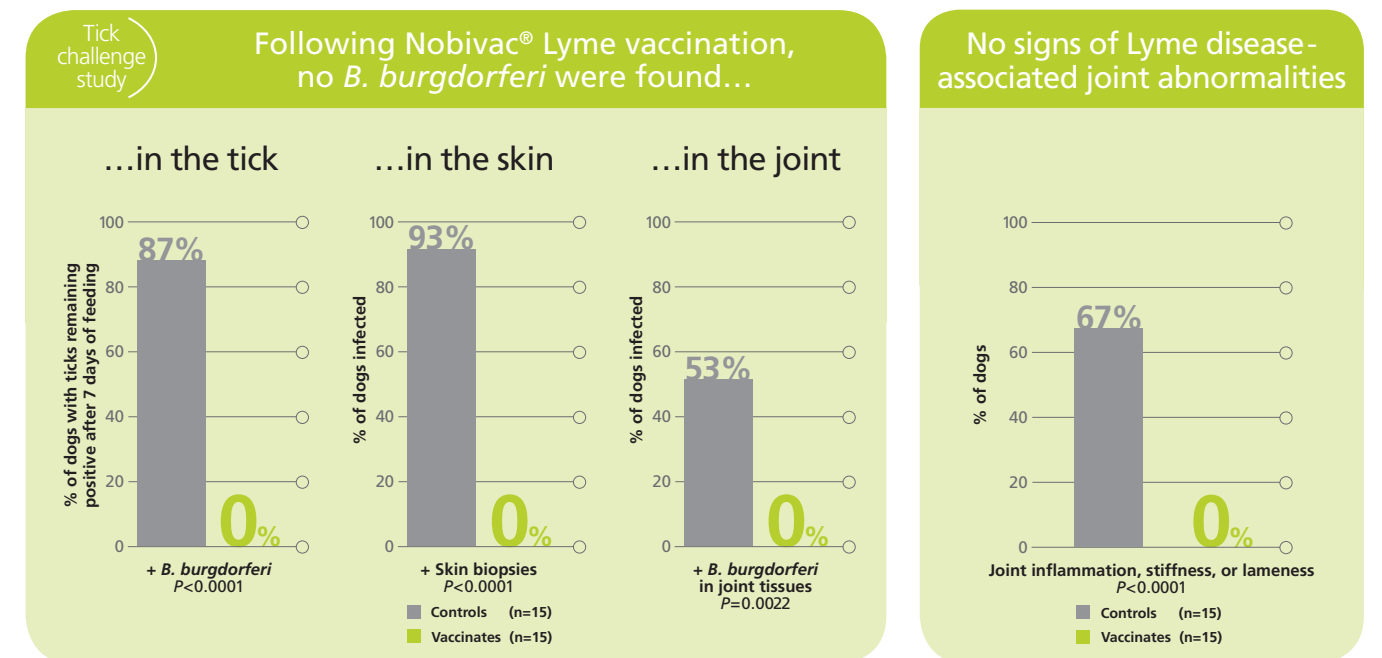


Healthy joint in a dog vaccinated with Nobivac[®] Lyme

Arthritis characterized by the infiltration of white blood cells (lymphocytes) in the knee joint tissue in an unvaccinated control dog

Arthritis characterized by the accumulation of plasma cells in the connective tissue of the front limb (carpus) in an unvaccinated control dog

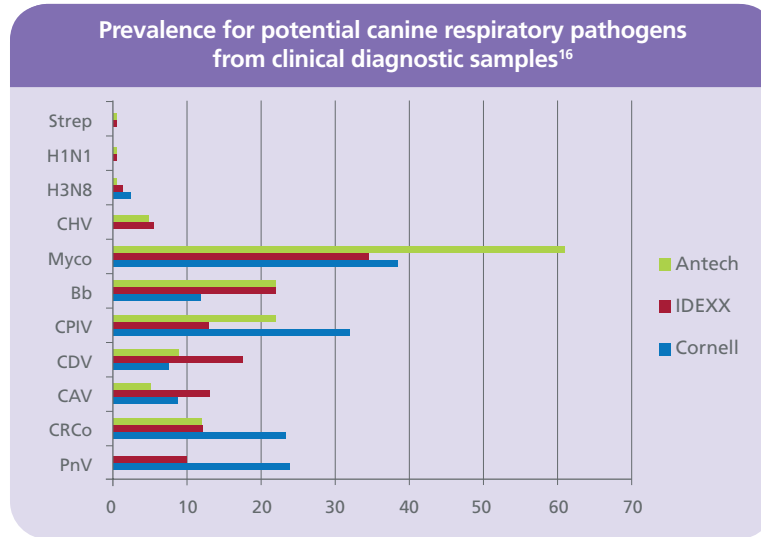
The borreliacidal antibodies in Nobivac[®] Lyme were shown to be highly effective in killing *B. burgdorferi* and preventing infection⁵



