

Inhibitory role of serum IgA upon Fc functions

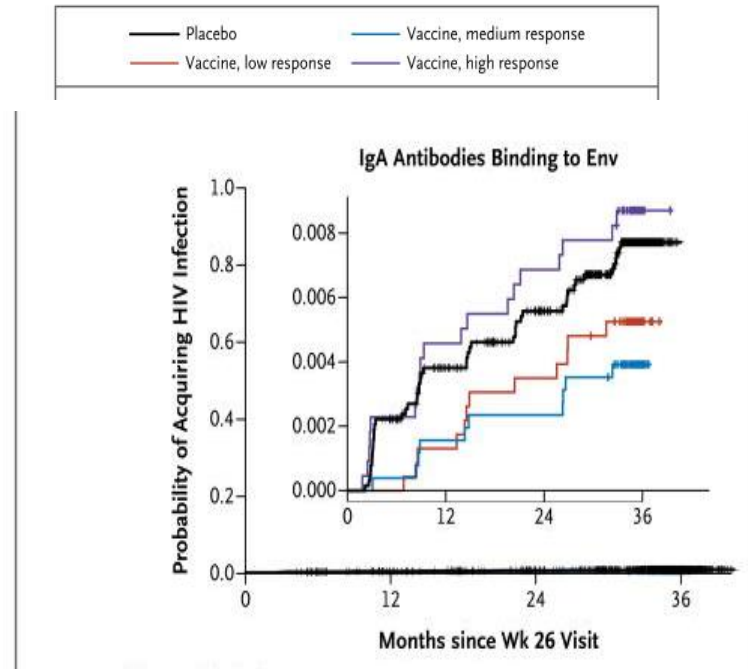
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THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

RV144 Vaccine Immune Correlates associated plasma gp120 IgA with reduced vaccine efficacy

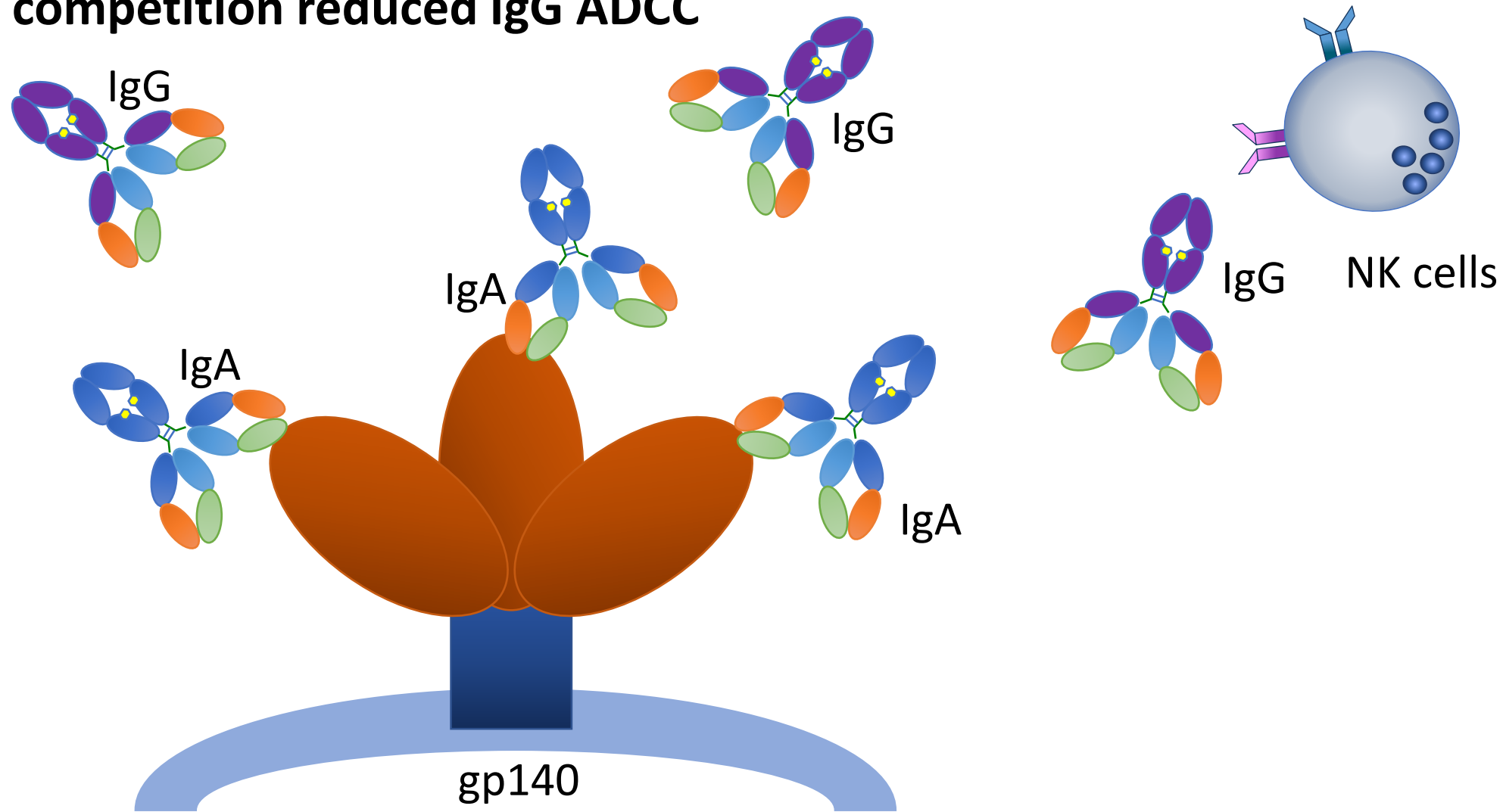


gp120 IgA in plasma- reduced vaccine efficacy

Haynes et al NEJM 2012

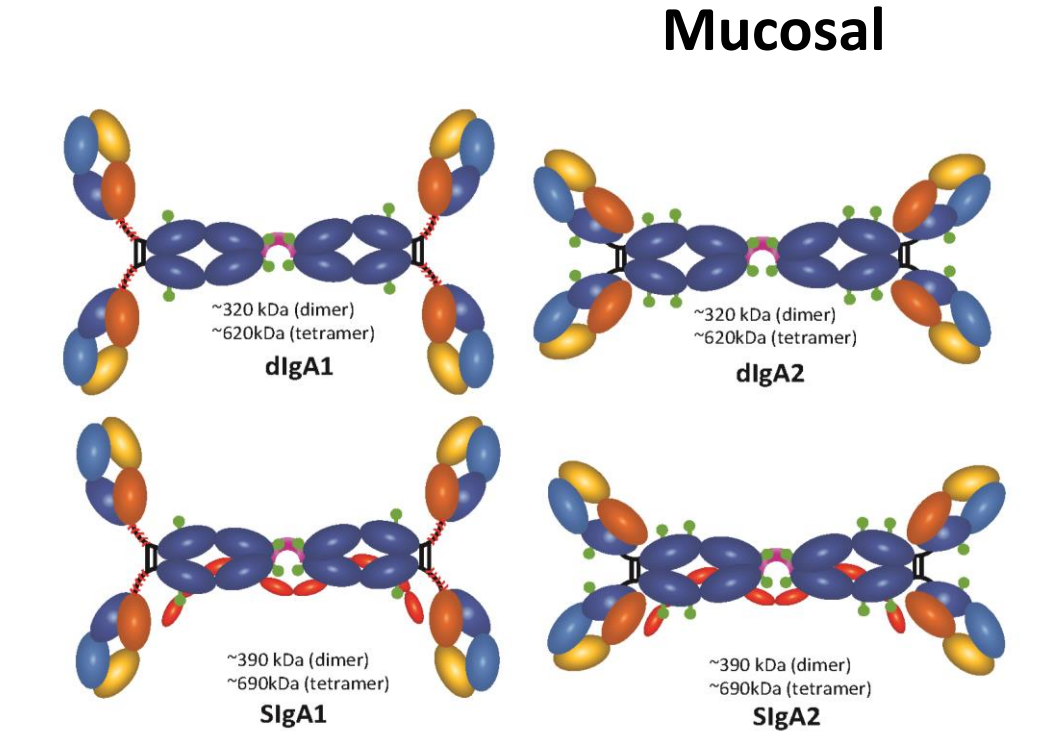
How did RV144 gp120-IgA reduce vaccine efficacy?

