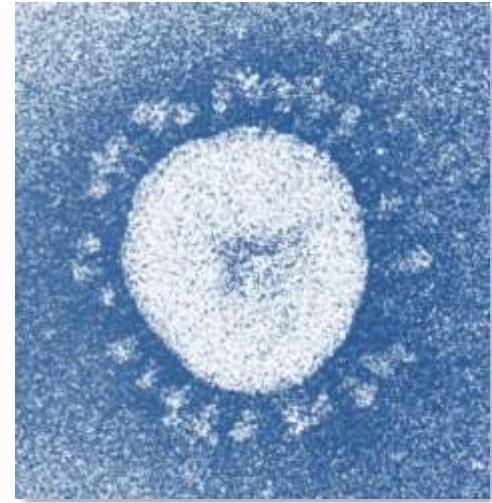


Humoral Immunity and Monoclonal Antibodies

NCOH webinar on COVID-19 and Immunity

October 1st 2020

Berend-Jan Bosch (b.j.bosch@uu.nl)

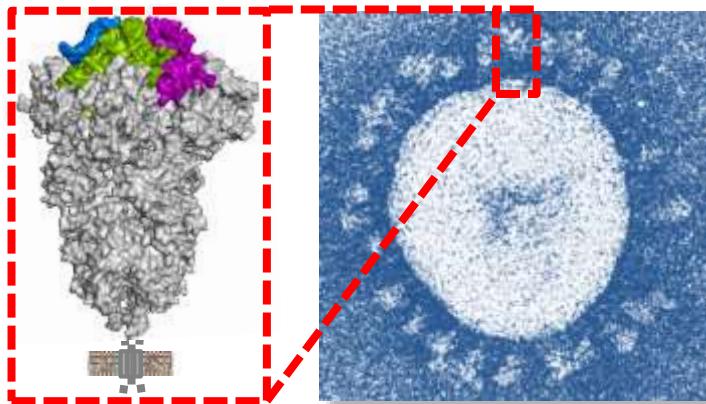


Universiteit Utrecht

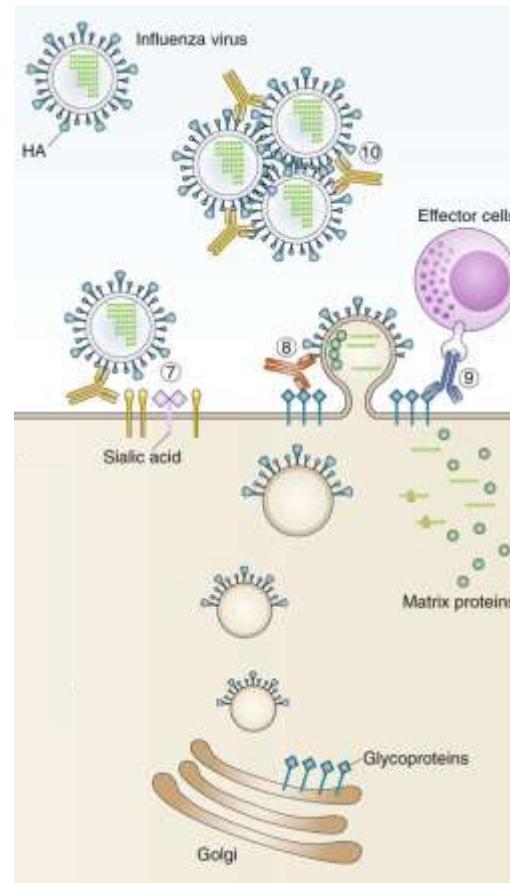


**netherlands
centre for
one health**

The spike protein: target of neutralizing antibodies



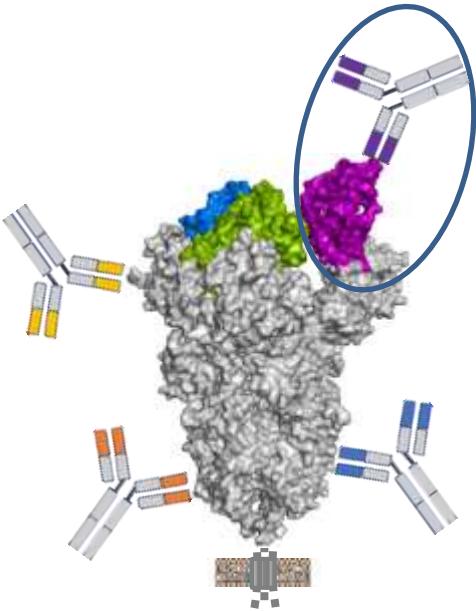
All COVID-19 vaccine approaches target the spike protein of SARS CoV-2, being the **key protein for cell entry and the main target of neutralizing antibodies**.



