CENTER FOR VACCINE
INNOVATION AND ACCESS

RTS,S Malaria Vaccine:
Toward an understanding of
the immunologic basis of
protection

Christian Ockenhouse MD PhD PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative March 21, 2018





Outline

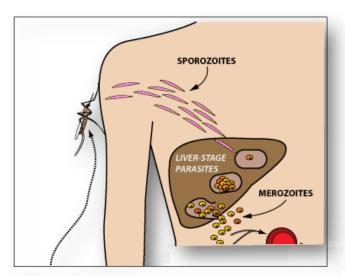
1) Biology of circumsporozoite protein in malaria infection

2) Immunologic correlates from Controlled Human Malaria Challenge Trials (CHMI)

3) Immunologic correlates from field trials under natural P. falciparum transmission

4) Opportunities for improvements and alternative strategies

RTS,S antigen and Adjuvant Systems



The RTS,S vaccine particles:

- √ The R and T regions from CSP are fused to the Hepatitis B Surface protein (HBsAg)
- √ The fusion protein is co-expressed with HBsAg in yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) where they spontaneously assemble into mixed particles

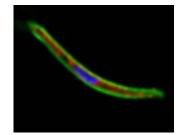
The **AS01** Adjuvant System:

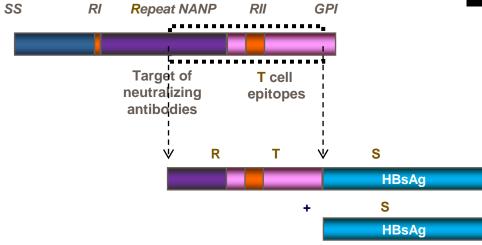
- ✓ Adjuvant System designed to induce strong antibody and Th-1 cell mediated immune responses
- ✓ Consists of MPL, QS21 and liposomes

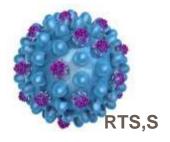
Gordon et al. J Infect Dis 1995;171:1576-85

The Circumsporozoite Protein:

- ✓ is the major surface protein of the sporozoite, also expressed by early liver forms
- ✓ Liver entry function