IgA epitope competition reduced IgG ADCC



Role of IgA in HIV is complex

- **Protective Mucosal IgA:**
 - Passive transfer of **NAb of IgA** in NHP is protective (*Watkins AIDS 2013*)
 - Vaccination in NHP associated **mucosal IgA** with protection (*Bomsel Jimmunol 2011*)
 - **Mucosal ENV-IgA** in HESN associated with protection (*Tudor Mucosal Immunol 2009*)
 - **Dimeric/Polymeric IgA** is highly functional (*Wills Jimmunol 2018, Bakema mAbs 2011*)

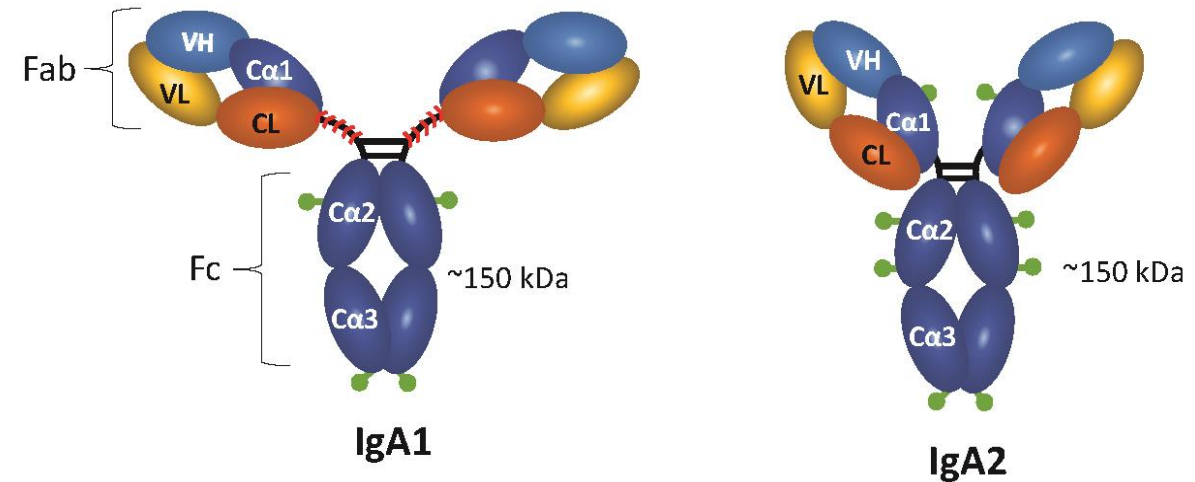


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Role of IgA in HIV is complex

- **PLASMA IgA: Monomeric**

- **Plasma** gp120-IgA reduced RV144 vaccine efficacy (*Haynes NEJM 2012*)
- **Plasma** gp120-IgA blocks IgG ADCC (*Tomaras PNAS 2013*)



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Role of IgA in HIV is complex

- **PLASMA IgA:**

- Plasma gp120-IgA reduced RV144 vaccine efficacy (*Haynes NEJM 2012*)
- Plasma gp120-IgA blocks IgG ADCC (*Tomaras PNAS 2013*)
- Plasma IgA associated with disease progression (*Fling J Allergy Clin Immuno 1988, Coates J Clin Epi 1992*)

Predictors of Progression to AIDS

Table 2. Univariate Cox relative risk regression models of enrolment values of various laboratory markers and one year lagged values in a cohort of male sexual contacts of men with HIV disease, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1984–1989

	Enrolment values of marker*			Values lagged one year†		
	Relative risk	95% CI	p Value	Relative risk	95% CI	p Value
<i>T-cell markers</i>						
T4 cell count (per 100 decline)	1.49	1.20–1.85	0.0004	1.67	1.34–2.08	<0.0001
T8 cell count (per 100 increase)	1.06	0.93–1.21	0.36	1.05	0.94–1.31	0.41
T4/T8 (per unit decline)	8.50	2.83–25.51	0.0002	74.44	13.53–409.45	<0.0001
<i>Quantitative immunoglobulins</i>						
IgA (per 100 µg/l increase)	1.30	1.01–1.66	0.04	1.57	1.25–1.94	<0.0001
IgM (per 100 µg/l increase)	1.27	0.90–1.80	0.16	1.19	0.93–1.50	0.16
IgG (per 100 µg/l increase)	1.48	0.78–2.80	0.24	1.39	0.75–2.56	0.30

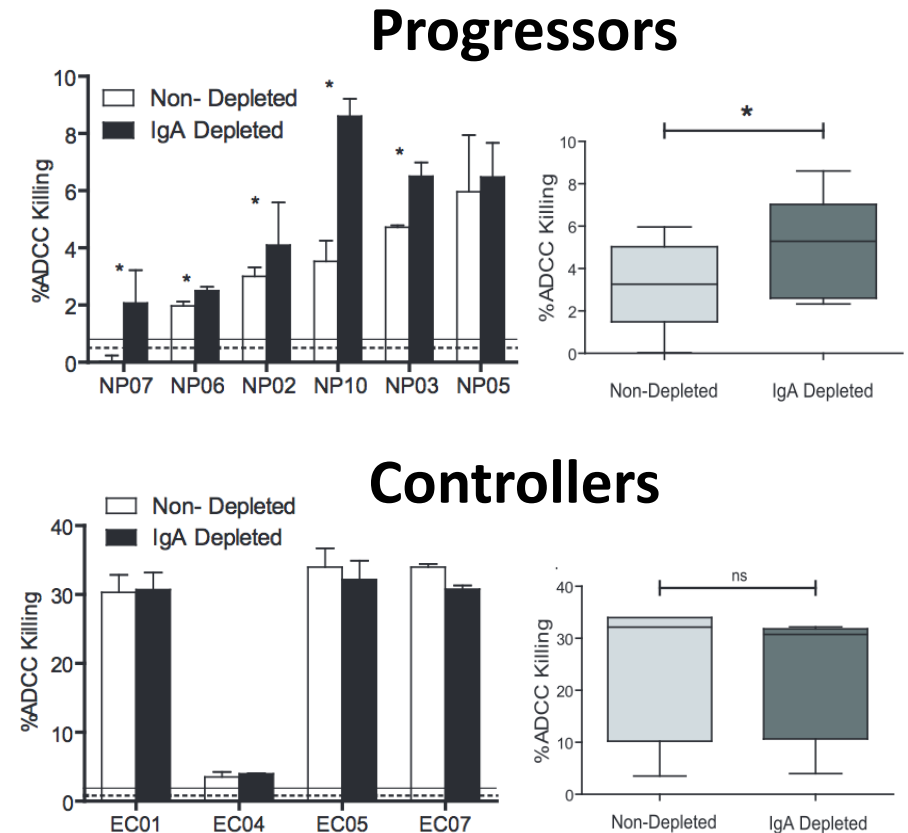
Coates J Clin Epi 1992

plasma IgA equally predictive of progression to AIDS as low CD4 counts

Role of IgA in HIV is complex

- **PLASMA IgA:**

- **Plasma** gp120-IgA reduced RV144 vaccine efficacy (*Haynes NEJM 2012*)
- **Plasma** gp120-IgA blocks IgG ADCC (*Tomaras PNAS 2013*)
- **Plasma** IgA associated with disease progression (*Fling J Allergy Clin Immuno 1988, Coates J Clin Epi 1992*)
- **Plasma** IgA inhibits ADCC in HIV progressor subjects, but not Elite controllers (*Ruiz J Viro 2015*)



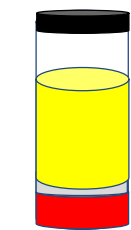
Ruiz et al J Virol 2015

Dissecting the role of plasma IgA in HIV infection using Systems Serology

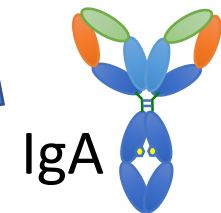
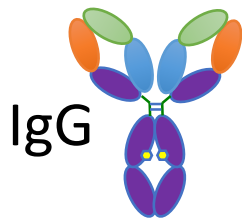
Viremic Controller (VL<2000) vs Progressors
(Kelleher-Kirby Institute)

