

Non-neutralizing Fc-mediated antibody responses: Fcγ Receptor Binding Breadth Of RV144 Antibodies

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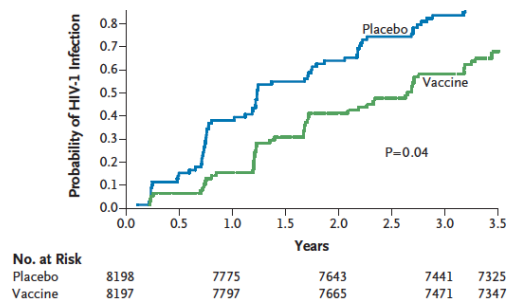
University of Melbourne

Doherty Institute



RV144 'Thai' Vaccine Trial

- ALVAC (Pox vector) + AIDSVAX (recombinant Env protein)
- **31.2% efficacy at 42 months (p=0.04)**
 - 60% efficacy at 12 months (Robb et al Lancet Inf Dis 2012)



Reks-Ngarm NEJM 2009

How was RV144 protective?

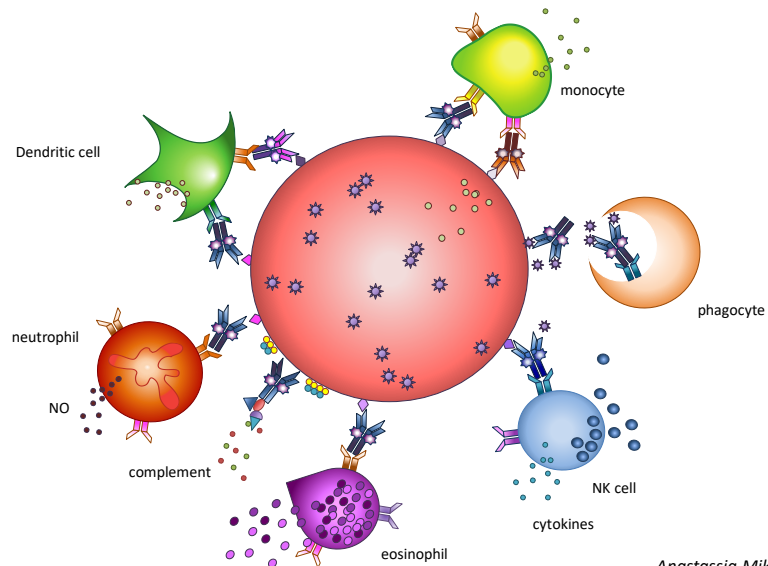
- Results

- Main immune responses induced were binding **non-neutralizing** Antibodies and CD4 responses to gp120

ICS	Vaccine	Placebo
CD8 Gag	7.6%	7.1%
CD8 ENV	11.1%	14.3%
CD4 Gag	1.4%	0
CD4 ENV	34%	3.6%
Binding Ab	Vaccine	Placebo
gp120 MN	98.6%	0%
gp120 A244	98.6%	0%
p24	52.1%	0%