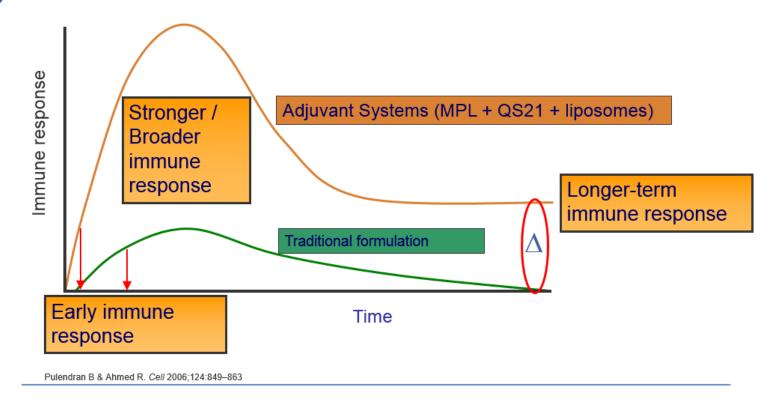




Immunologic principles of RTS,S-induced protection

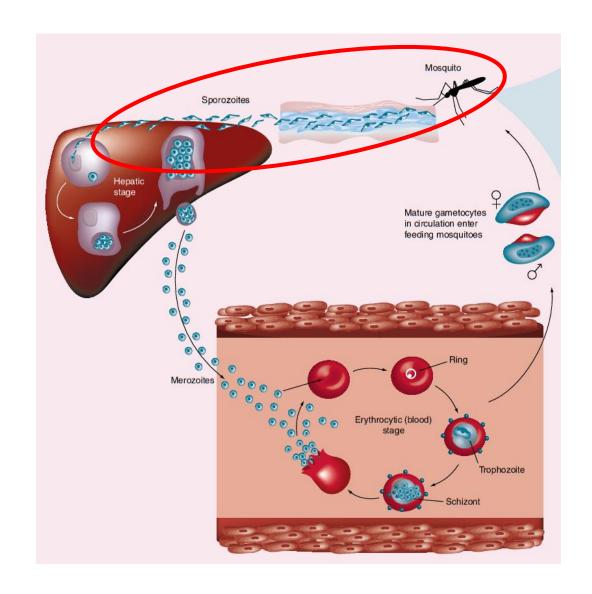
Preferred Performance Characteristics

- Rapid onset and durable immunity
- Protection across age groups
- Protection across different epidemiologic settings
- Elicit protective humoral and cellmediated immune responses
- Immunologic recall
 - (Achilles heel of RTS,S)



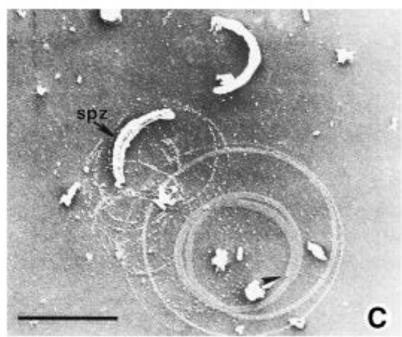
Biology of the parasite informs the technical strategy

- There is limited time to neutralize sporozoites before they invade liver hepatocytes
- Effector cells and/or immunoglobulins need to be present at site of infection and at time of exposure to block infection
- 3. Insufficient time for anamnestic response



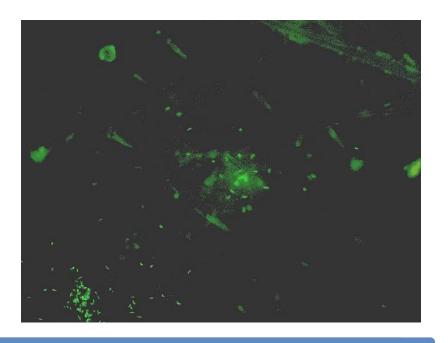
Sporozoite (Spz) biology

- Spz are motile
- Motility essential for invasion
- Stopping motility prevents infection
- Spz are injected by the mosquito into the dermis by probing



Vanderberg, JP. Parasitol Intl. 2014: 63:150-164

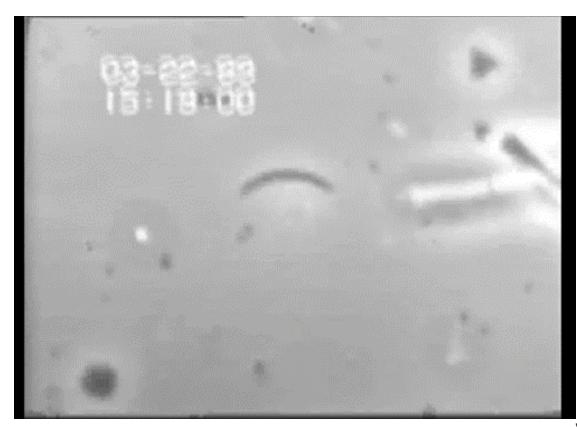






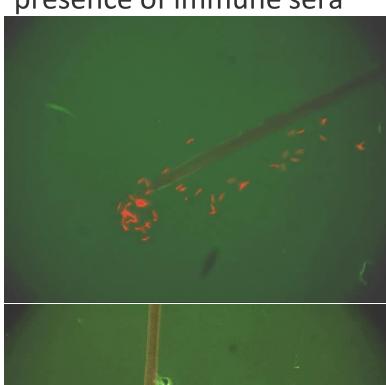
Anti-CS immune sera in vitro

 In vitro exposure of spz immune sera or anti-CSP sera result in "precipitin" called "CSP reaction"