35 Controllers

40 Progressors

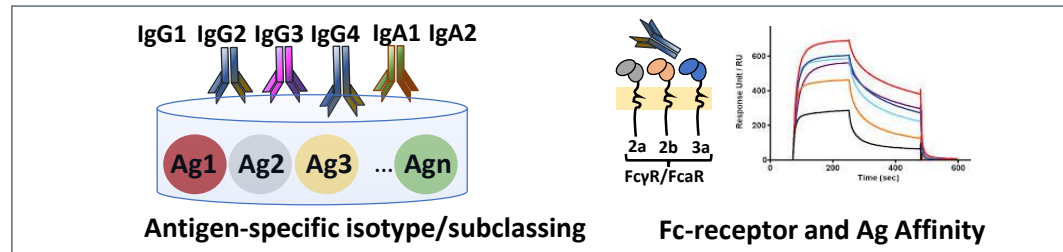


plasma

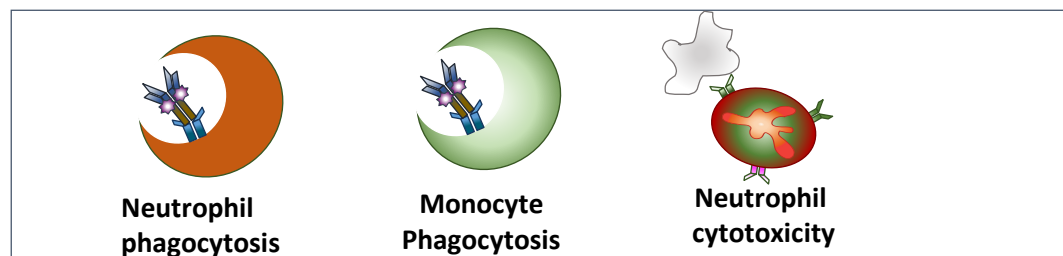


Purified the IgG and IgA

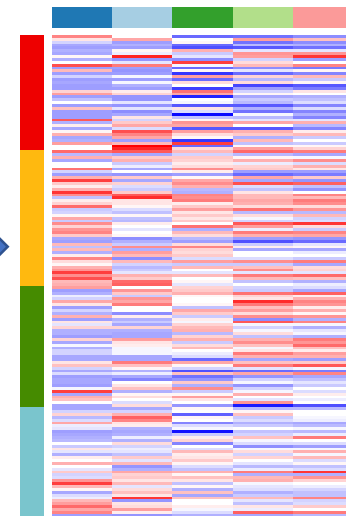
Biophysical Profiling



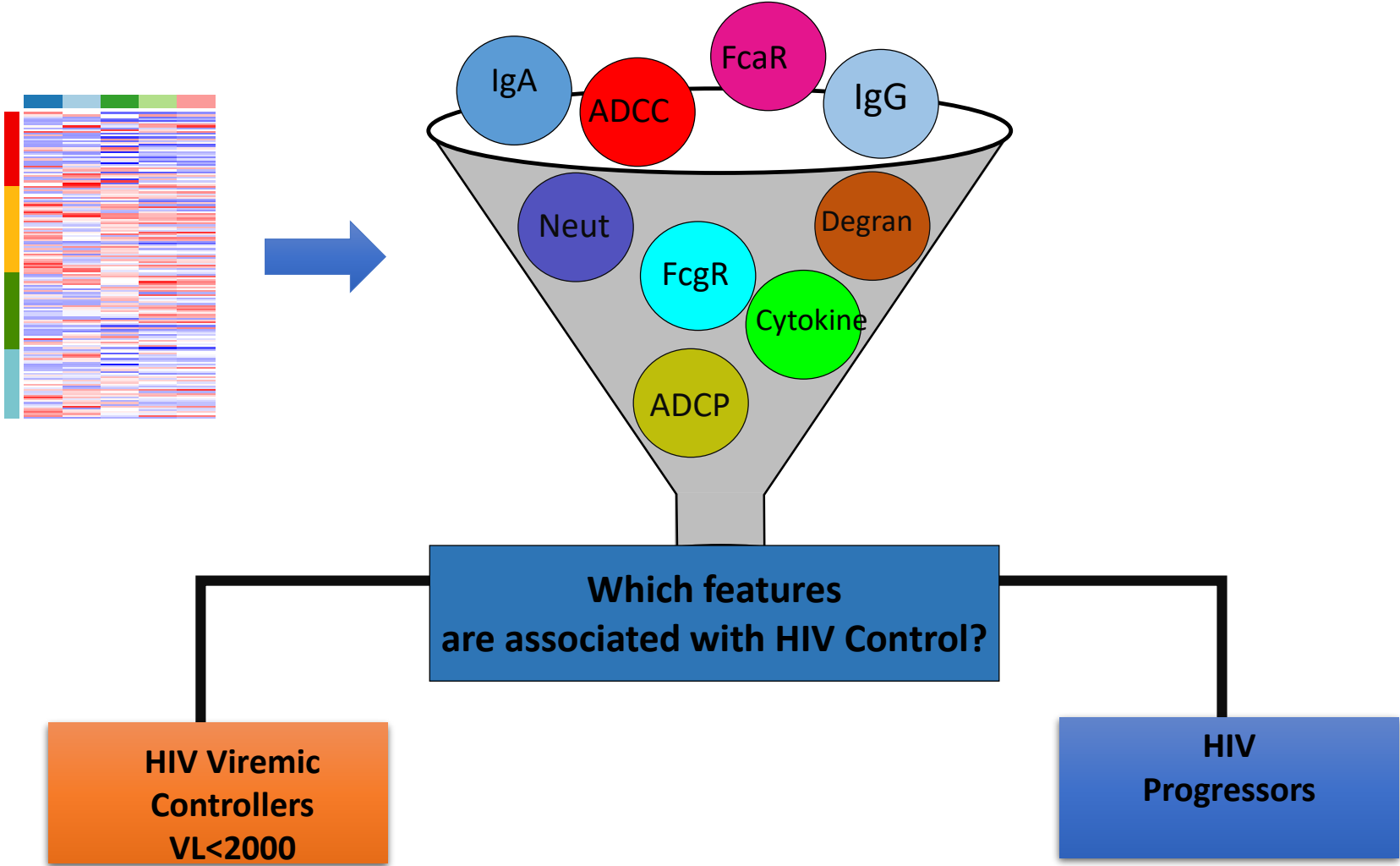
Functional Profiling



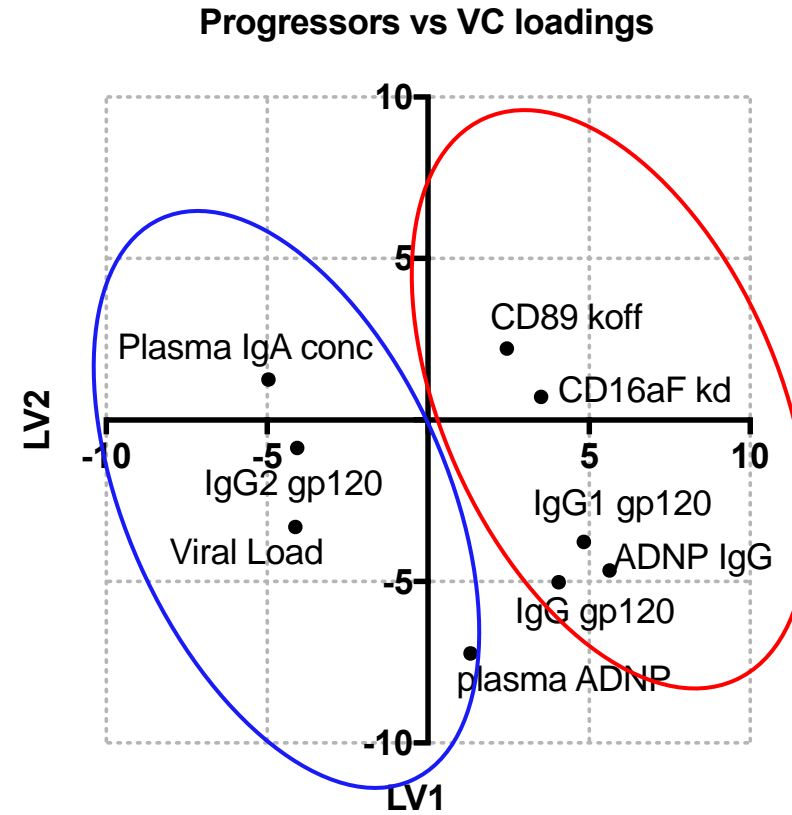
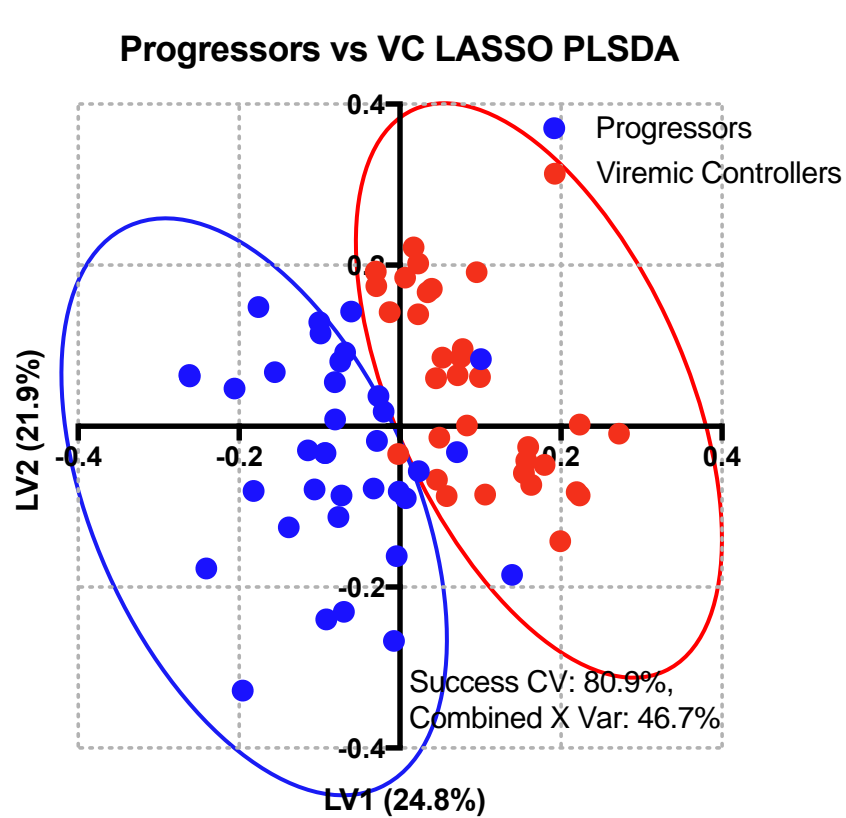
Computational Analysis
“humoral signatures”



