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Vaccine Research Center

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
National Institutes of Health



National Institute of
Allergy and
Infectious Diseases

Measuring *in vitro* Susceptibility to bNAbs

Nicole Doria-Rose, PhD
Vaccine Research Center, NIAID, NIH
October 30, 2023

Measuring *in vitro* Susceptibility to bNAbs

- Most common measurement: **Neutralization Assay**
 - Prevention of target cell infection by free virus
- Neutralization typically measured with **pseudoviruses** on cell lines
 - Other assays: use PBMC-grown virus on cell lines or on PBMC
- Other functions may be measured:
 - Blocking cell-to-cell infection
 - Non-neutralizing functions, *eg* ADCC
 - IgG glycoforms
 - Viral outgrowth

Measuring *in vitro* Susceptibility to bNAbs

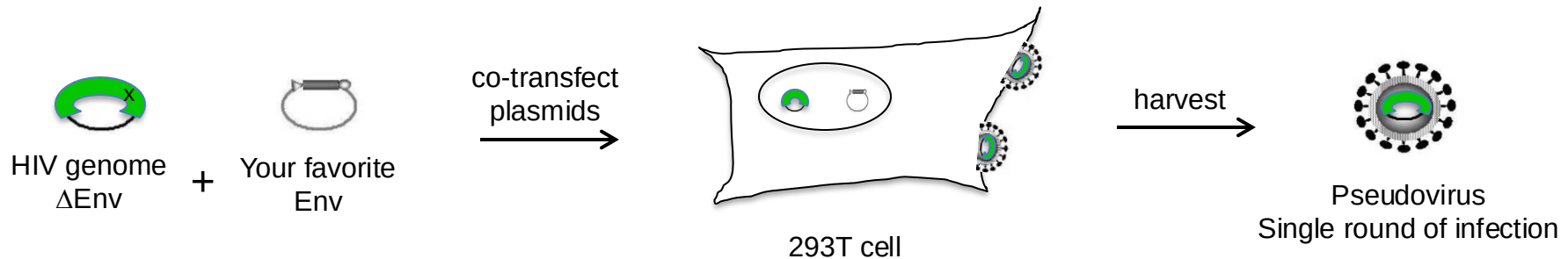
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 - Other functions may be measured:
 - Blocking cell-to-cell infection
 - Non-neutralizing functions, *eg* ADCC
 - IgG glycoforms
 - Viral outgrowth
- Only neutralization has been shown to correlate with *in vivo* protection

How are the assays done?

What do the numbers mean?

Advantages of Env-pseudoviruses

- Single round of infection
- Assay is reproducible
- Quickly produce stocks by co-transfection of standard HIV genome backbone with Env of choice
 - Can have hundreds of Env strains, mutants
 - Do not need to grow large stocks of replicating HIV – do not need BSL3 lab

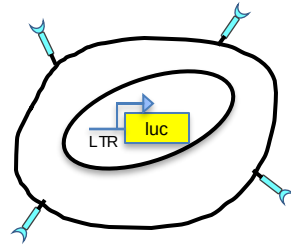


Neutralization Assay

No antibodies
or
Non-neutralizing
antibodies

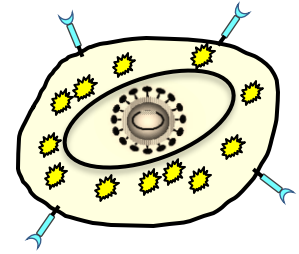


+



CD4
CCR5
CXCR4

→
Infection



Add to target
cells

Co-
incubate
48 hours

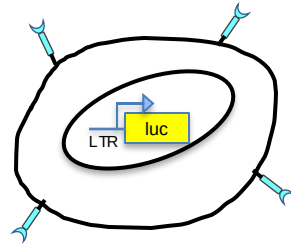
Measure
infection
(luciferase
activity)

Neutralization Assay

No antibodies
or
Non-neutralizing
antibodies

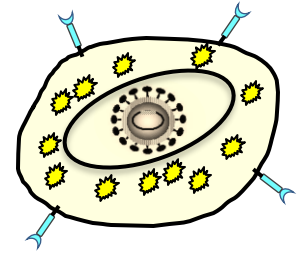


+



CD4
CCR5
CXCR4

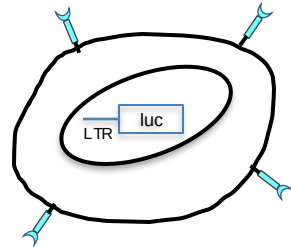
→
Infection



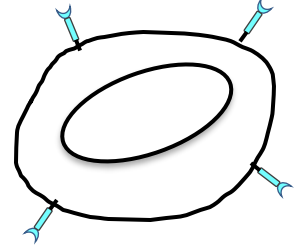
Neutralizing
antibodies



+



→
No infection



Co-
incubate
1 hour

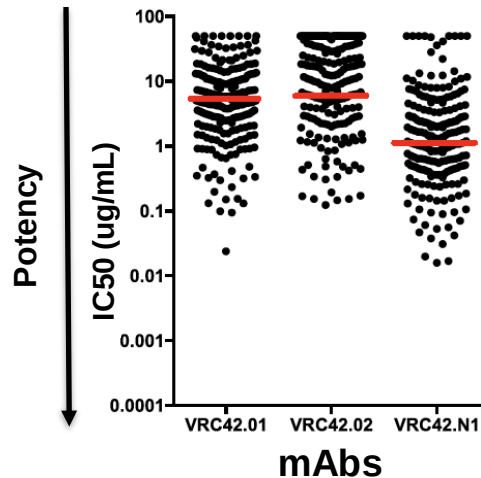
Add to target
cells

Co-
incubate
48 hours

Measure
reduction in
luciferase
activity

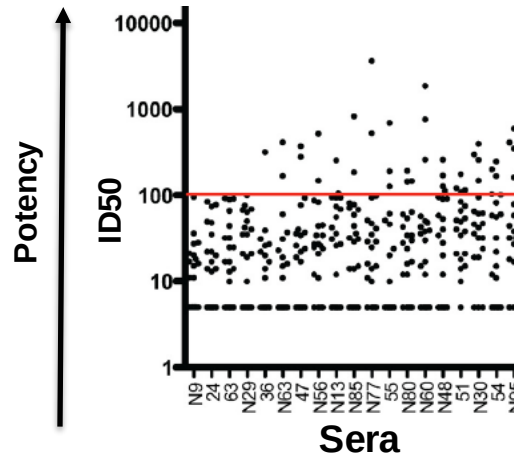
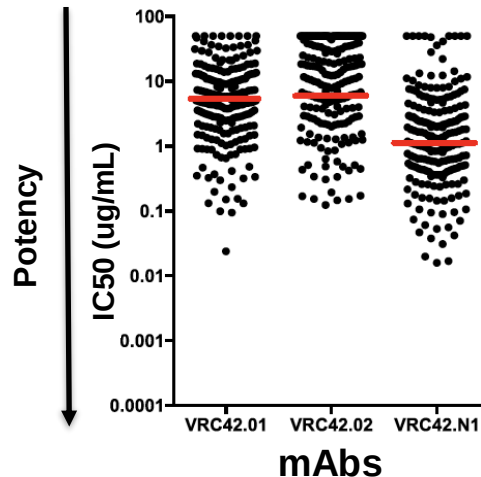
Quantifying Neutralization Data

- **IC50** or **IC80**: concentration of antibodies at which 50% or 80% of virus is neutralized
 - Smaller values = more potent



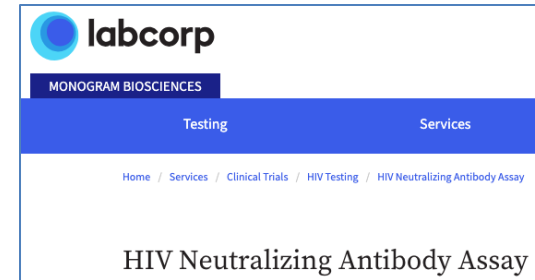
Quantifying Neutralization Data

- **IC50** or **IC80**: concentration of antibodies at which 50% or 80% of virus is neutralized
 - Smaller values = more potent
- **ID50** or **ID80**: reciprocal dilution of serum or plasma at which 50% or 80% of virus is neutralized
 - Larger values = more potent