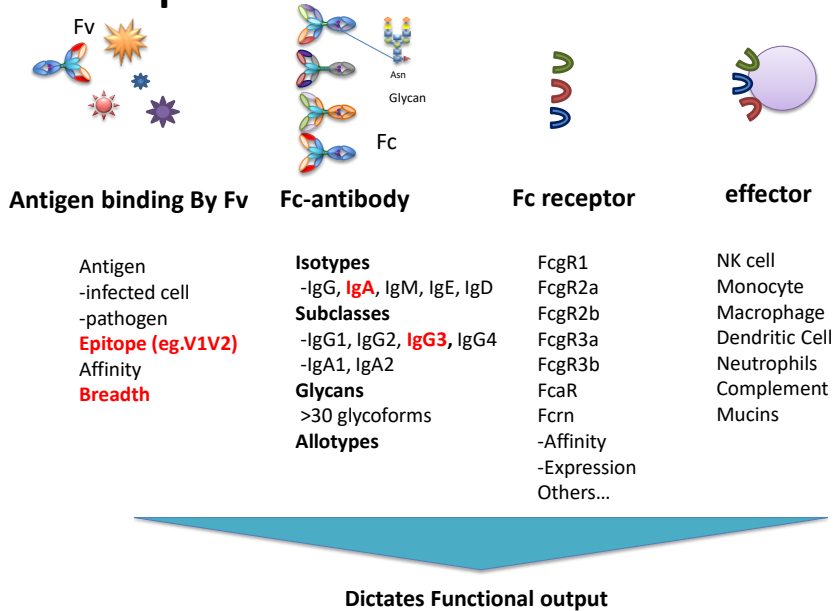
Reks-Ngarm NEJM 2009

Beyond Neutralization... Antibodies are highly functional



Anastassia Mikhailova

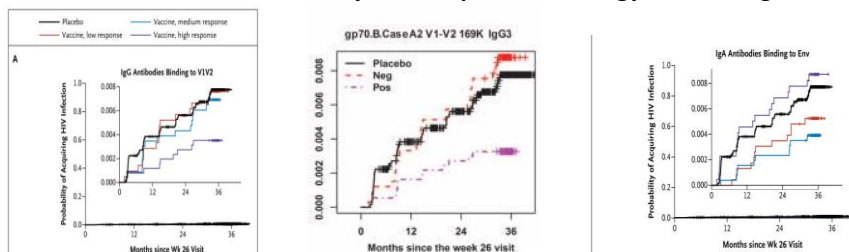
Multiple features modulate Ab Functions



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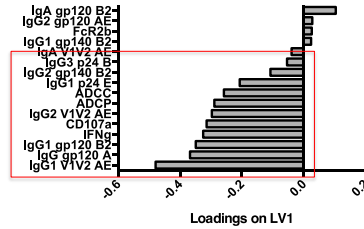
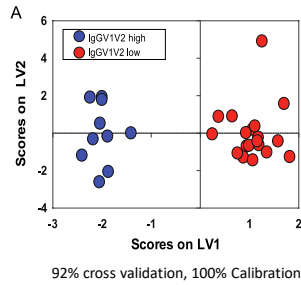
How was RV144 protective?

- Protection was associated with
 - High levels of IgG binding to V1V2
 - High levels of IgG3 binding to V1V2
 - Low levels of IgA binding to Env
 - High antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC)
- Matthew Worley - Oral- 4pm Immunology and Pathogenesis



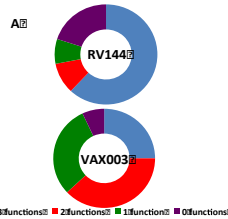
Hayes et al NEJM 2012, Yates et al STM 2014

What is so special about V1V2 antibodies?



V1V2 antibodies are associated with polyfunctional non-neutralizing antibody responses

Target virus using multiple different antibody Fc mechanisms



Chung et al. Cell 2015, Chung et al. STM. 2014

RV144 induced high V1V2, but had low recognition of breakthrough sequences

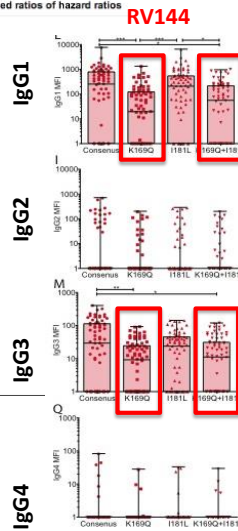
Table 1: Estimated vaccine efficacies to prevent infection with specific HIV-1 genotypes, and estimated ratios of hazard ratios