*Adapted from Murin et al.,
Nat.Micr. 2019*

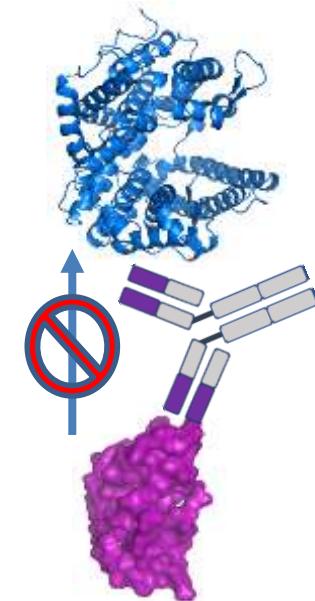
The RBD: ‘Achilles heel’ of the spike protein

Analyses of the antibody repertoire of infected patients show that the vast majority of (potent) neutralizing antibodies target the receptor binding domain.



RBD-targeting antibodies are so potent, as their binding prevents virus interaction with the host cell, thereby blocking virus infection.

ACE2 receptor



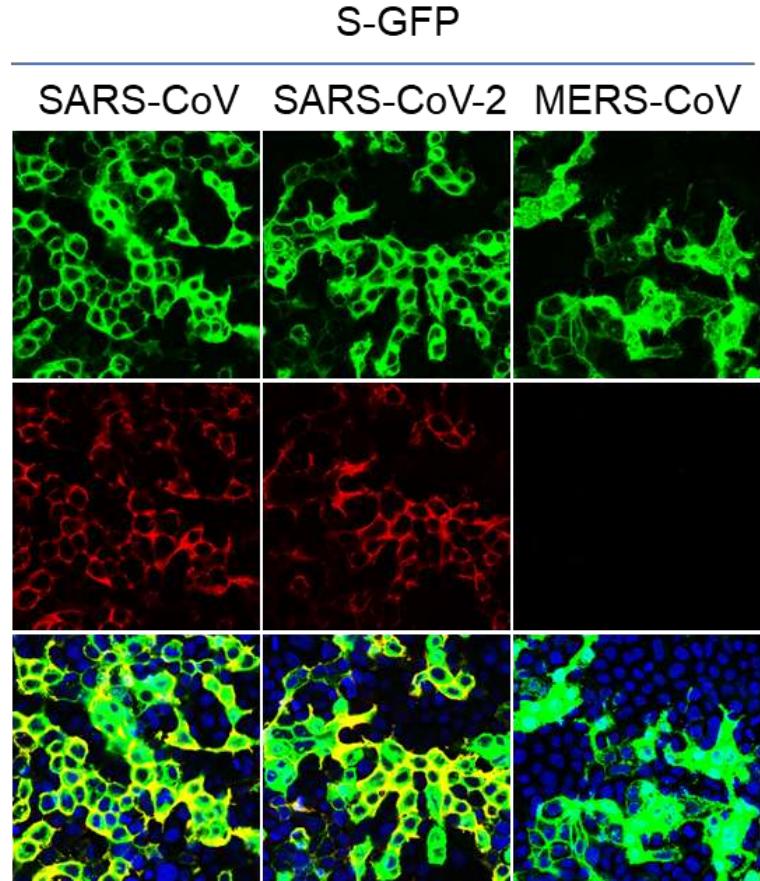
Neutralizing mAb targeting a conserved site on SARS-CoV-2

Hybridoma	SARS-S _{1α}	SARS-S1	SARS-S1 _Δ	SARS2-S1
44B3	2.5	2.7	3.3	0.1
45E10	3.0	0.8	1.7	0.0
46F11	2.4	2.7	3.3	0.0
39F9	2.9	3.3	3.5	0.0
41A7	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.0
28 E3	2.4	2.3	3.2	0.0
34C10	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.0
16C10	2.4	0.6	1.7	0.1
14B1	2.6	2.9	3.3	0.1
30D1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0
28G10	1.0	1.3	2.6	0.0
28F6	2.4	2.9	3.0	0.0
40H10	1.2	0.7	1.9	0.0
39A4	1.7	1.5	2.8	0.0
37G1	1.3	0.9	1.7	0.0
44E11	2.8	3.3	3.5	0.1
19C1	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.1
58D2	2.6	2.8	3.4	0.1
14C1	2.8	1.2	2.6	0.0
45H1	2.3	3.1	3.6	0.0
24F5	3.3	3.4	3.6	0.0
52D9	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.3
45E6	2.4	2.6	3.3	0.0
47D11	3.4	3.0	0.0	1.5
47G10	2.6	2.8	0.1	0.0
48G1	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.0
49F1	1.8	2.0	0.0	1.3
43C6	3.1	3.4	0.1	0.1
22E10	3.2	3.4	0.1	0.0
28D11	2.7	3.1	0.1	0.0
28H3	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
25E7	3.1	3.3	0.1	0.1
22E8	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0
35F4	3.2	3.6	0.1	0.0
43G5	3.2	3.3	0.1	0.1
47F8	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
43B4	3.2	3.3	0.1	0.0
49B10	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
51C11	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
36F6	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.3
65H8	3.2	3.3	0.1	0.1
65H9	1.6	1.7	0.1	2.5
48D5	3.3	3.5	0.1	0.0
35E2	2.5	3.3	0.2	0.0
44G3	2.4	2.8	0.1	0.0
9H9	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
25C3	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
29E6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
43F11	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
47C4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
13F11	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