Scale of pseudovirus neutralization assays

- Assays can be done manually or in automated systems
- Small-scale in many research labs
- Large-scale in a few research labs
 - NIH/VRC, IAVI, Duke (Montefiori), Harvard (Seaman)
- Commercially: Monogram



Commercial Testing: Monogram PhenoSense nAb Assay

- Assays for mAbs are validated to CLIA/CAP specifications
- Characterizing novel bNAbs
- Pre-screening Envs from potential participants in antibody therapy trials



PhenoSense™ HIV Neutralization Assay

Background
Monogram Biosciences' PhenoSense™ HIV Neutralization, or "Neutralizing Antibody", Assay is available to pharmaceutical and vaccine companies and researchers involved in HIV vaccine and therapeutic antibody research. The assay is offered in 3 different formats:

- 1.) **CURVES: 10-point dilutions (full titers, "Curves"):**
Results provided as IC50s, IC80s, IC90s and IC95s with corresponding 10-point inhibition curves in PDF format.
- 2.) **CURVES PLUS: 10-point dilutions (full titers, "Curves Plus"):**
Results provided as IC50s, etc. with corresponding 10-point inhibition curves in PDF format PLUS a summary of the percent inhibition at each of the 10 concentrations (dilutions) tested in tabular format in a spreadsheet file.
- 3.) **HITS: 4-point dilutions (screening "hits"):**
Results provided as percent inhibition at each of 4 dilutions (example: 1:10, 1:30, 1:90 and 1:270) in tabular format in a spreadsheet file.

Does *in vitro* neutralization
correlate with
in vivo protection?

NHP: *In vitro* potency predicts *in vivo* protection

- Lower doses of a more potent antibody protect NHP from SHIV challenge

IC50 vs challenge virus:

PGDM1400
0.04 µg/ml

CAP256-VRC26.25-LS
0.003 µg/ml

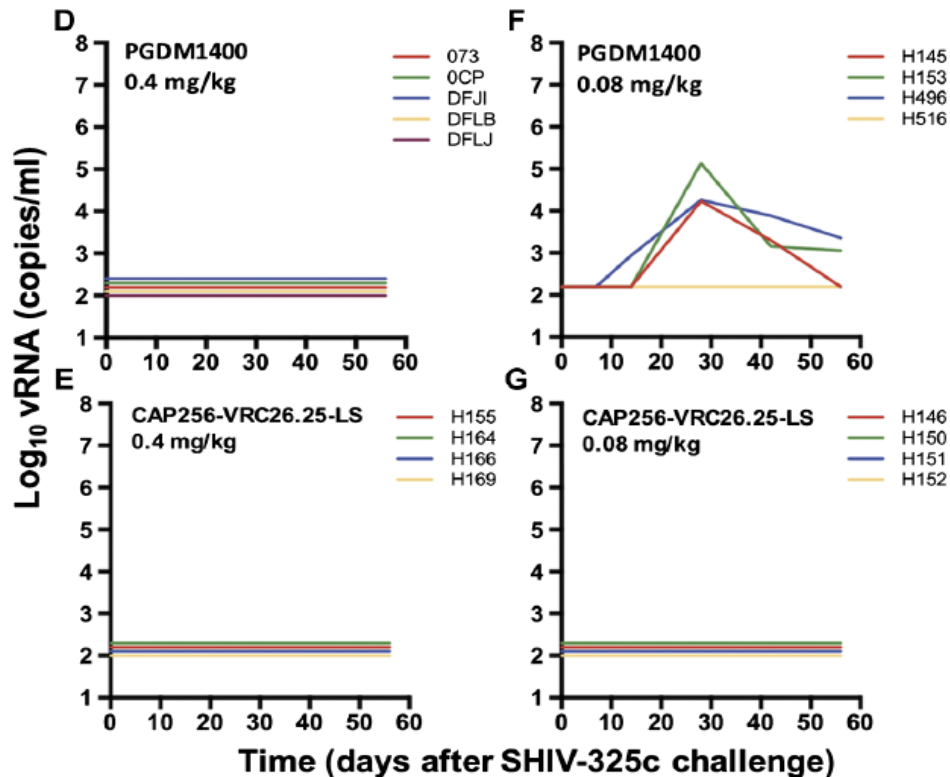
NHP: *In vitro* potency predicts *in vivo* protection

- Lower doses of a more potent antibody protect NHP from SHIV challenge

IC₅₀ vs challenge virus:

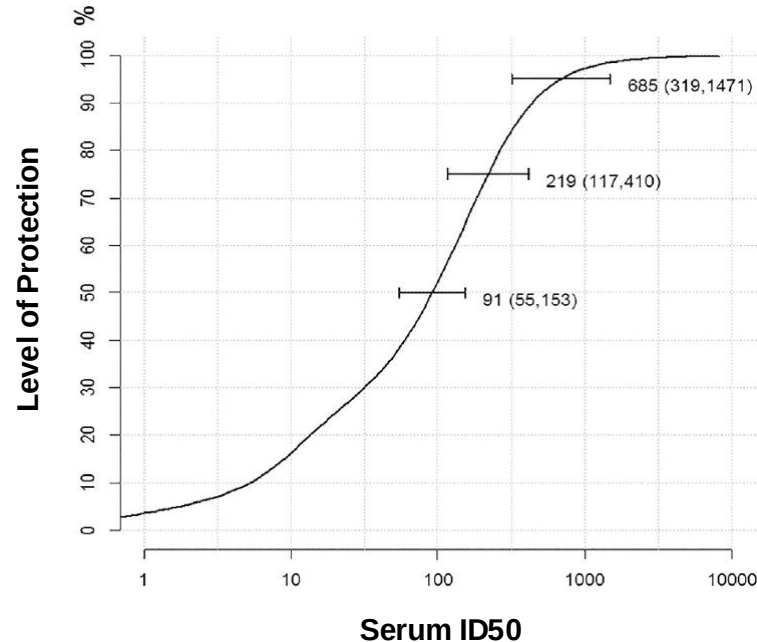
PGDM1400
0.04 µg/ml

CAP256-VRC26.25-LS
0.003 µg/ml



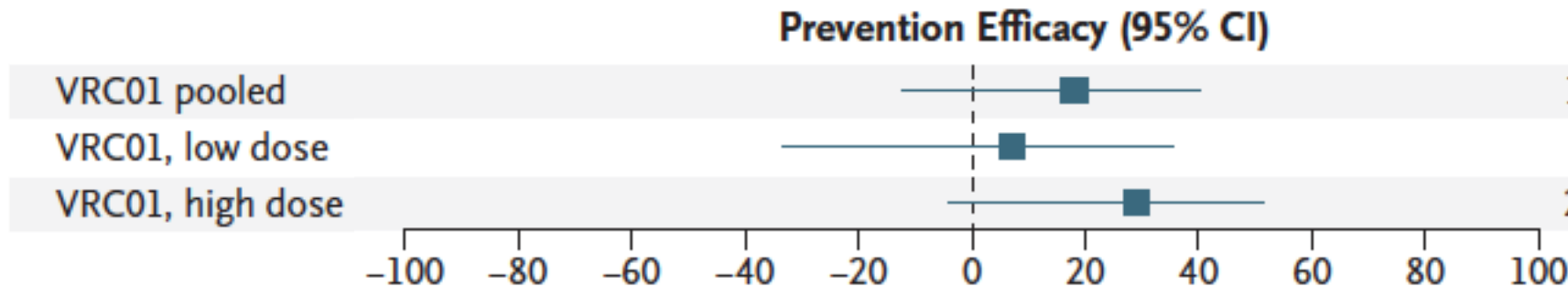
NHP: *In vitro* potency predicts *in vivo* protection

- Lower doses of a more potent antibody protect NHP from SHIV challenge
- Meta-analysis of NHP studies shows correlation of ID50 with protection