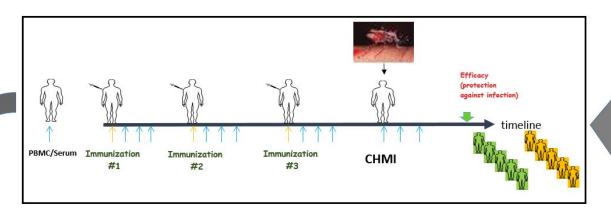
Vanderberg, JP. Parasitol Intl. 2014: 63:150-164

2. Blockage of Spz transmission in presence of immune sera





Vaccine development: "the best correlate of protection is protection" Controlled Human Malaria Infection (CHMI) & Field testing; an iterative process





Upside

✓ De-risk clinical development

Downside

- **✓** Making wrong assumptions
 - Age groups differences
 - Epidemiologic differences
 - Force of infection
 - Host genetic diversity
 - Parasite genetic diversity
 - Dose and schedule variation



Immune correlates of protection/risk

Knowledge ⇒ Understanding (mechanistic)

Knowledge ⇒ Understanding ⇒ Action (predictive biomarker)

Ab titer

CMI-cytokine

Tfh cell analysis

CMI -ELISPOT

Ab function – phagocytosis

Ab repertoire

CMI-proliferation

Immunofluorescence

Systems biology (microarray/RNAseq)

Systems immunology ((Fc receptor+ immune cells

Ab gliding motility

CMI-cytotoxicity

Ab isotype/subclass

Complement fixation

B cell analysis

Ab function – ILSDA/traversal

Non-CS surrogates of protection

Ab in vivo small animals

Ab avidity/affinity

CMI-Cytof

CMI-ICS



NANP repeat domain

C-terminus (Th2R&Th3R)

Computationally complex requiring integrated analysis

Reproducible

Robust

Feasible

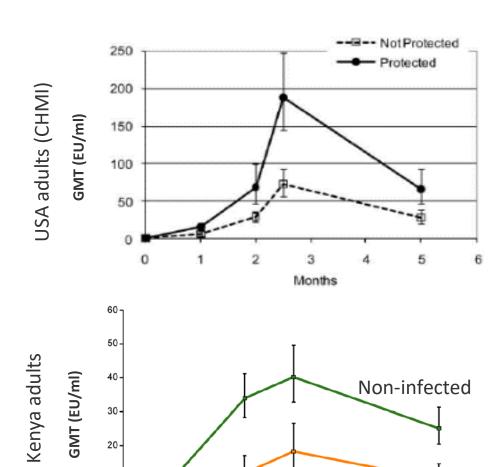


Anti-CS GMT to NANP repeat domain correlates with protection

"Because that's where the money is"

Slick Willie Sutton, the Bank Robber

- Magnitude of anti-CS repeat matters Higher levels of anti-NANP antibodies are associated with more protection
- Reproducibility across several CHMI studies
- Dependent upon specific vaccine regimen
- There is no antibody level that reliably predicts protection above a defined threshold



Kester. et al. JID 2009; 200: 337-46 Polhemus. et al. PLoS One 2009; 4: e6465

Day 90

Day 60

Day 0

(Baseline)



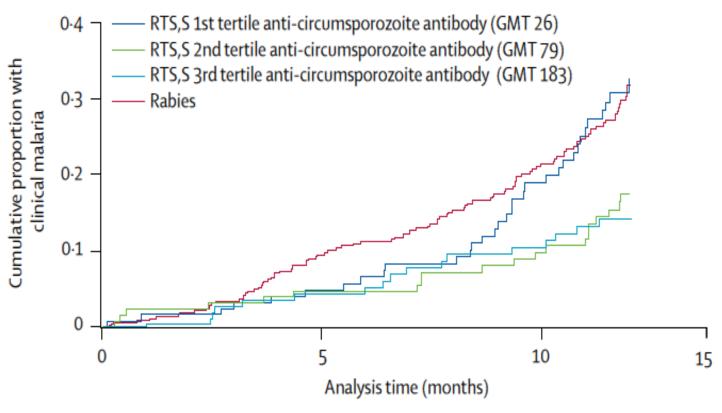
Day 180

Infected

Antibody titer to CS NANP repeat correlate with protection in children

- Reproducibility across studies (Phase 2, Phase 3)
- Reproducible across different epidemiologic settings