The tick challenge study was a placebo-controlled trial involving thirty 8-week-old puppies. Dogs were challenged 44 days following first vaccination.

Nobivac[®] Lyme is proven to aid in the prevention of subclinical arthritis in addition to clinical disease

Nobivac® Intra-Trac®₃ ADT—protects against *Bordetella*, canine parainfluenza virus (CPIV), and adenovirus-2¹⁶



Prevalence is defined as positive percentage of all samples tested. Data include samples submitted to Cornell Diagnostic Laboratory from October 1, 2011 to October 1, 2012 (blue), IDEXX Laboratories Inc., IDEXX Canine Respiratory Disease (CRD) RealPCR™ Panel during 2012 (red), and Antech Diagnostics from January 2011 through March 2013 (green).

The number of samples tested for each pathogen is as follows, where NST means not specifically tested: canine pneumovirus (PnV; Cornell n=499; IDEXX n=200, and Antech n=NST); canine respiratory coronavirus (CRCo; Cornell n=503, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=2229); canine adenovirus (CAV; Cornell n=497, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=4820); canine distemper virus (CDV; Cornell n=500, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=4816); canine parainfluenza virus (CPIV; Cornell n=359, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=4821); *Bordetella bronchiseptica* (Bb; Cornell n=205 via PCR and n=401 cultures, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=4780); *Mycoplasma* (Myc; Cornell n=299, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=4760); canine herpesvirus (CHV; Cornell =NST, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=4795); canine influenza virus H3N8 (H3N8; Cornell n=471, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=2506); H1N1 influenza virus (H1N1; Cornell n=NST, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=4715); *Streptococcus equi* subsp. *zooepidemicus* (Strep; Cornell n=NST, IDEXX n=4062, Antech n=4828). Although the large majority of results are based on PCR assays, Cornell Diagnostic Laboratory routinely performed viral isolation, and both Cornell and Antech commonly performed bacterial culture on submitted materials.

Protection you can rely on^{1,12-14}

	Nobivac® Intra-Trac® ADT intranasal	Nobivac® Intra-Trac® Oral Bb	BRONCHI-SHIELD® Oral (Elanco)	BRONCHI-SHIELD® 3 (Elanco)	BRONCHICINE® CAe injectable (Zoetis)	VANGUARD® Rapid Resp 3 (Zoetis)
<i>Bordetella</i> protection	X	X	X	X	X	X
CPIV protection	X			X		X
CAV2 protection	X			X		X
Onset of protection	As quickly as 48 hours	No published data	No published data	No published data	Up to 42 days for initial protection (2 doses)	No published data
Duration of immunity against Bb	1 year with challenge	No published data	No published data	No published data	No published data	1 year with challenge
Ease of administration	One nostril, 0.5 mL	1 mL administered orally in the buccal cavity	1 mL administered orally in the buccal cavity	2 nostrils, 0.5 mL each	1-mL subcutaneous injection	One nostril, 0.5 mL
Risk of accidental injection	Needleless administration with ADT	Possible risk	Possible risk	Possible risk	Not an issue	Needleless administration available

Dogs parenterally vaccinated against CPIV:



- Have been shown to develop respiratory disease caused by CPIV infection¹⁷
- Have been shown to spread the virus to other dogs with no direct contact¹⁷
- May be vulnerable to other pathogens, which can cause more severe respiratory disease and occasionally death^{18,19}

AAHA
RECOMMENDS
INTRANASAL
OVER PARENTERAL⁹

Intranasal administration allows you to provide a broader range of protection over parenteral CPIV vaccination^{8,9}

PREVENTS SHEDDING

REDUCES INFECTION

PREVENTS DISEASE

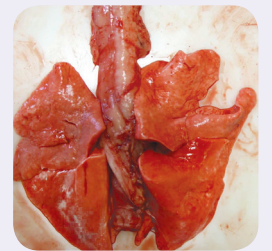
Nobivac® Intra-Trac®₃ ADT

UNIQUE ADVANCED DELIVERY TECHNOLOGY (ADT) eliminates the possibility of accidental injection.