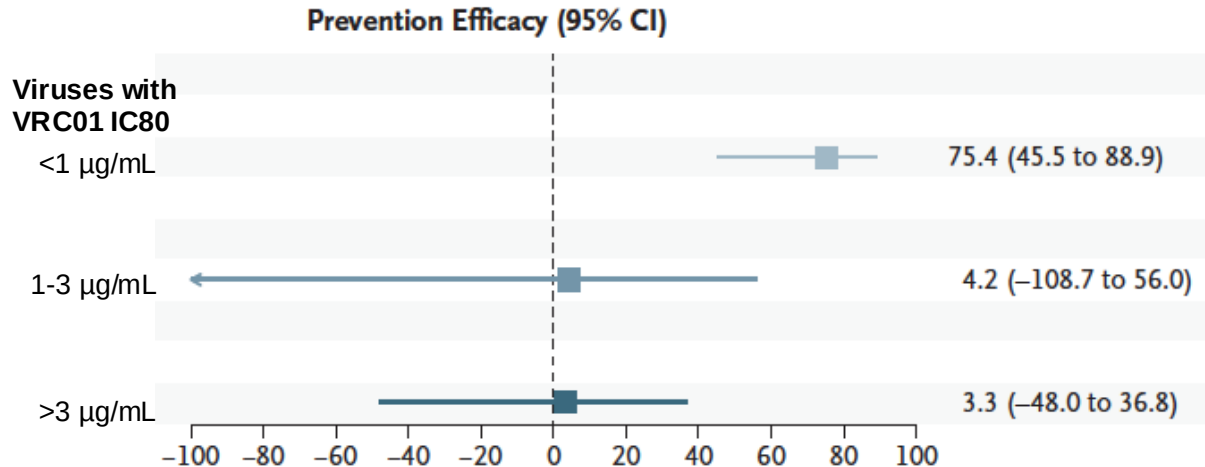
Proof-of-concept in Humans: bNAbs for Prevention

- AMP Clinical Trials: can the bNAb VRC01 prevent HIV infection?
 - HVTN703 (women, Africa) and HVTN 704 (men, Americas), n=4600
 - 10 or 30 mg/kg VRC01 IV, every 8 weeks, vs placebo
- No overall preventive effect



AMP trials: bNAb efficacy against sensitive viruses

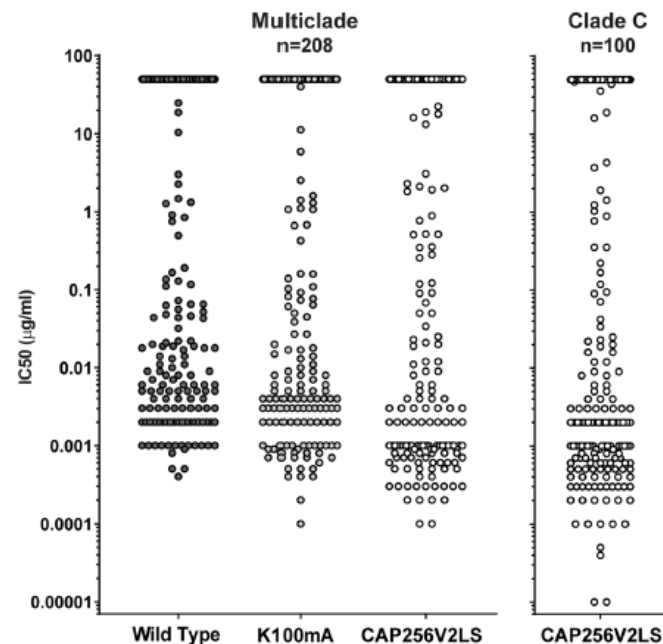
- Envs from all infected participants were tested for sensitivity to VRC01 in pseudovirus neutralization assay
- VRC01 prevented infection by very sensitive viruses
 - Proof of concept that bNAbs can prevent infection
 - Support for clinical relevance of pseudovirus assay



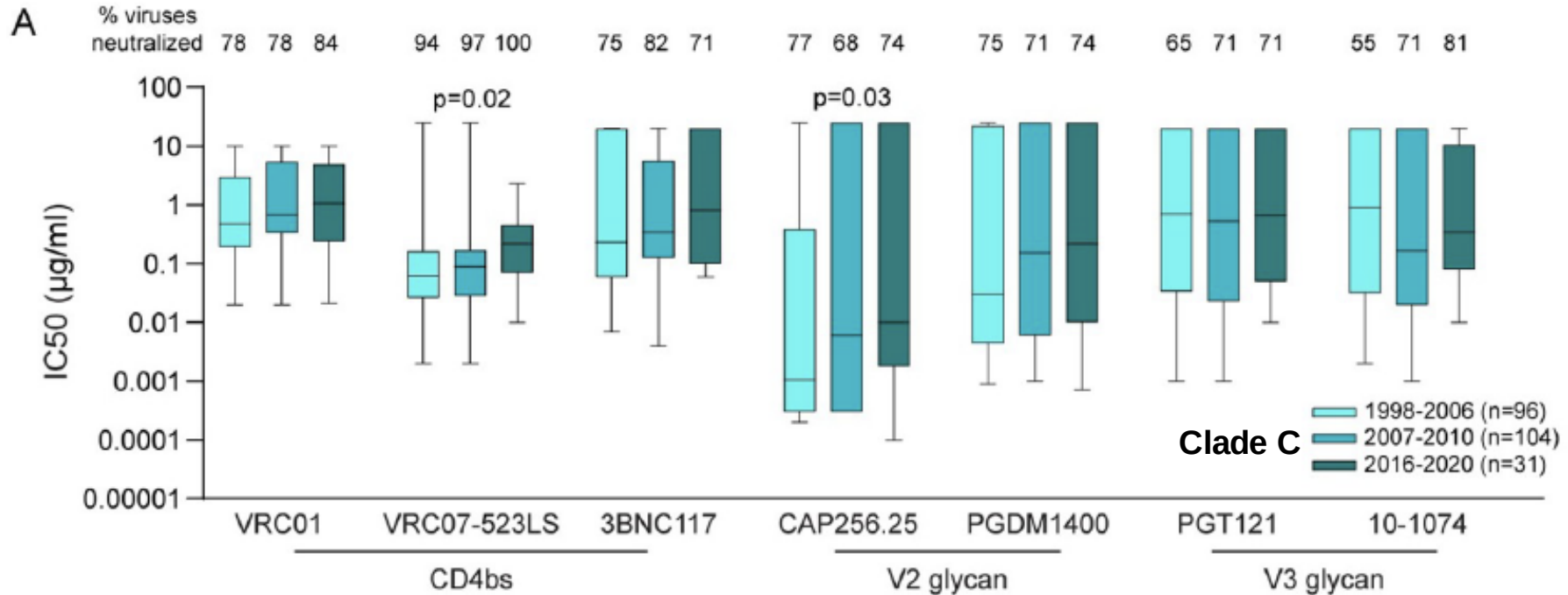
How can we use
neutralization data?