47D11



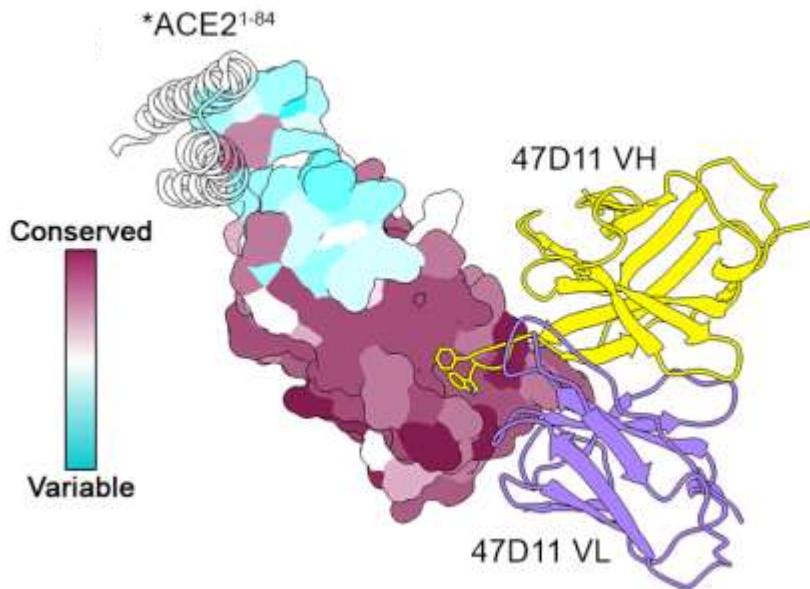
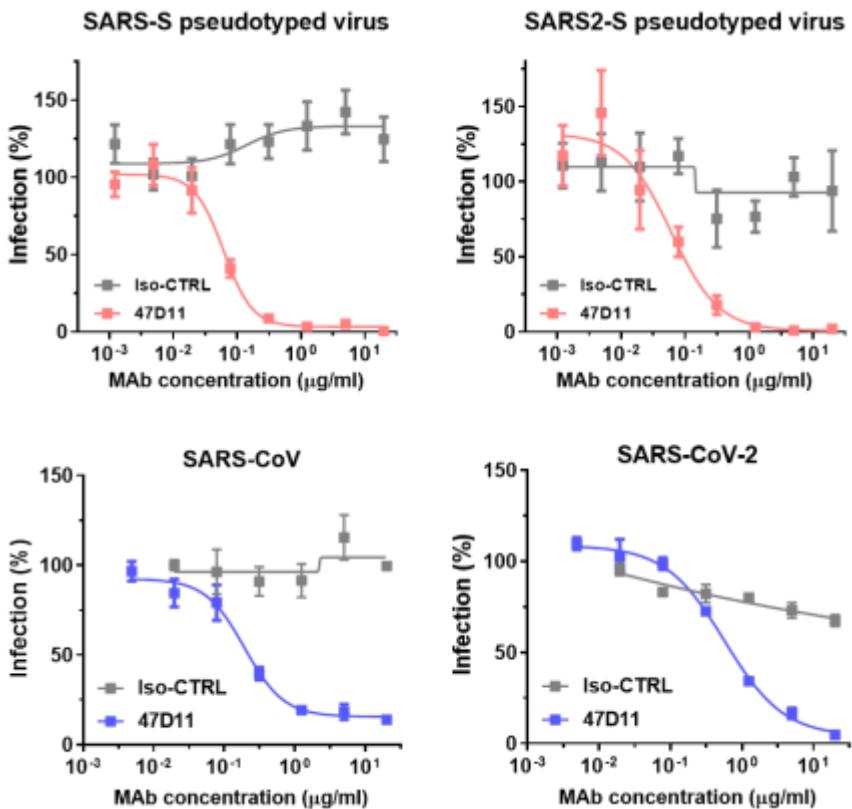
Overlay