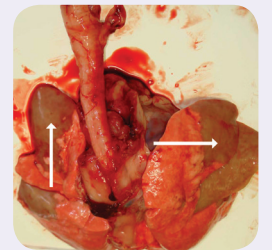
- Single nostril administration
- Needleless applicator
- Small volume (0.5 mL)

Nobivac® Canine Flu Bivalent—The First 2-in-1 vaccine to aid in the prevention of canine influenza caused by H3N2 and H3N8 strains

- Demonstrated to significantly protect dogs against lung consolidation and the development of suppurative pneumonia due to CIV H3N2 and H3N8 infection^{6,7}
- Proven safe in a field safety trial¹
- Recommended in multi-dog environments: boarding facilities, doggie day care, groomers, dog parks, puppy classes, dog shows, dog sporting events, dogs in high-rise buildings, and dogs of clinic staff
- Nobivac® Canine Flu H3N8 proven to reduce the severity and spread of disease²⁰
 - Reduces the duration and severity of coughing
 - Significantly reduces the days and degree of viral shedding ($P < 0.0001$)



Healthy lung



CIV-diseased lung

Without vaccination, the lungs of infected dogs may develop lesions.

The core canine vaccines you need plus the lifestyle vaccines you want¹

Canine VACCINES	Dog										
	Distemper (MLV*)	Adenovirus Type 2 (MLV)	Parainfluenza (MLV)	Parvovirus (MLV)	Leptospira (Killed)	Coronavirus (Killed)	Lyme (Killed)	Canine Influenza Virus (Killed)	Bordetella (AL ¹)	Rabies (Killed)	Non-adjuvanted
1-year vaccines											
● Nobivac [®] Canine 1-DAPPv	●	●	●	●							●
● Nobivac [®] Canine 1-DAPPv+Cv	●	●	●	●		●					●
● Nobivac [®] Canine 1-DAPPvL ₂	●	●	●	●							●
● Nobivac [®] Canine 1-DAPPvL ₂ +Cv	●	●	●	●		●					●
● Nobivac [®] Lepto ₄					●						
● Nobivac [®] Canine 1-DAPPv+L ₄	●	●	●	●	●						
● Nobivac [®] Canine 1-Cv						●					
● Nobivac [®] Canine 1-Pv										●	●
● Nobivac [®] Puppy-DPv	●			●						●	●
● Nobivac [®] Lyme						●					
● Nobivac [®] 1-Rabies									●		
3-year vaccines											
● Nobivac [®] Canine 3-DAPv	●	●		●						●	
● Nobivac [®] 3-Rabies									●		
● Nobivac [®] 3-Rabies CA									●		
CIRD Complex vaccines											
● Nobivac [®] Intra-Trac [®] KC			●					●		●	
● Nobivac [®] Intra-Trac [®] ₃		●	●					●		●	
● Nobivac [®] Intra-Trac [®] ₃ ADT		●	●					●		●	
● Nobivac [®] Intra-Trac [®] Oral Bb								●		●	
● Nobivac [®] Canine Flu Bivalent							●				
● Nobivac [®] Canine Flu H3N2							●				
● Nobivac [®] Canine Flu H3N8							●				

Colored dot(s) next to product names indicate cap color(s).
*Modified live virus. ¹Avirulent live.

To learn more, contact your Merck Animal Health sales representative, your distributor representative, visit www.merck-animal-health-usa.com, or give us a call.