Assessing bNAbs for clinical use

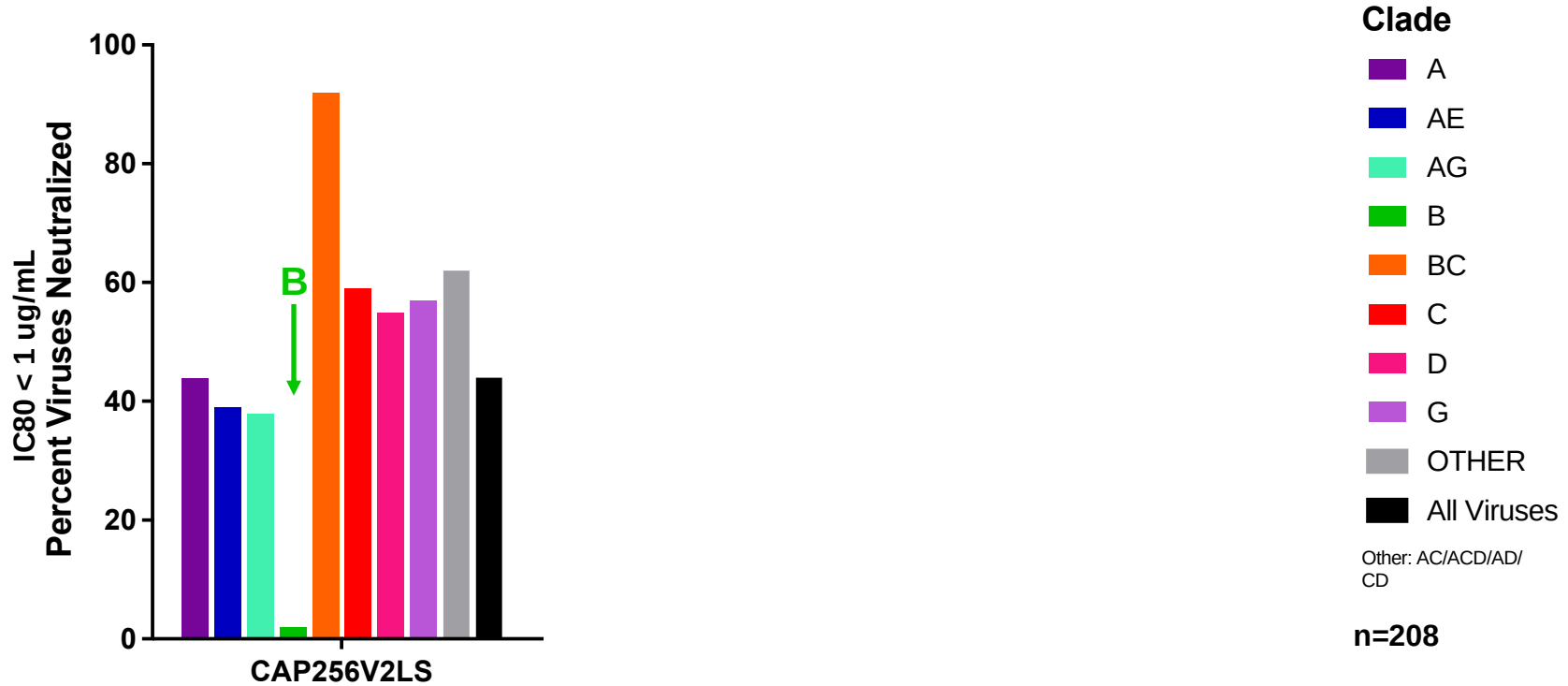
- Measure breadth and potency on large pseudovirus panels:
 - Number of Envs? (often 100-200)
 - Single clade or multi-clade?
 - Local or global?
 - Contemporary?



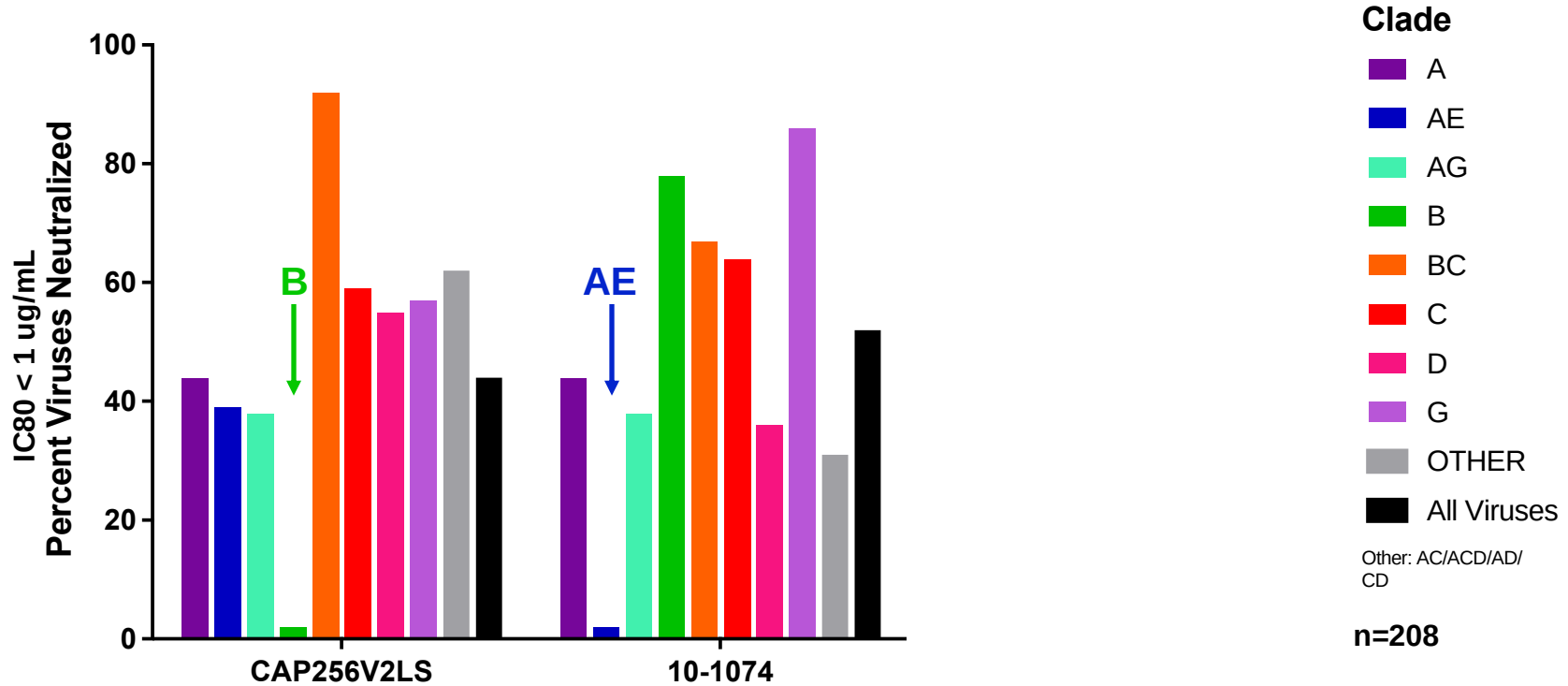
Should we focus on contemporary viruses?