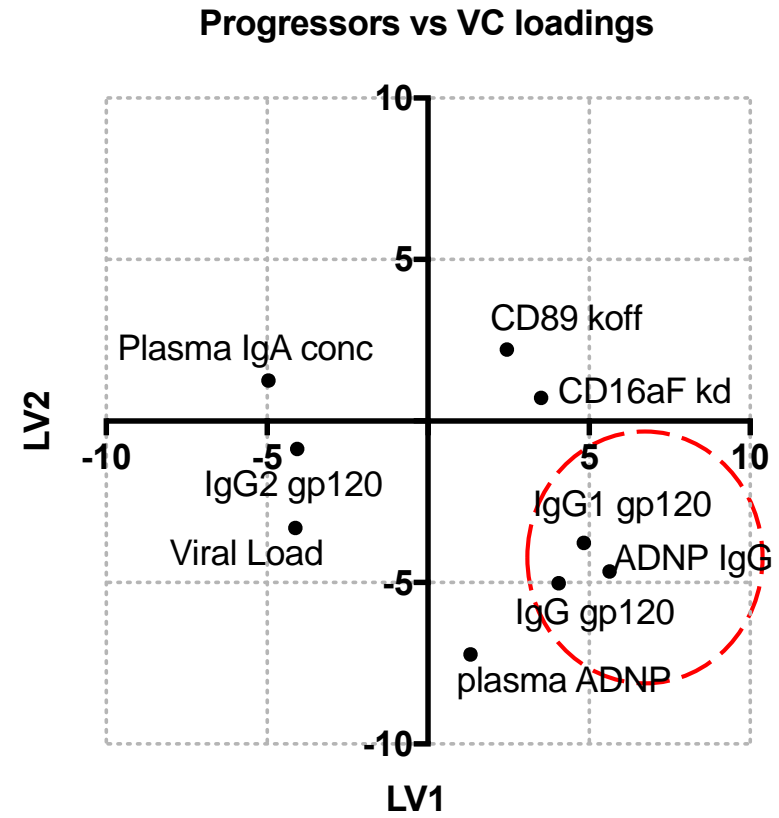
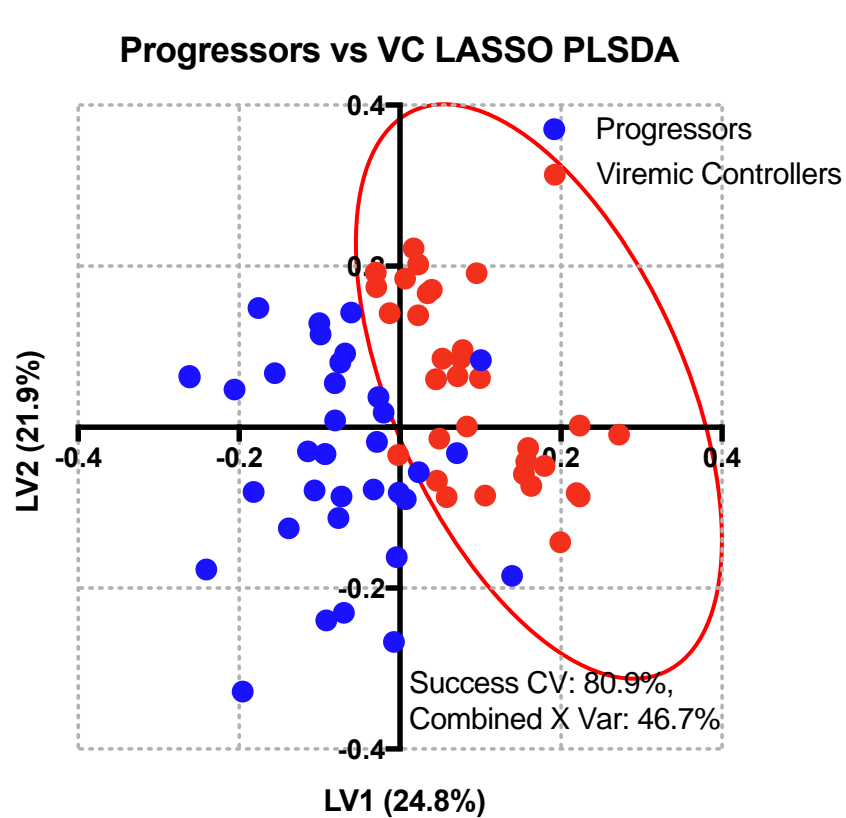
Identifying IgG and IgA humoral signatures associated with HIV viral control



Viremic controllers (VC) and Progressors have very different Ab profiles

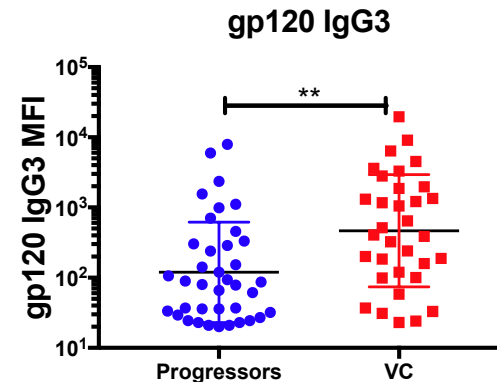
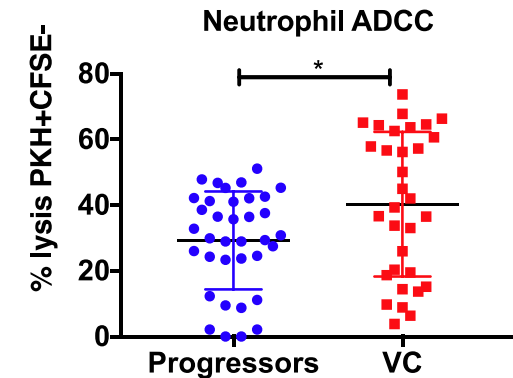
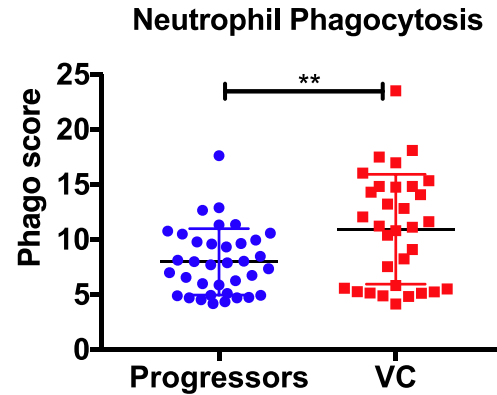
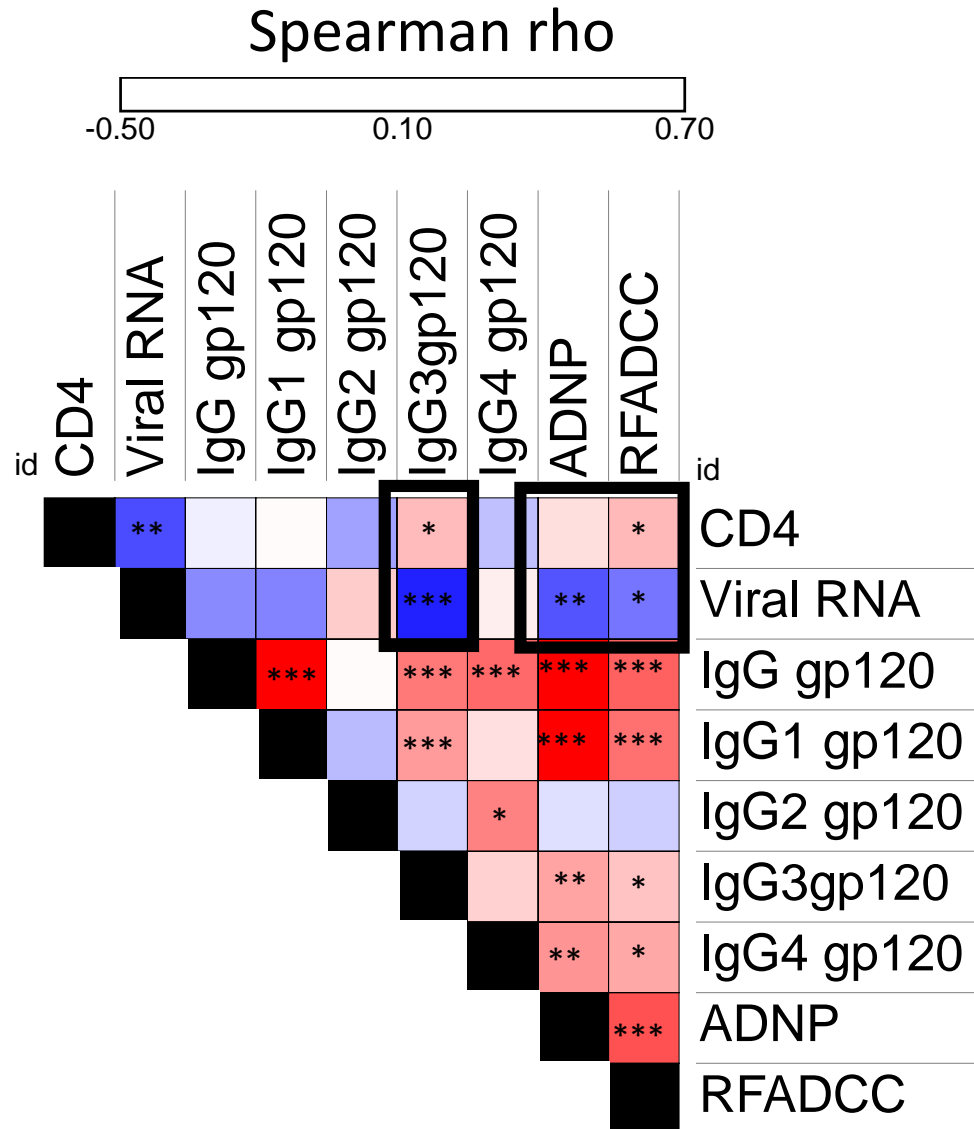