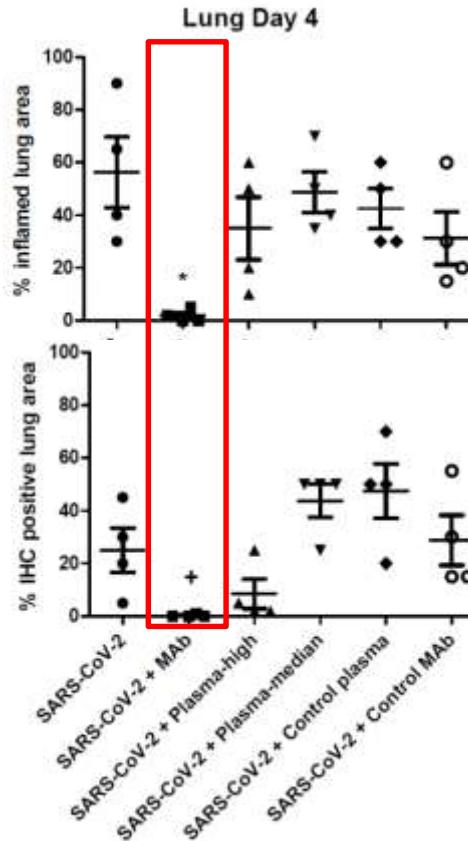
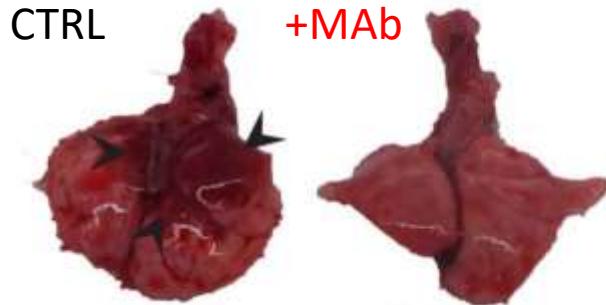
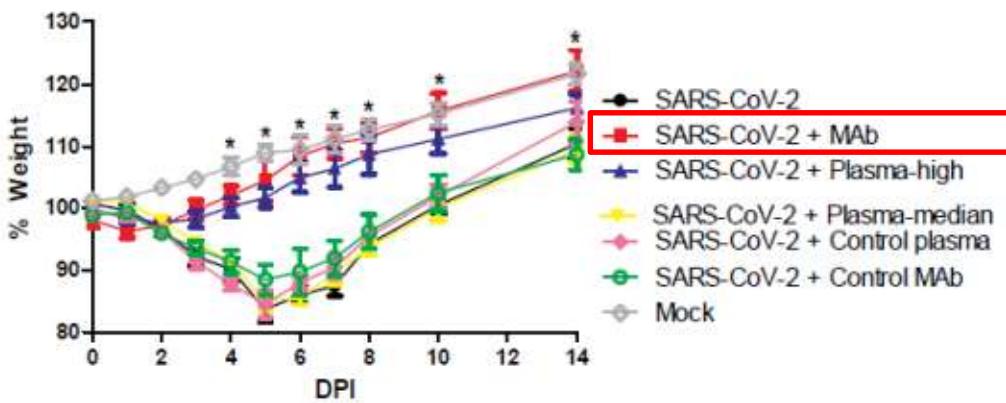
Wang et al., (2020) Nat.Comm.

Similar mAbs reported by: Pinto et al., (2020) Nature; Brouwer et al., (2020) Science; Rogers et al., (2020) Science; Lv et al., (2020) Cell Rep.

Neutralizing mAb targeting a conserved site on SARS-CoV-2



Ab mediated protection from disease in hamster model



Monoclonal Antibody-Based Prophylaxis / Therapeutics

Pharma	Antibody	Development stage
Regeneron	REGN-COV2 (10933 + 10987)	Phase II/III
Eli Lilly (Abcellera, Junshi, NIAID)	LY3819253 (LY-CoV555)	Phase III
Junshi Biosciences and Eli Lilly	CB6 (JS016)	?
Vir and GSK	VIR-7831 (S309)	Phase II/III
AstraZenica (VUMC, Parexel)	AZD7442 (COV2-2196, COV2-2130)	Phase I
Abbvie (UU/EMC/HBM)	47D11	Preclinical