Phase 2 study in African children 6-17 mo old (Kenya & Tanzania) Stratification by titer

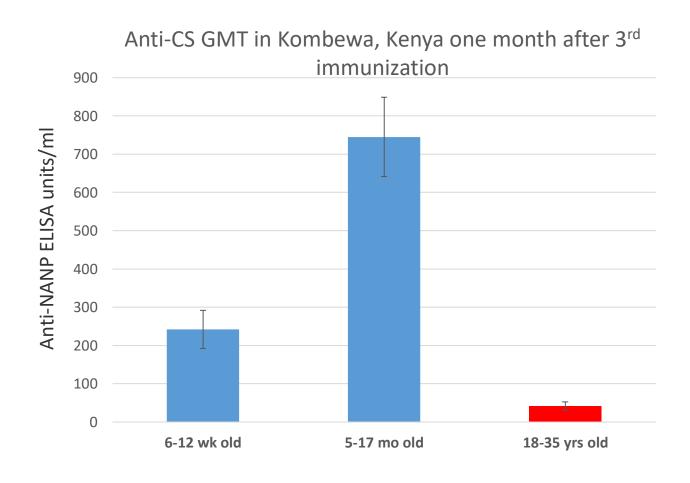


Olutu et al Lancet Inf Dis. 2011; 11:102-109



Antibody GMT in infants and children compared to adults in Sub-Saharan Africa

- Age-specific differences in antibody titer
- Low antibody levels in adults with prior exposure to *P. falciparum* infection
- Immune hyporesponsiveness due to concurrent subclinical bloodstage infection (?)

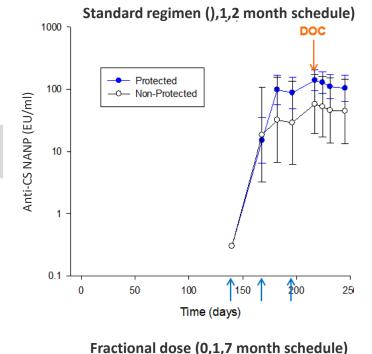


Strategies to improve vaccine efficacy:

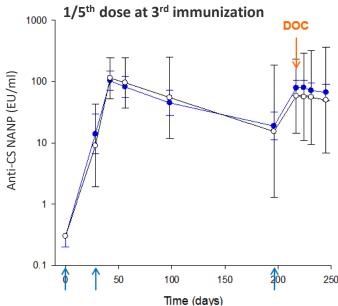
Adjustments to dose & schedule can have profound effects on outcome and immune correlates

 Immune correlate(s) of protection may change depending on changes in dose and schedule, prime-boost strategies

 Magnitude of antibody is essential but not sufficient for protection 62.5 % protection 95% CI (29.4-80.1)



86.7 % protection 95% CI (66.8-94.6)

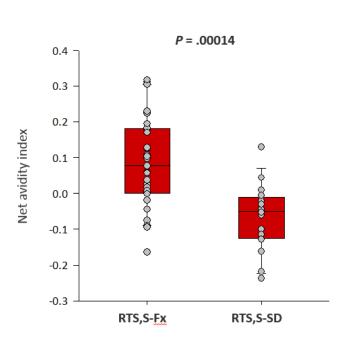




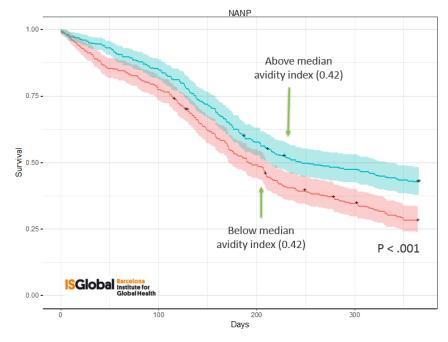
Antibody avidity associated with improved vaccine regimens