Genotype	Number of infections		Vaccine efficacy (95% CI)	P value
	Vaccine	Placebo		
Overall	44	66	34% (7.8%, 54.7%)	0.034
K169	30	57	48% (18%, 66%)	0.0036
K169X	14	9	-55% (-258%, 33%)	0.32
I181	40	48	17% (-26%, 45%)	0.32
I181X	4	18	78% (35%, 93%)	0.0028
K169-I181	27	42	36% (-4%, 61%)	0.077
K169-I181X	3	15	80% (31%, 94%)	0.0046
K169X-I181	13	6	-116% (-467%, 19%)	0.32
K169X-I181X	1	3	67% (-219%, 97%)	0.32
			Estimated HR/HR* (95% CI)	P value
K169X/K169			2.73 (1.08, 6.92)	0.034
I181/I181X			3.77 (1.19, 11.92)	0.024
Else/K169-I181			1.04 (0.49, 2.22)	0.92
Else/K169-I181X			1.85 (0.79, 4.32)	0.16
K169X-I181/Else			2.76 (1.23, 6.20)	0.014
Else/K169X-I181X			1.06 (0.40, 2.86)	0.9

Shown are estimated vaccine efficacies (vaccine efficacies = 1 - hazard ratios (HRs)) to prevent infection with specific HIV-1 genotypes, and estimated ratios of HRs measuring the relative protection against given pairs of HIV-1 genotypes.
* Each HR is the hazard ratio (vaccine versus placebo) of HIV-1 infections with a particular genotype. For example, for the K169X/K169 entry, the numerator HR measures the vaccine effect to prevent HIV-1

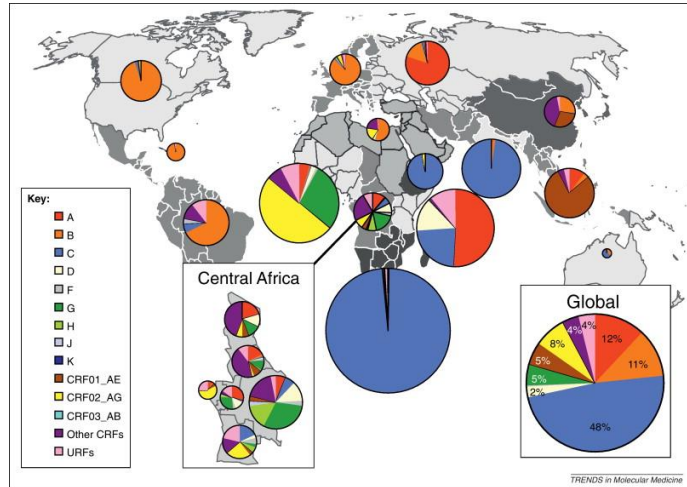
Rolland et al Nature 2012

Question of non-neutralizing Functional antibody breadth?



Chung et al STM 2014

HIV-1 is a highly diverse virus

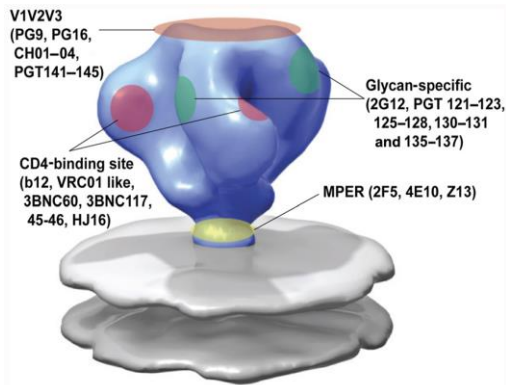


Hemelaar. Trends Mol Med. 2012

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“Breadth” highly important for HIV antibody neutralization...