IgG mediated Fc effector functions are enhanced in Viremic Controllers

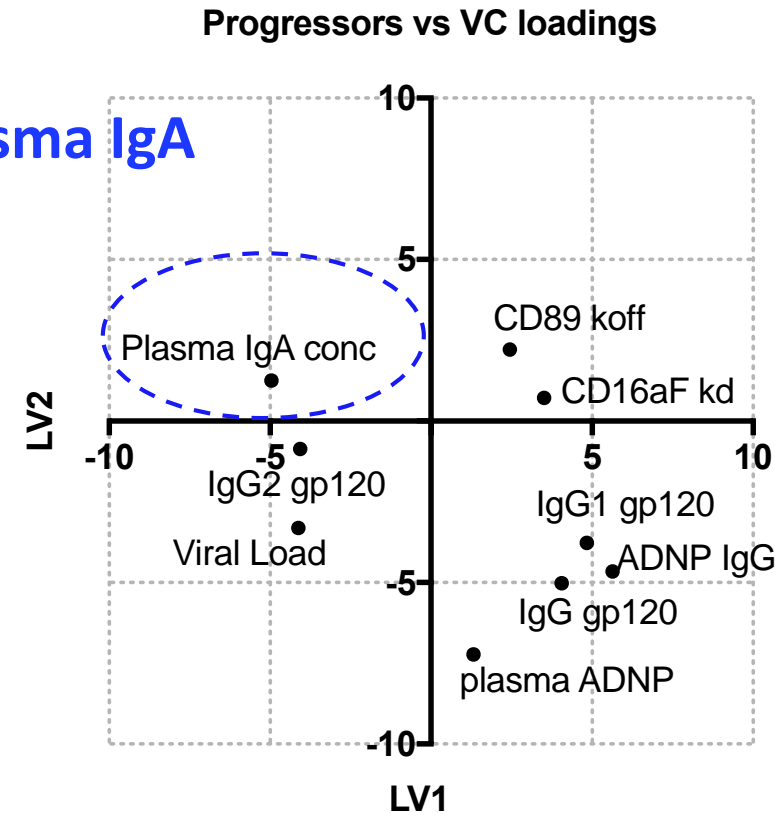
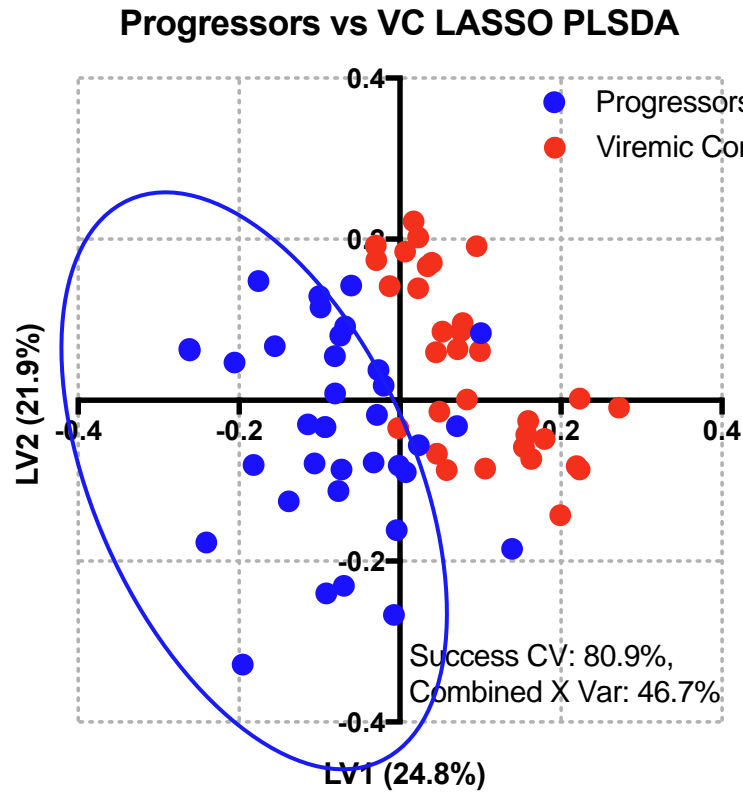
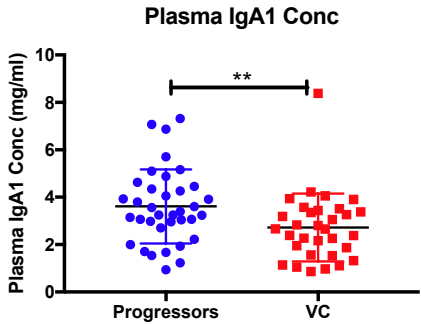


**Enhanced
IgG Fc
functions**

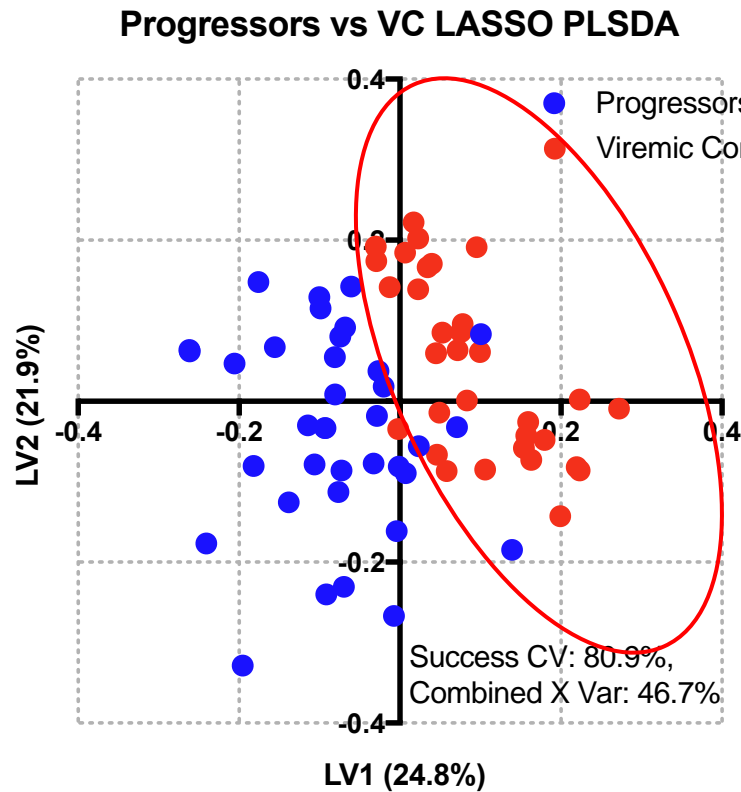
Viremic Controllers have enhanced Fc effector functions