Customer Service **1-800-521-5767**
(Monday–Friday, 9:00 AM–6:00 PM EST)

Technical Services **1-800-224-5318**
(Monday–Friday, 8:30 AM–5:00 PM EST)

Vaccine Protocol Help Line **1-866-437-7955**
(Monday–Friday, 8:00 AM–5:00 PM EST)

References: 1. Data on file, Merck Animal Health. 2. Gore TC, Lakshmanan N, Duncan KL, Coyne MJ, Lum MA, Sterner FJ. Three-year duration of immunity in dogs following vaccination against canine adenovirus type-1, canine parvovirus, and canine distemper virus. *Vet Ther.* 2005;6(1):5-14. 3. Larson LJ, Schultz RD. Do two current canine parvovirus type 2 and 2b vaccines provide protection against the new type 2c variant? *Vet Ther.* 2008;9(2):94-101. 4. Dant JC, LaFleur RL, Callister SM, Stahl M, Sutton D, Tarpey I. Ability of antibodies induced by canine Lyme disease vaccines to kill viable spirochetes. ISCAID Symposium Proceedings, October 2016, Bristol, UK. 5. LaFleur RL, Dant JC, Wasmoen TL, et al. Bacterin that induces anti-OspA and anti-OspC borrelial antibodies provides a high level of protection against canine Lyme disease. *Clin Vaccine Immunol.* 2009;16(2):253-259. 6. LaFleur RL, Davis TL, Tuma PA, Jayappa H, Tarpey I. Demonstration of protection against canine influenza virus H3N2 infection following vaccination with an inactivated CIV H3N2/H3N8 bivalent vaccine. *CRWAD*; December 6-8, 2016. Abstract. 7. LaFleur RL, Davis TL, Tuma PA, Jayappa H, Tarpey I. Demonstration of protection against canine influenza virus H3N8 infection following vaccination with an inactivated CIV H3N2/H3N8 bivalent vaccine. *CRWAD*; December 6-8, 2016. Abstract. 8. Kontor EJ, Wegrzyn RJ, Goodnow RA. Canine infectious tracheobronchitis: effects of intranasal live canine parainfluenza-Bordetella bronchiseptica vaccine on viral shedding and clinical tracheobronchitis (kennel cough). *Am J Vet Res.* 1981;42(10):1694-1698. 9. Welborn LV, DeVries JG, Ford R, et al; American Hospital Association (AAHA) Canine Vaccination Task Force. 2011 AAHA canine vaccination guidelines. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 2011;47(5):1-42. 10. Von Reitzenstein M, Ludlow D, Marcos S, et al. Cross protection of Vanguard 5L4-CV vaccine against virulent canine parvovirus 2c circulating in the USA. *Intern J Appl Res Vet Med.* 2012;10(3):187-197. 11. Glover S, Anderson C, Piontkowski M, et al. Canine parvovirus (CPV) type 2b vaccine protects puppies with maternal antibodies to CPV when challenged with virulent CPV 2c virus. *Intern J Appl Res Vet Med.* 2012;10(3): 217-224. 12. VANGUARD[®] L4, VANGUARD[®] crLyme, BRONCHICINE[®] CAe, VANGUARD[®] Rapid Resp 3, LYMEVAX[®] [product labels]. Parsippany, NJ: Zoetis; 2017. 13. RECOMBITEK[®] 4 Lepto, RECOMBITEK[®] Lyme [product labels]. Duluth, GA: Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health; 2017. 14. ULTRA[™] Duramune[®] 4L, LEPTOVAX[®] 4, Duramune[®] Lyme, BRONCHI-SHIELD[®] Oral, BRONCHI-SHIELD[®] III [product labels]. Greenfield, IN: Elanco; 2017. 15. Schwan TG, Piesman J. Vector interactions and molecular adaptations of Lyme disease and relapsing fever spirochetes associated with transmission by ticks. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2002;8(2):115-121. 16. Cohn LA. Canine infectious respiratory disease complex: editorial review [white paper]. September 2013. http://www2.smartbrief.com/hosted/spt4485/Cohn-CIRD_Editorial-Review.pdf. Accessed October 24, 2013. 17. Weese JS, Stull J. Respiratory disease outbreak in a veterinary hospital associated with canine parainfluenza virus infection. *Can Vet J.* 2013;54(1):79-82. 18. Buonavoglia C, Martella V. Canine respiratory viruses. *Vet Res.* 2007;38:355-373. 19. Ellis JA, Krakowka GS. A review of canine parainfluenza virus infection in dogs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 2012;240(3):273-284. 20. Deshpande MS, Jirjis FF, Tubbs A, et al. Evaluation of the efficacy of a canine influenza virus (H3N8) vaccine in dogs following experimental challenge. *Vet Ther.* 2009;10(3):103-112.