Salmonella typhi causes typhoid fever, infecting tens of millions and killing hundreds of thousands of people every year. The pathology is mediated by Typhoid toxin. Current vaccines are only about 70-75% effective overall (CDC). Need for more effective vaccines to prevent the contraction and spread of this disease. An inactivated version of the toxin can serve as the basis for the development of novel second-generation vaccines to treat typhoid fever. In in vivo murine studies, OCR 6185 conferred full protection against typhoid fever after inoculation with Typhoid toxin, as shown in figure.