Plasma IgA markers differentiate Viremic controllers (VC) from Progressors

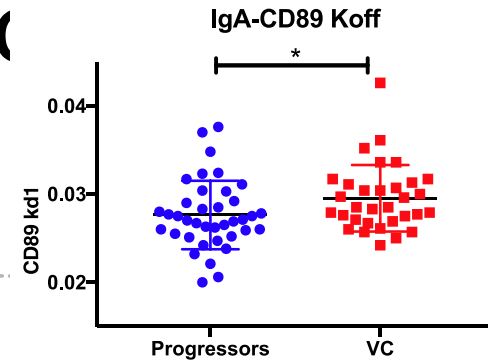
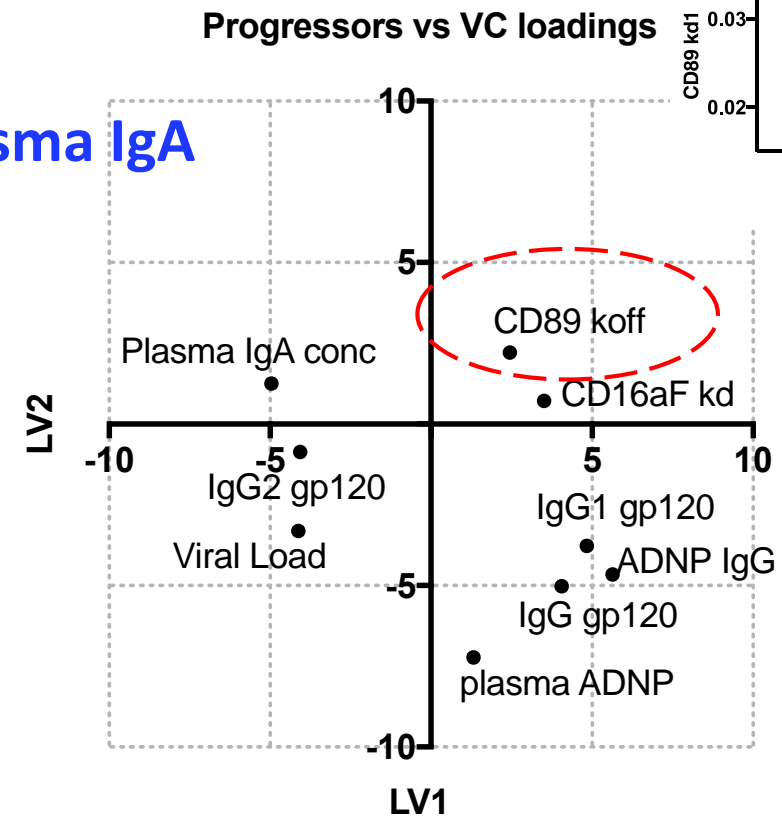


Plasma IgA and CD89 (FcaR) engagement differentiate Viremic controllers (VC) from Progressors



Plasma IgA

Progressor total plasma (monomeric) IgA1 bind with higher affinity to FcaR



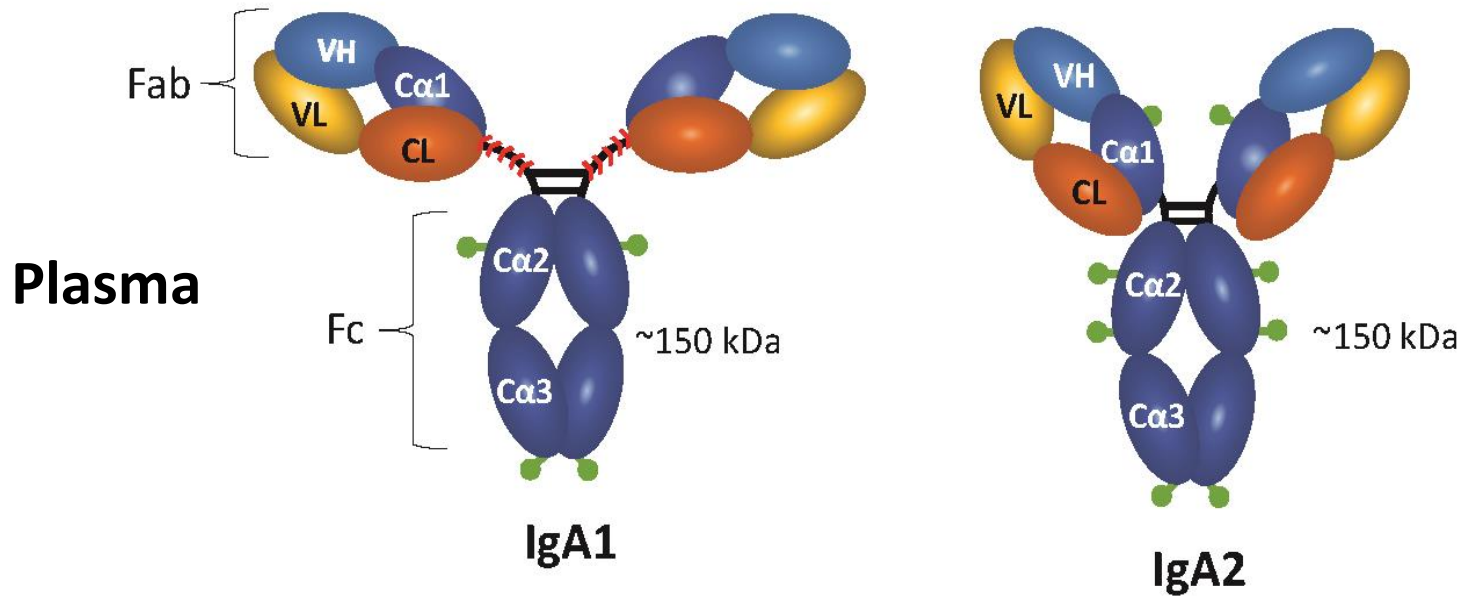
CD89 (FcaR) Binding

↑ koff = weaker affinity

Viremic controller IgA have weaker binding to FcaR

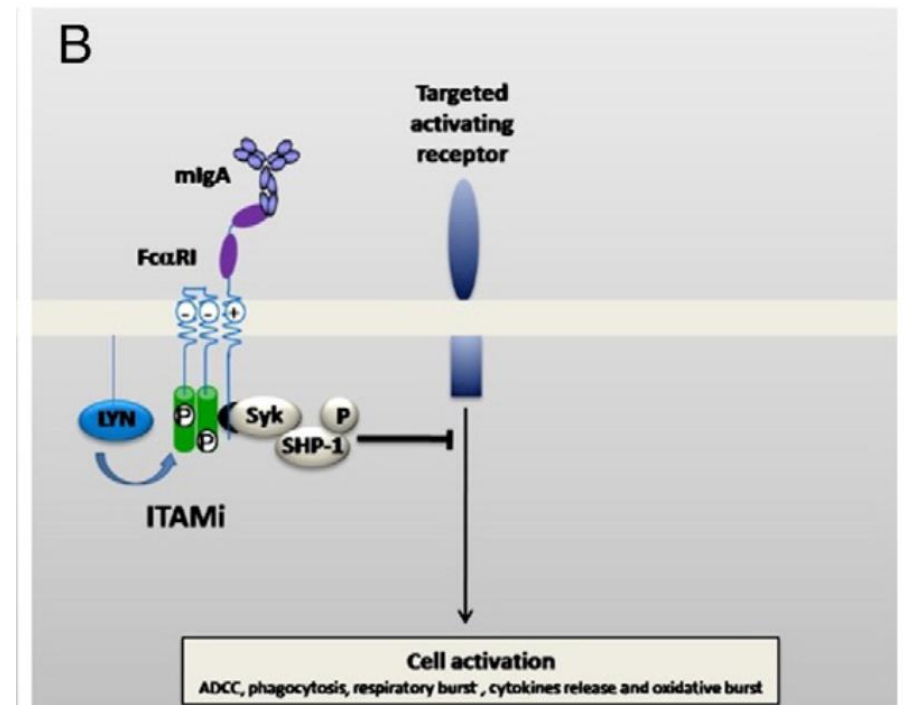
What does this mean?!

Different Forms of IgA: monomeric IgA



monomeric IgA

- bind FcAR-lower affinity
- Fc inhibition (ITAMi)
- inhibits ADCC and Fc functions
- secretes inhibitory cytokines
(*Pasquier Immunity 2005*)

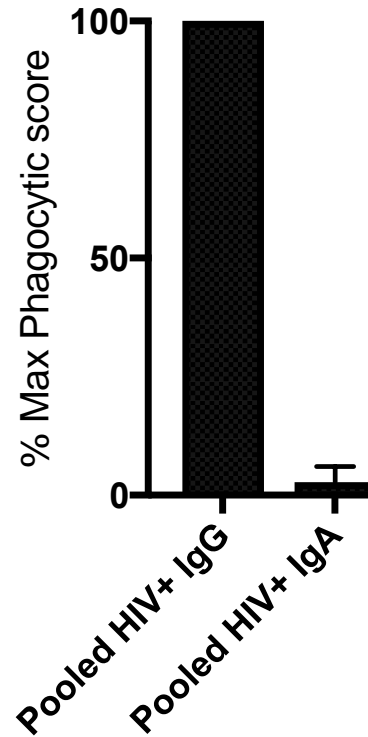


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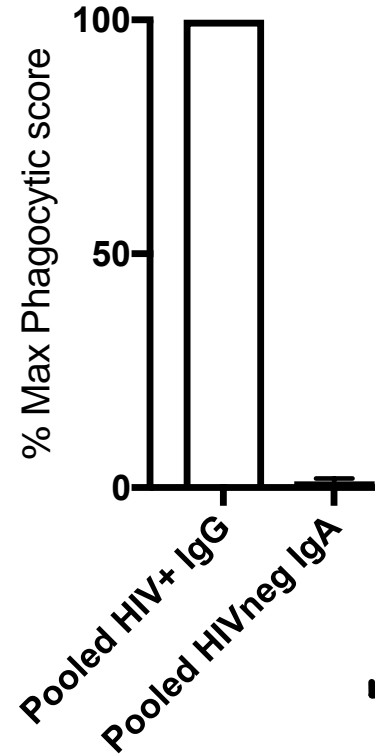
Ben Mkaddem Autoimmunity Reviews 2013