- Ab avidity increasingly observed as contributing independently to protection in both CHMI challenge studies and in clinical trials of RTS,S in Phase 2 and Phase 3 trials
- Increases in antibody avidity with each subsequent immunization seen as important observation that requires further investigation

Fractional dose versus
Standard dose
RTS,S/AS01 (CHMI)



Higher avidity anti-NANP responses associated with increased protection in <u>Burkinabé</u> and <u>Ghanian</u> children

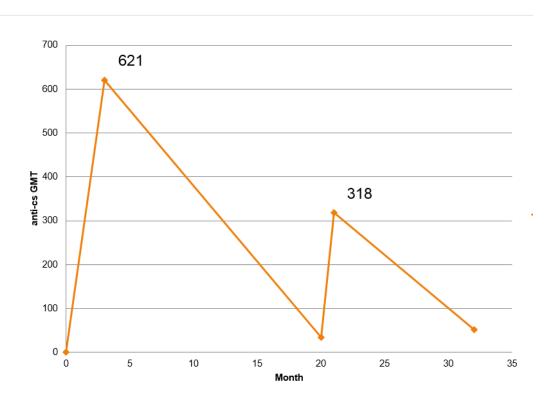


Regules et al., J Infect Dis. 2016 214(5):762-71

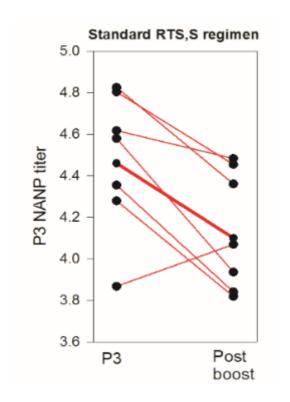


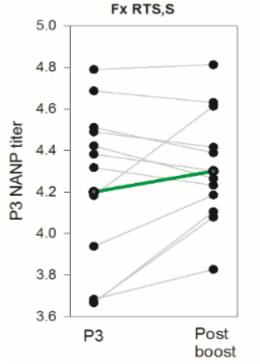
How CHMI trials may inform reasons around hyporesponsiveness following 4^{th} dose RTS,S