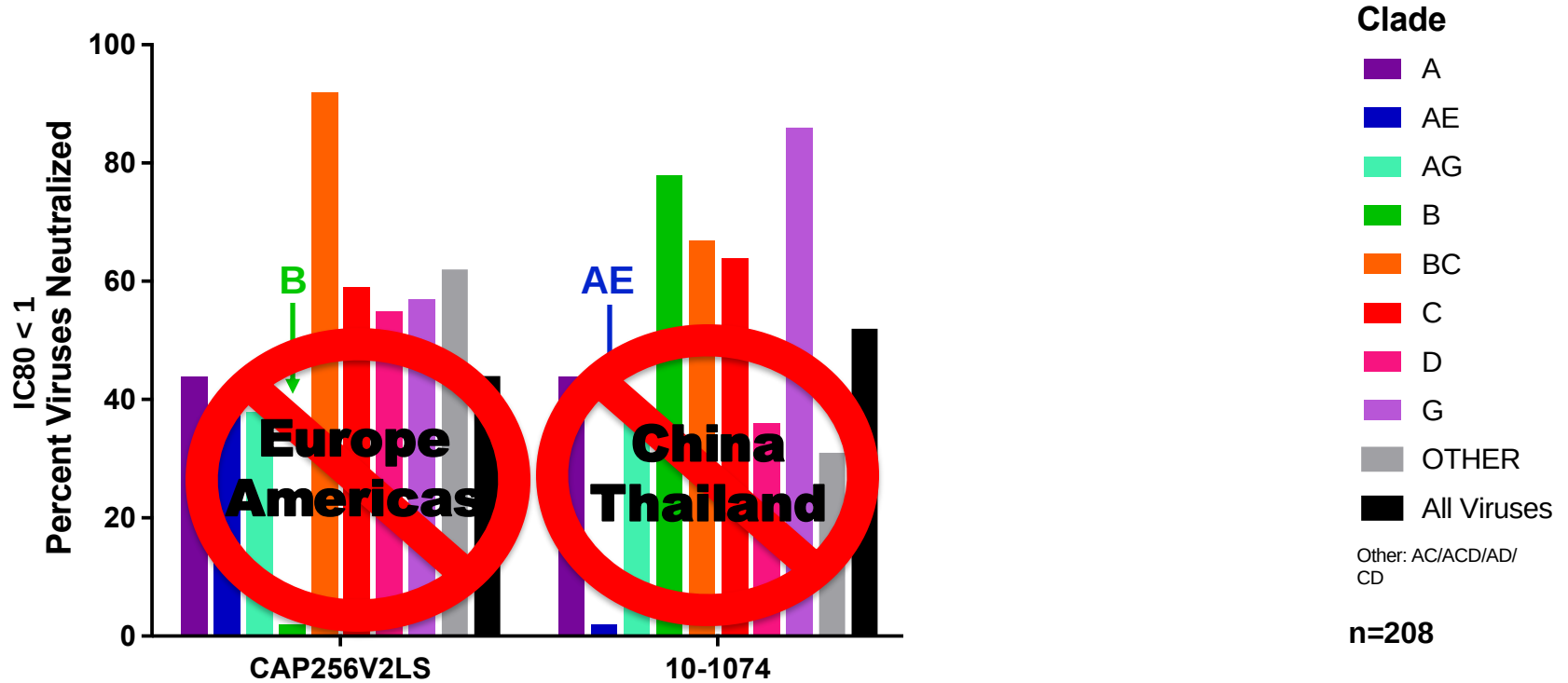
Consider Clades and Geography



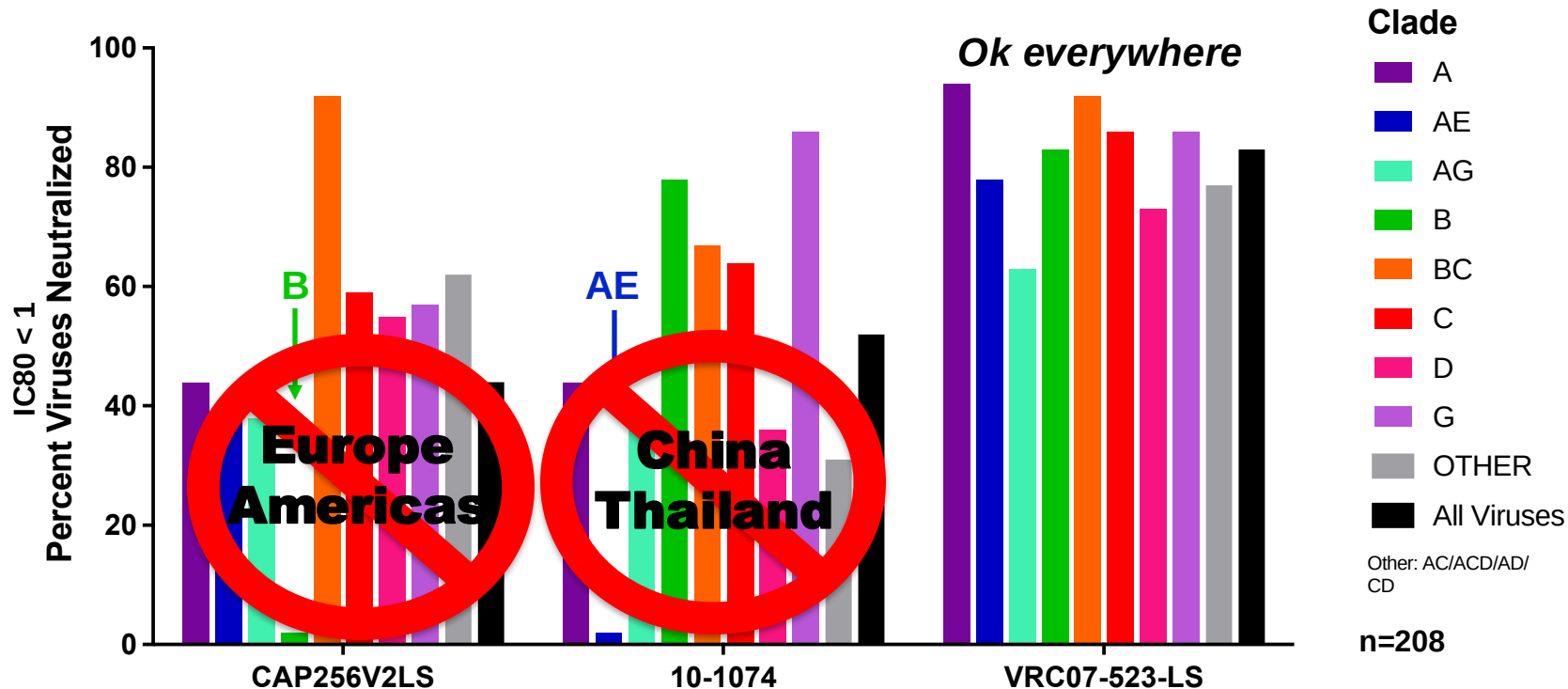
Consider Clades and Geography



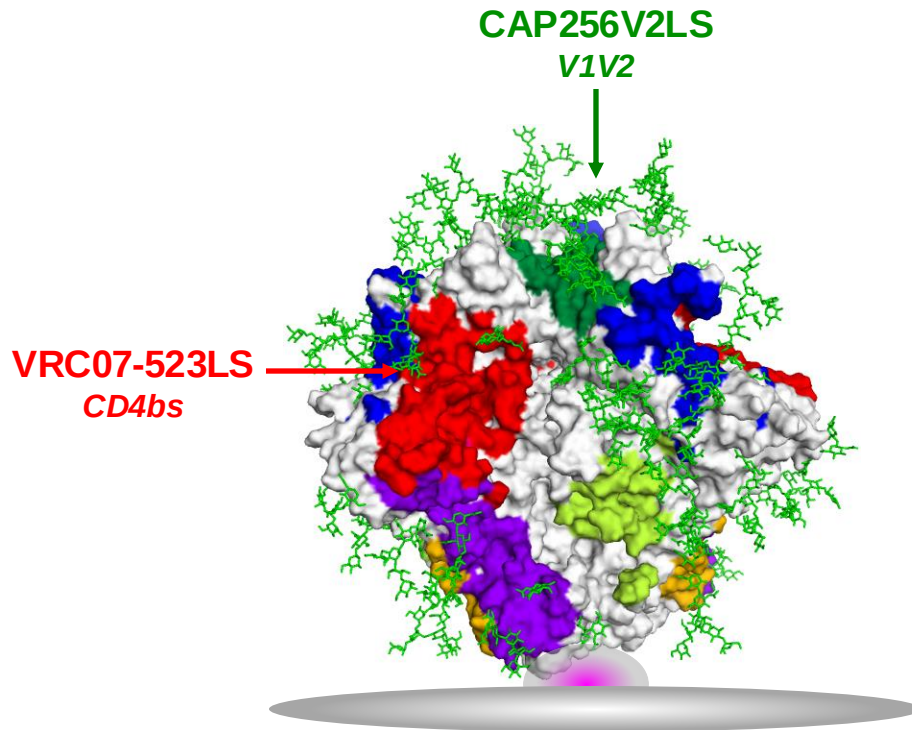
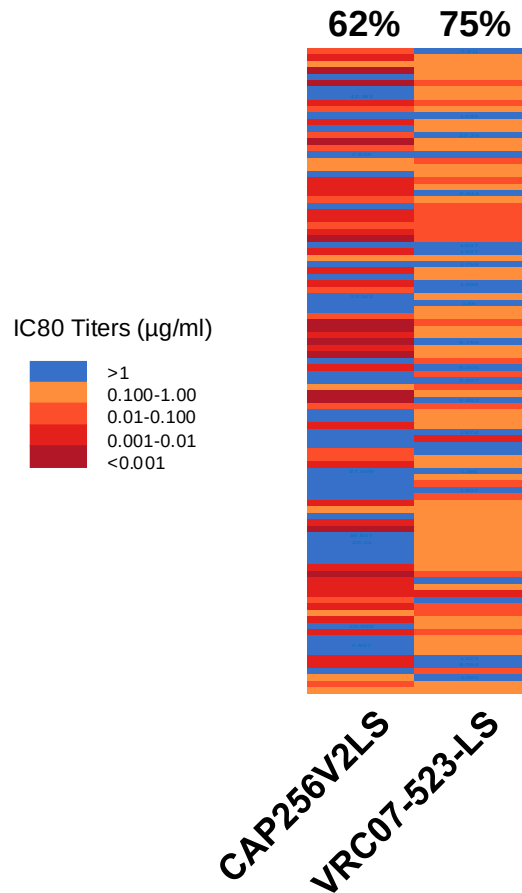
Some mAbs Miss Entire Clades: Geographic Restrictions