Plasma IgA can inhibit IgG Fc effector functions – via FcAR inhibitory signaling

Neutrophil Phagocytosis
HIV + IgA

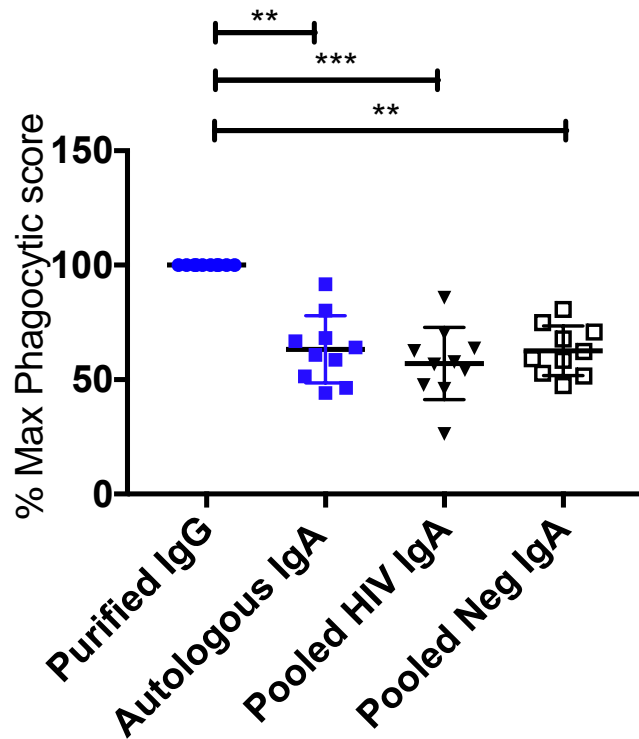


Neutrophil Phagocytosis
HIV neg IgA

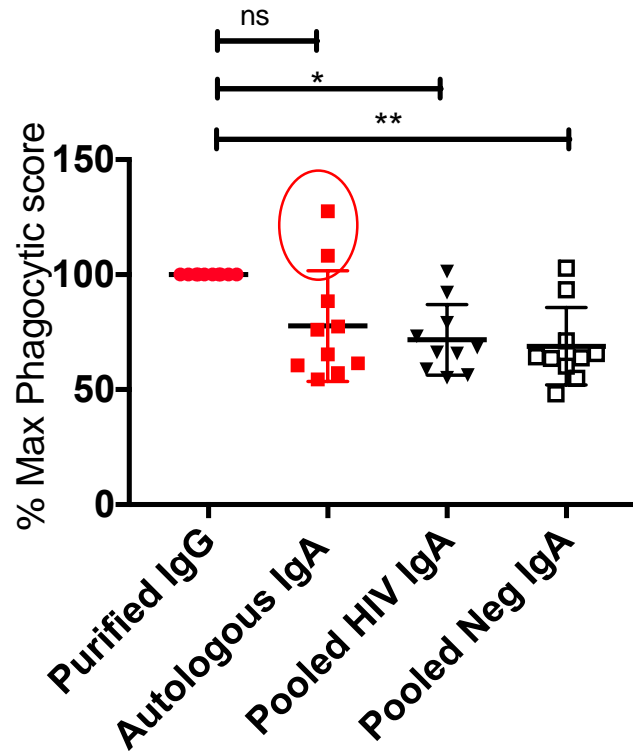


Plasma IgA can inhibit IgG Fc effector functions via FcaR (CD89) inhibitory signaling

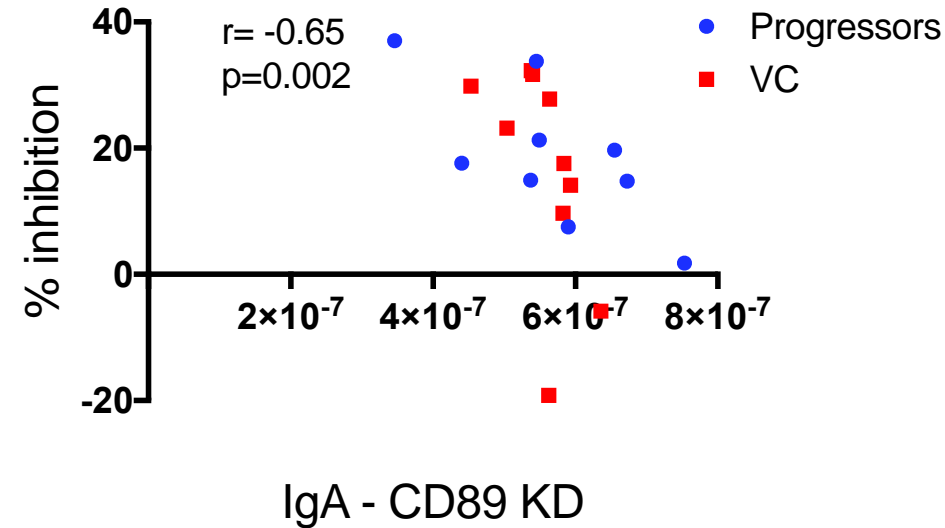
Progressor plasma IgA inhibits Fc functions