Neutralizing antibody “hot spots”
-link to viral function

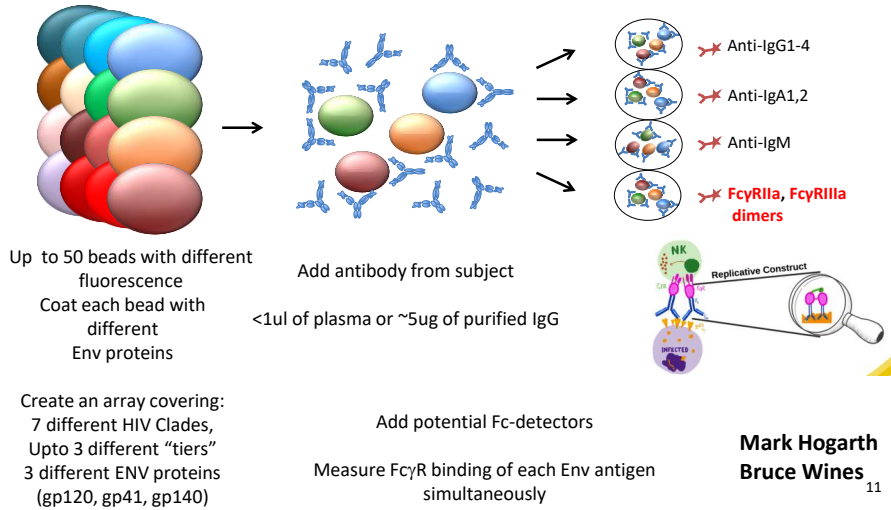


What about non-neutralizing Fc effector Functional antibody breadth?

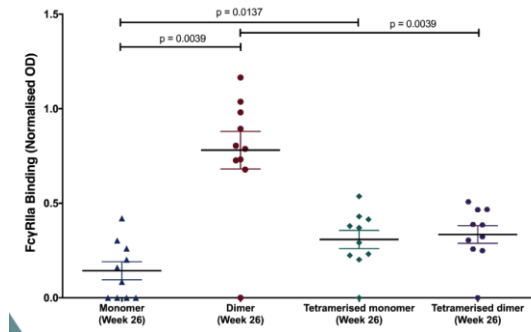
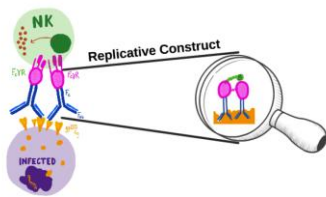
Need high throughput assays to test for non-neutralizing Fc activity across multiple clades

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Multiplex Bead Array to predict Fc functional breadth



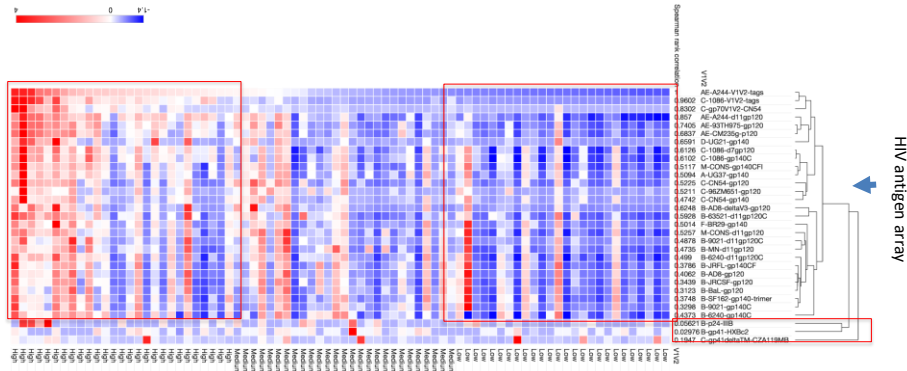
FcγR dimer detector



Mark Hogarth
Bruce Wines
Milla McClean

McClean et al. J Immuno. 2017

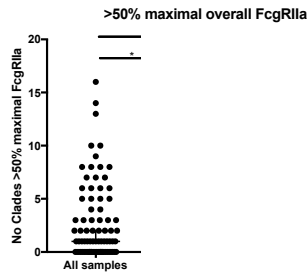
RV144 vaccinees with high V1V2 responses have greater non-neutralizing breadth



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Overall FcR breadth from RV144 vaccine is modest

Overall breadth:
Number of HIV Antigens that recognized at least 50% of maximal response (to A244 gp120)



Median # strains	1
Range	0-16

High V1V2 responders (low risk of infection) had greatest breadth

Summary

- V1V2 correlate of RV144 protection
 - Associated with polyfunctional Fc effector responses
- Fc receptor dimer multiplex array can act as an early screening method for FcR function
- Allows an assessment of FcR binding breadth
 - Modest in RV144 trial
 - Correlates with V1V2 antibodies
 - Breadth of Non-neutralizing antibody may be important for protection?

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RV144

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