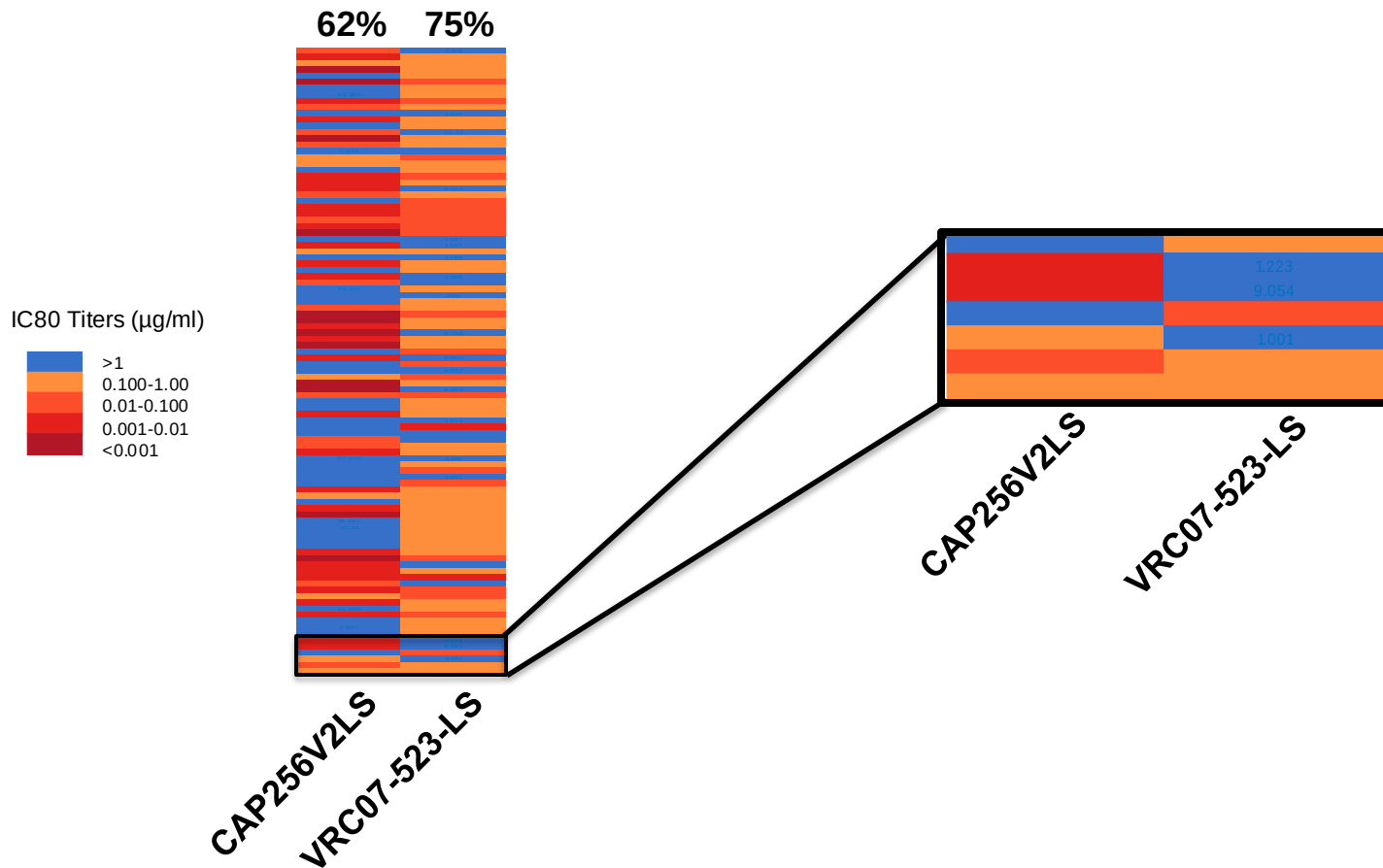
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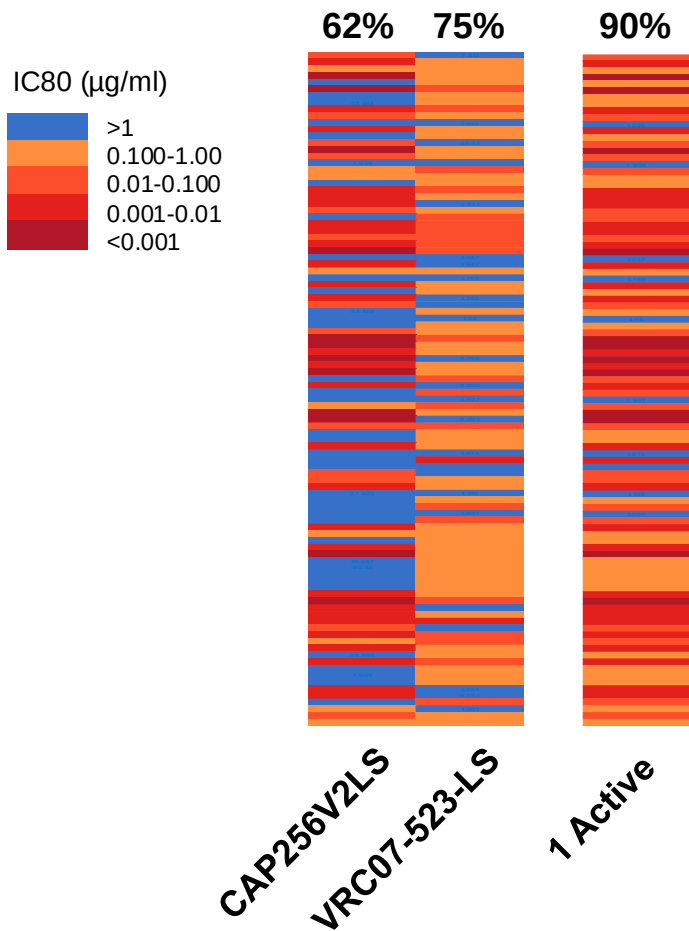
Coverage Complementarity



Coverage Complementarity



Coverage Complementarity

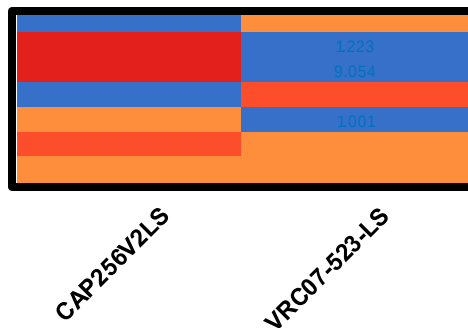


To express activity of combination:

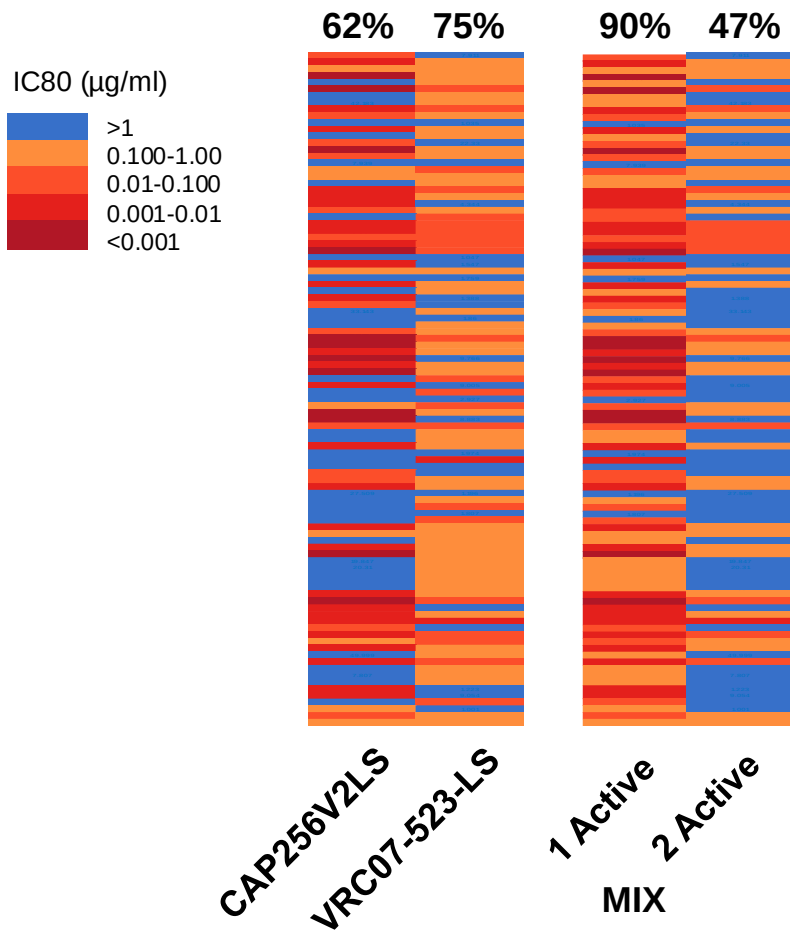
For each virus, count the IC80 of the more potent antibody

Combinations: One mAb active, or more than one?

- We often show coverage assuming at least one mAb is active
 - ie count viruses that are sensitive to at least one mAb in the combination
- For some viruses, a combo is effectively monotherapy
 - This is probably acceptable for prevention
 - For treatment, monotherapy is very unlikely to work



Lower Coverage if you Require 2 Active mAbs



To express activity of combination:

1 Active

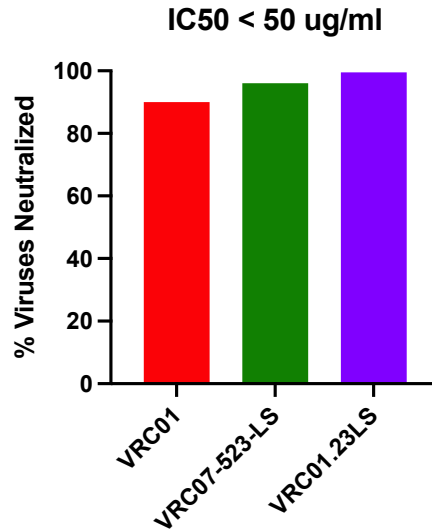
For each virus, count the IC80 of the more potent antibody

2 Active

For each virus, count the IC80 of the less potent antibody

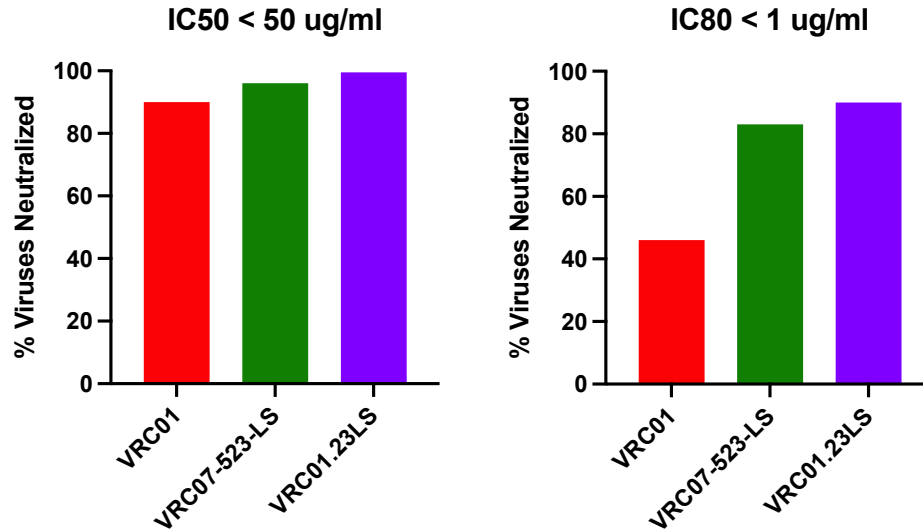
How do we define breadth of coverage?

- Neutralization on large panels of (pseudo)viruses
- Old definition: sensitive if $IC_{50} < 50 \mu g/ml$



How do we define breadth of coverage?

- Neutralization on large panels of (pseudo)viruses
- Old definition: sensitive if $IC_{50} < 50 \mu g/ml$
- Post-AMP: sensitive if $IC_{80} < 1 \mu g/ml$



How can we use
neutralization data for
treatment trials?

Neutralization assays in therapy trials

- In some bNAb therapy trials (viremic or ATI), subjects were pre-screened for Envs that were sensitive to the study bNAb
 - Clone and test individual Envs
 - Shotgun sequencing, test pseudovirus mix
- Sequencing and sensitivity testing of rebound viruses can help explain loss of bNAb-mediated control

HIV

Virologic effects of broadly neutralizing antibody VRC01 administration during chronic HIV-1 infection

Rebecca M. Lynch,^{1*} Eli Boritz,^{1*} Emily E. Coates,¹ Adam DeZure,¹ Patrick Madden,¹ Pamela Costner,¹ Mary E. Enama,¹ Sarah Plummer,¹ Lasonji Holman,¹ Cynthia S. Hendel,¹ Ingelise Gordon,¹ Joseph Casazza,¹ Michelle Conan-Cibotti,¹ Stephen A. Migueles,² Randall Tressler,³ Robert T. Bailer,¹ Adrian McDermott,¹ Sandeep Narpala,¹ Sijy O'Dell,¹ Gideon Wolf,¹ Jeffrey D. Lifson,¹ Brandie A. Freemire,⁴ Robert J. Gorelick,⁴ Janardan P. Pandey,⁵ Sarumathi Mohan,⁶ Nicolas Chomont,⁶ Remi Fromentin,⁶ Tae-Wook Chun,² Anthony S. Fauci,² Richard M. Schwartz,¹ Richard A. Koup,¹ Daniel C. Douek,¹ Zonghui Hu,¹ Edmund Capparelli,⁸ Barney S. Graham,¹ John R. Mascola,^{1*} Julie E. Ledgerwood,^{1*} VRC 601 Study Team

www.ScienceTranslationalMedicine.org 23 December 2015 Vol 7 Issue 319 319a206

Antibody 10-1074 suppresses viremia in HIV-1-infected individuals

Marina Caskey^{1,19}, Till Schoofs^{1,19}, Henning Gruel^{2-4,19}, Allison Settler¹, Theodora Karagounis¹, Edward F. Kreider⁵, Ben Murrell⁶, Nico Pfeifer⁷, Lilian Nogueira¹, Thiago Y. Oliveira¹, Gerald H. Learn⁵, Yehuda Z. Cohen¹, Clara Lehmann¹⁴, Daniel Giller¹, Irena Shimelovich¹, Cecilia Unson-O'Brien¹, Daniela Weiland²⁻⁴, Alexander Robles⁸, Tim Kummerl⁹, Christoph Weyer¹, Rebekah Levin¹, Maggi Witmer-Pack¹, Kemal Eren^{8,10}, Caroline Ignacio⁶, Szilard Kiss¹¹, Anthony P. West Jr¹², Hugo Mouquet¹³, Barry S. Zingman^{14,15}, Roy M. Gulick¹⁶, Tibor Keler¹⁷, Pamela J. Bjorkman¹², Michael S. Seaman¹⁸, Beatrice H. Hahn¹, Gerd Fätkenheuer^{3,4}, Sarah J. Schlesinger¹, Michel C. Nussenzweig^{1,18,19} & Florian Klein^{2,4,19}

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Prolonged viral suppression with anti-HIV-1 antibody therapy