VC total IgA weakly inhibits Fc functions



% inhibition vs IgA-CD89 affinity



Matthew Worley
Ester Lopez

Multiple mechanisms of IgA inhibition in HIV infection

RV144

-epitope
competition

Progressors

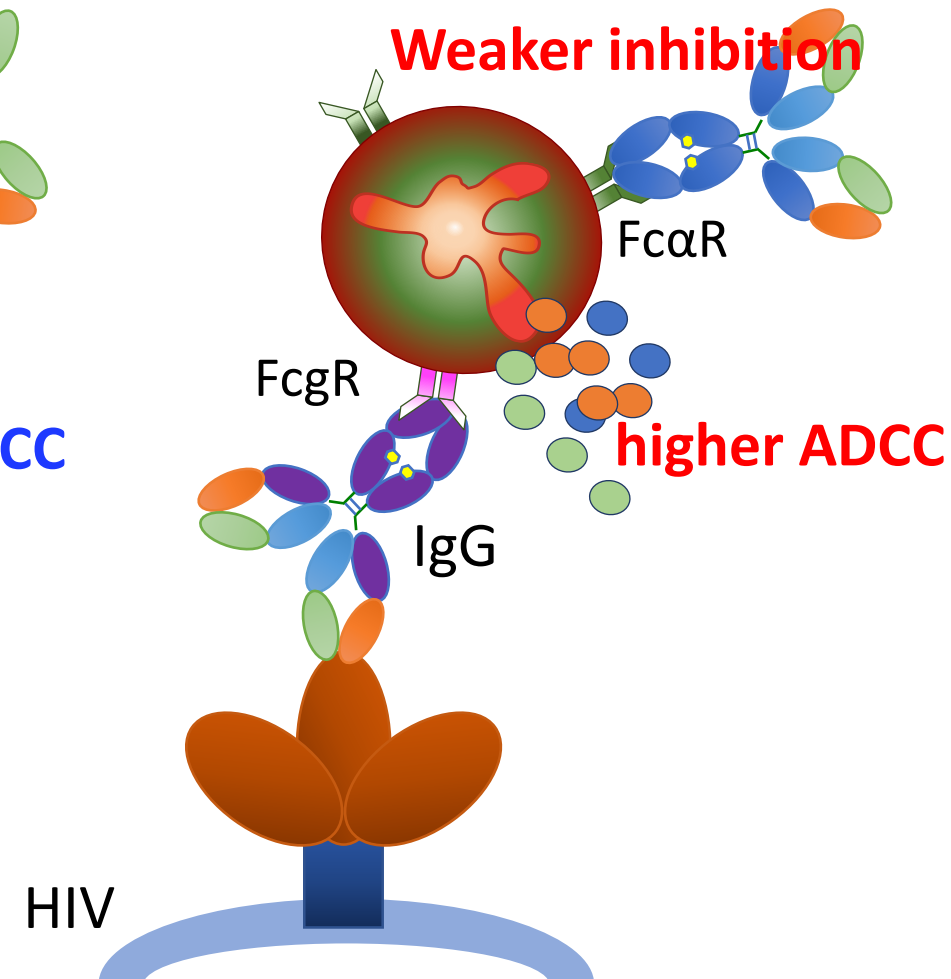
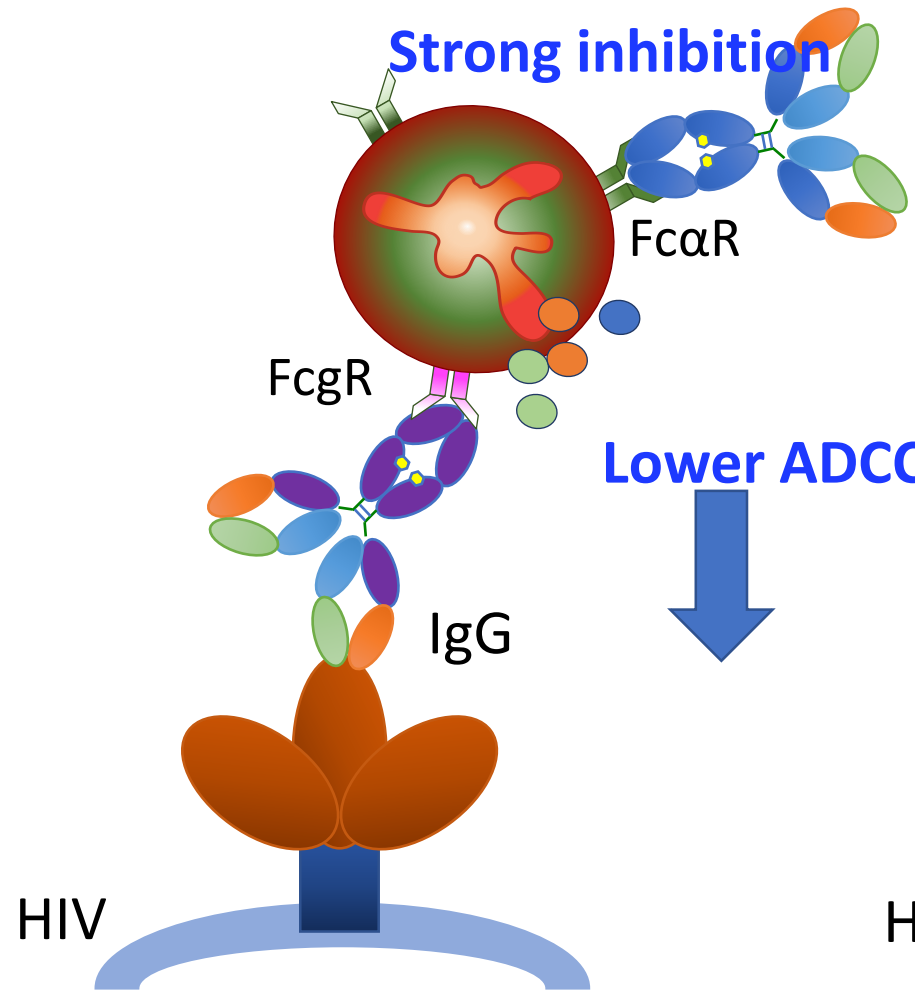
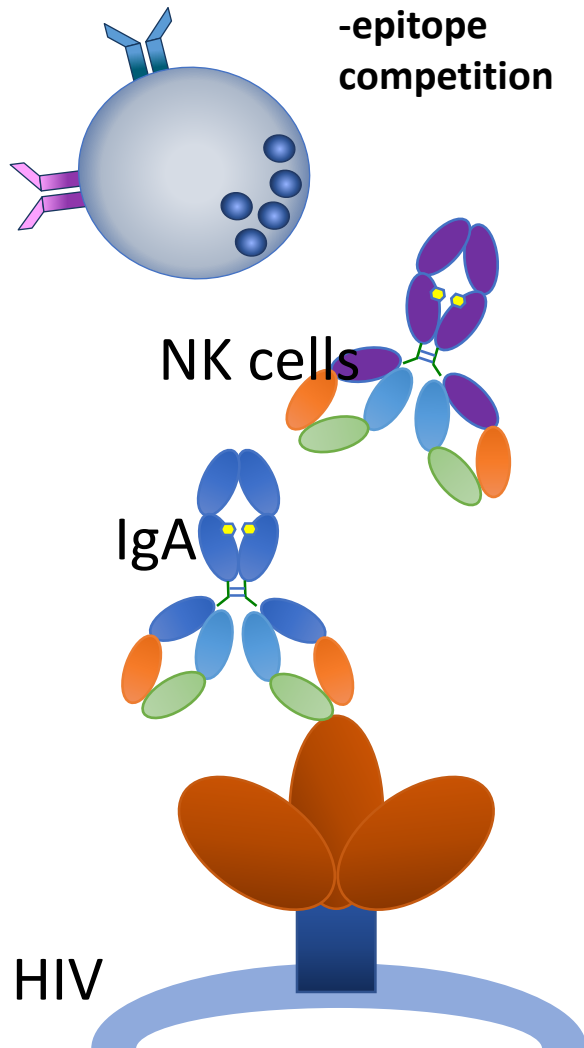
Viremic controllers

Strong inhibition

Weaker inhibition

Lower ADCC

higher ADCC



Fc effector functions may be important for enhancing broadly neutralizing Abs

Vol 449 | 6 September 2007 | doi:10.1038/nature06106

ARTICLE

Corrected: Publisher Correction

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0600-6

The Journal of Clinical Investigation

Fc receptor but not antibody protection in antibody protection

Ann J. Hessel^{1*}, Lars Hangartner^{1*}, Meredith Caroline M. S. Lanigan¹, Gary Landucci⁴, D. & Dennis R. Burton¹

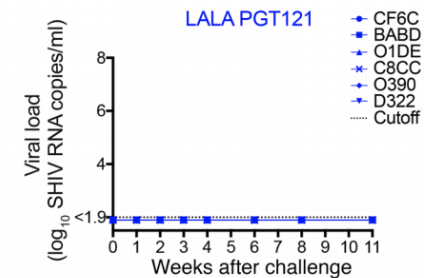
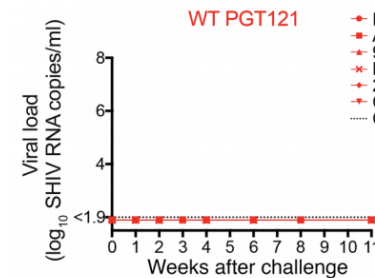
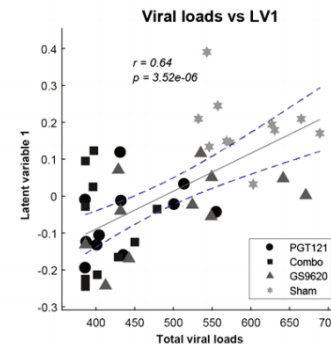
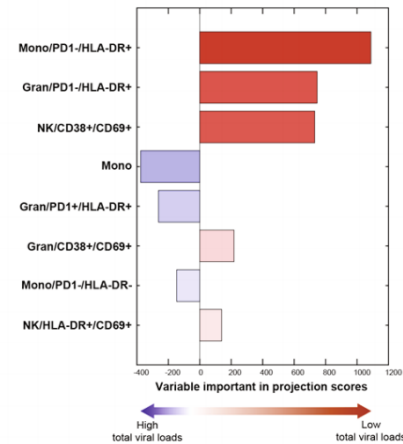
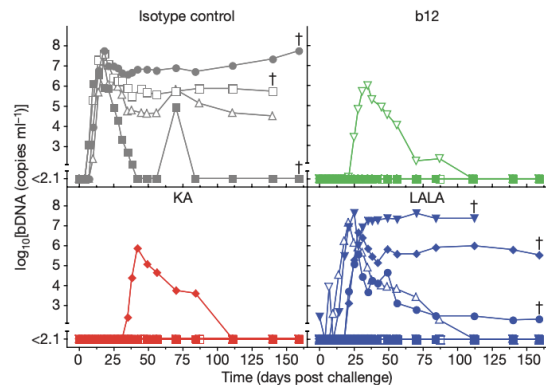
Antibody and TLR7 agonist delay viral rebound in SHIV-infected monkeys

Erica N. Borducchi^{1,6}, Jinyan Liu^{1,6}, Joseph P. Nkolola^{1,6}, Anthony M. Cadena^{1,6}, Wen-Han Yu², Stephanie Fischinger², Thomas Broge², Peter Abbink¹, Noe B. Mercado¹, Abishek Chandrashekar¹, David Jetton¹, Lauren Peter¹, Katherine McMahan¹, Edward T. Moseley¹, Elena Bekerman³, Joseph Hesselgesser³, Wenjun Li⁴, Mark G. Lewis⁵, Galit Alter², Romas Geleziunas³ & Dan H. Barouch^{1,2*}

Antibody and TLR7 agonist delay viral rebound in SHIV-infected monkeys

B. Kristensen¹, Thakshila Amarasena¹, Georges Khoury¹, Adam K. Wheatley^{1,2}, K Hogarth⁴, Miles P. Davenport³ and Stephen J. Kent^{1,2,5}

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Summary

- Multiple mechanisms by which IgA can inhibit Fc Functions
 - Epitope competition
 - IgA-FcαR inhibitory signaling
- HIV progressors have enhanced IgA-FcαR inhibition
- Viremic Controllers may have enhanced IgA
- IgA can also reduce Fc functional capacity of bNAb responses *in vitro*

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- Bertha Fsadni

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MHRP

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- Charla Andrews

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RV144

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Ester Lopez



Matthew Worley