Young children RTS,S Phase 3 Clinical trial



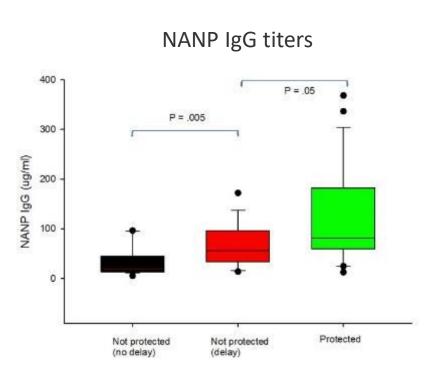
CHMI MAL071

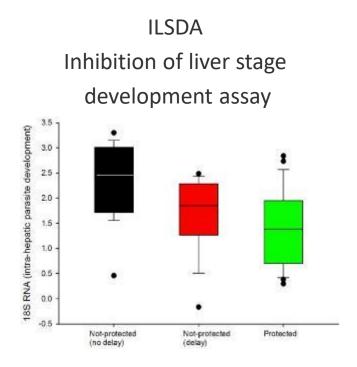


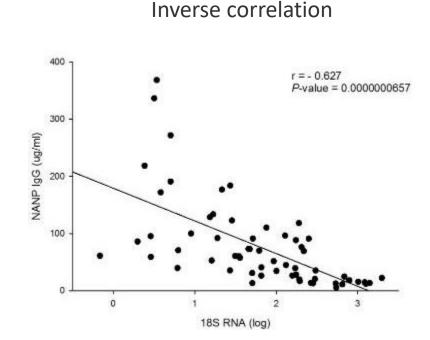


Antibody functionality

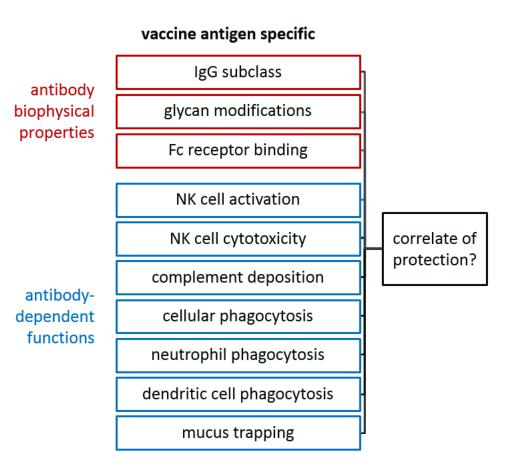
- Functional assay needs to add value over more traditional assays
- Example below no added information from assay that measures antibody inhibition of sporozoiite invasion/development over a single ELISA titer

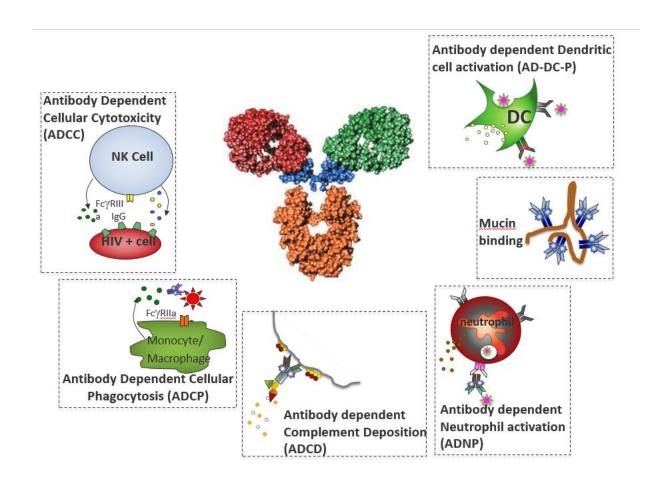






Systems immunology



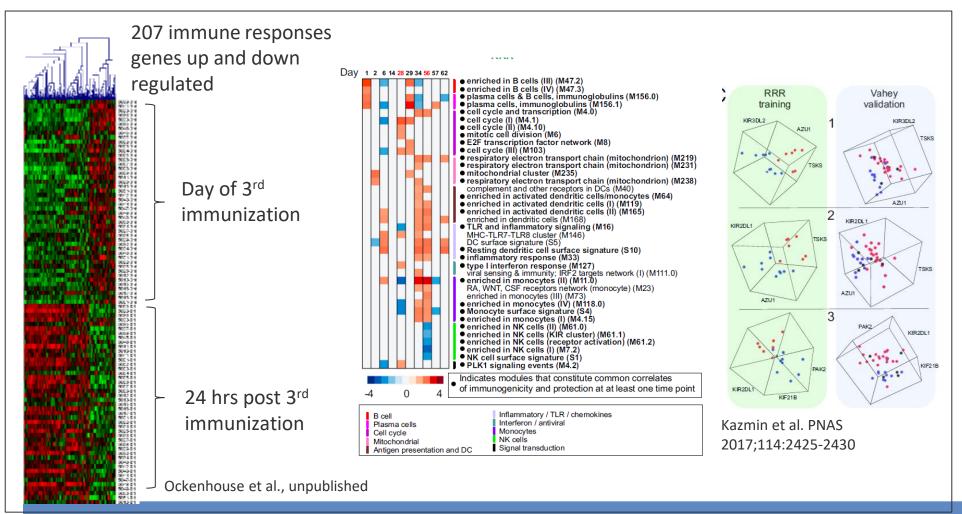


Courtesy G. Alter, Ragon Institute and MGH

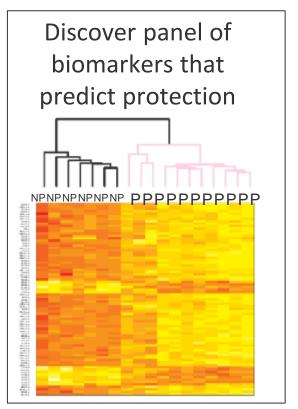
Systems biology – Molecular signatures of protection