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04391-1>
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Published online: 13 April 2022

Christian Goebeler¹, Lilian Nogueira², Elena Stoffel^{3,4}, Thiago Y. Oliveira⁵, Cassille Braton⁶, Katrina G. Millard⁷, Martina Turrado⁸, Allison Butler⁹, Victor Ramos¹⁰, Michael S. Seaman¹¹, Jacqueline D. Sawyer¹², Christine J. Paton¹³, Ursula Stenelovska¹⁴, Anna Cazanave¹⁵, Caroline S. Jiang¹⁶, Nikolaus Bittl¹⁷, Johannes F. Scheid¹⁸, Rajesh Gandhi¹⁹, Bruce D. Walker²⁰, Michael C. Sinclair²¹, Anthony Fauci²², Tae-Wook Chun²³, Marina Caskey^{24*} & Michel C. Nussenzweig^{25*}

368 | Nature | Vol 606 | 9 June 2022

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-0085-1>

nature medicine

Check for updates

OPEN

Safety and antiviral activity of triple combination broadly neutralizing monoclonal antibody therapy against HIV-1: a phase 1 clinical trial

Boris Julg^{1,14,15}, Kathryn E. Stephenson^{14,15}, Kshiti Wagh^{14,15}, Sabrina C. Tan¹, Rebecca Zash¹, Stephen Walsh¹⁷, Jessica Ansel¹, Diane Kanjilal¹, Joseph Nkolola¹, Victoria E. K. Walker-Sporling¹, Jaeger Oshel¹⁷, Katherine Yoniss¹⁸, Erica N. Borduch¹⁹, Lori Maxwell¹⁹, Peter Abbink¹⁹, Lauren Peter¹⁹, Nicole L. Yates¹⁹, Martina S. Wesley¹⁹, Tom Hanson¹⁹, Huab C. Goldenbom^{14,15}, Allen deCamp¹, Bryan T. Mayer¹⁹, Alicia Sato¹⁹, Monica W. Gerber¹⁹, Elena E. Giorgi¹⁴, Lucio Gama¹⁹, Richard A. Koup¹⁹, John R. Mascola¹⁹, Ana Moncorpe¹⁹, Sofia Lupo¹⁹, Charlotte-Paige Ralle¹⁹, Roberto Ardehali¹⁹, Edwin Delouis¹⁹, Georgia D. Tomaras¹⁹, Michael S. Seaman¹⁹, Bettina Korber¹⁴ & Dan H. Baruch^{14,15}

THE LANCET HIV

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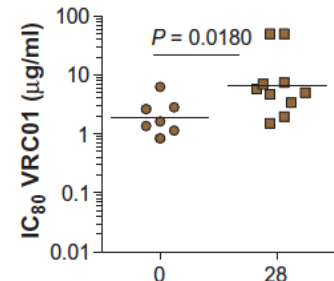
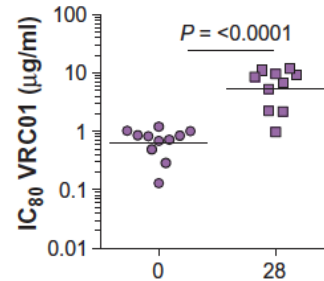
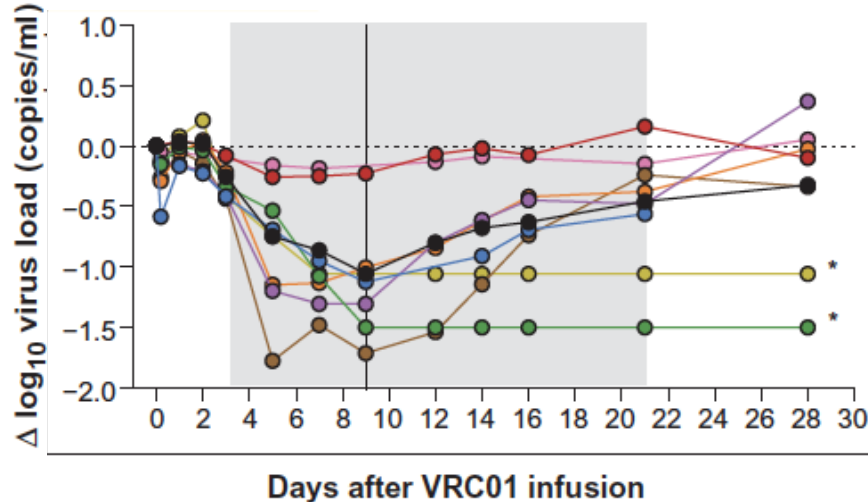
article

Safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics, and immunological activity of dual-combinations and triple-combinations of anti-HIV monoclonal antibodies PGT121, PGDM1400, 10-1074, and VRC07-523LS administered intravenously to HIV-uninfected adults: a phase 1 randomised trial

Prof Magdalena E. Sobieszczyk MD^{1*}, Prof Sharon Muenchheimer MD², Carmen A. Pogue MD³, Chenchen Yu MD⁴, Theresa Sembke PhD⁵, Deborah A. Theodore MD⁶, Waiyutu Chege MD⁷, Margaret Stevenson MD⁸, Brett Harrison PhD⁹, Jack Westhead MD¹⁰, Kelly E. Simon PhD¹¹, Lily Zhong MS¹², Hsueh-ling D. Hsueh PhD¹³, Amanda Eaton MBA¹⁴, Joshua A. Wanner PhD¹⁵, Prof Kenneth Mayer MD¹⁶, Prof Suresh Kolluru MD¹⁷, Kathryn Stephenson MD¹⁸, Boris Julg MD¹⁹, Prof Marina Caskey MD²⁰ & Prof David Montefiori PhD^{21*}

Monitoring escape during therapy

- VRC601 trial: Viremic subjects were given one infusion of VRC01
- Some had temporary decrease in viral load
- Envs were sequenced and tested for VRC01 sensitivity
- In some cases, viral rebound was associated with increased resistance to VRC01



Conclusions

- Pseudovirus neutralization titers correlate with *in vivo* protection
- The assays are essential for selecting clinical candidates
 - Choice of virus panels, cutoffs may be critical
- The assays can be used clinically in bNAb therapy:
 - Prescreen patients
 - Monitor viral phenotype changes during therapy

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IAVI

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Elise Landais
Devin Sok

Monogram

Chris Petropoulos



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National Institutes of Health



Uses of Neutralization Data

- Discovery, characterization, improvement of bNAbs
 - Breadth
 - Potency
 - Activity against specific clades, local isolates
- Comparing bNAbs to choose clinical products
- Clinical investigation: does neutralization correlate with protection?
- Predicting / monitoring viral escape in treated patients

Pseudovirus neutralization is a correlate of protection for mRNA COVID-19 Vaccine

- Correlates analysis for symptomatic infection in Phase 3 trial of mRNA-1273:
- Binding antibodies and neutralizing antibodies both correlate with protection

C 50% Inhibitory Dilution Pseudovirus Neutralization Titer: Day 57

Group	No. Events		HR (95% CI)
All Vaccine	47		0.42 (0.27, 0.65)
Age ≥ 65	7		0.34 (0.10, 1.12)
Age < 65	40		0.42 (0.26, 0.69)

PhenoSense nAb Assay: Hx and Applications

- Circa 1996: Development of HIV-1 pseudovirus assays for the measurement of PR/RT inhibitor resistance
- Circa 2001: Adaptation of HIV-1 pseudovirus assays for the measurement of entry inhibitor resistance
- Circa 2001: Adaptation of HIV-1 pseudovirus assays to characterize nAb responses to infection and vaccination
- Circa 2005: Adaptation of HIV-1 pseudovirus assays to determine co-receptor tropism and predict Tx outcome
- Circa 2010: Application of HIV-1 pseudovirus assays for the identification and characterization of novel bnAb
- Circa 2017: Application of HIV-1 pseudovirus assays to evaluate the clinical efficacy of therapeutic bnAb

SBIR-AT-NIAID R43 AI048990 (2001), R44 AI048990 (2003)

SBIR-AT-NIAID R43 AI062522 (2005), R44 AI062522 (2007)