Microarray and RNAseq transcriptomics

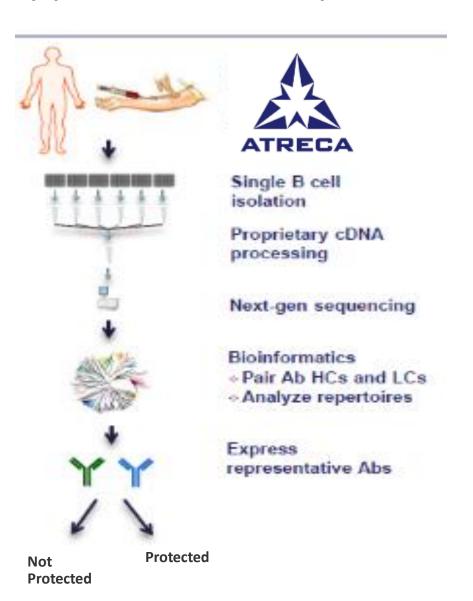
Where we are now – knowledge & understanding



Where one hopes to be



Opportunites and promising technologies – Antibody repertoires



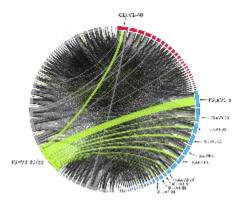
Knowledge — Understanding

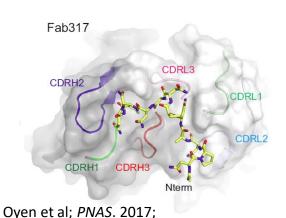
- Understand how somatic hypermutation leads to increased antibody affinity for target antigen in polyclonal serum
- Understand how different vaccine regimens induce repertoire signatures of protection

Understanding → **Action**

Passive immunization as viable alternatives to active immunization

Clinical lead CSP mAb (AB-000317)

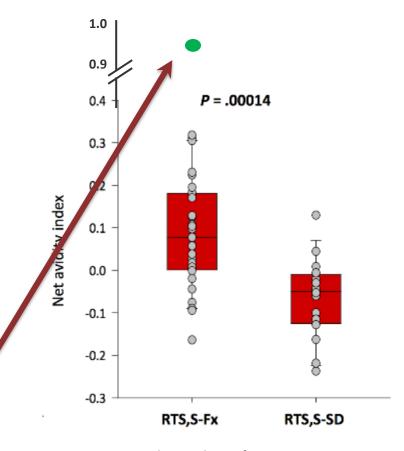




114(48)E10438-E10445

Characteristics of AB-000317

- Produced as IgG1
- Binds to NPNANPNANPNA peptide
- Protection
 - Chimeric Pb/PfCSP: 100%
 - PfCSP (hu liver mice): 99.3%
- Affinity constant: 0.21 nM
- Net avidity index $(NANP_6) = 0.95$



Regules et al., *J Infect Dis*. 2016 Sep 1;214(5):762-71

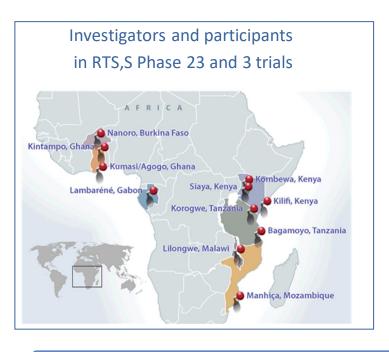
Critical questions

- Can a single CSP mAb, targeting the central repeat region, protection humans?
- Can a 'high avidity mAb' result in protection at low serum concentrations?

Acknowledgements



























Stanford

University