Antibody-Based Drug May Reduce COVID-19 Hospitalizations



Lilly announces proof of concept data for neutralizing antibody LY-CoV555 in the COVID-19 outpatient setting

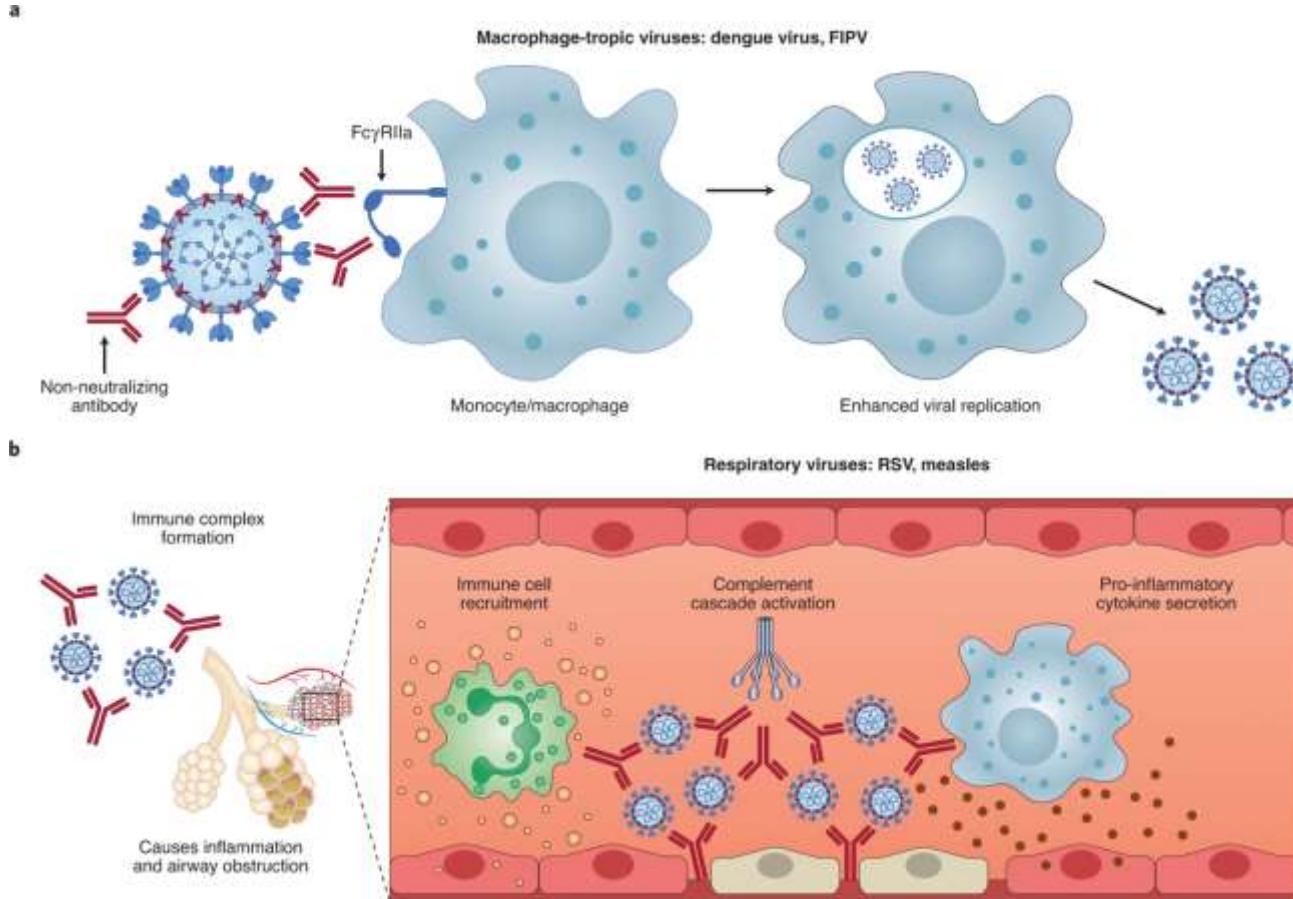
September 16, 2020

- Primary endpoint of viral load change from baseline at day 11 was met for one of three doses; consistent effects of viral reduction seen at earlier time points
- Rate of hospitalizations and ER visits was 1.7 percent (5/302) for LY-CoV555 versus 6 percent (9/150) for placebo--a 72 percent risk reduction in this limited population
- LY-CoV555 was well-tolerated across all doses with no drug-related serious adverse events reported

Antibody responses in COVID-19 patients

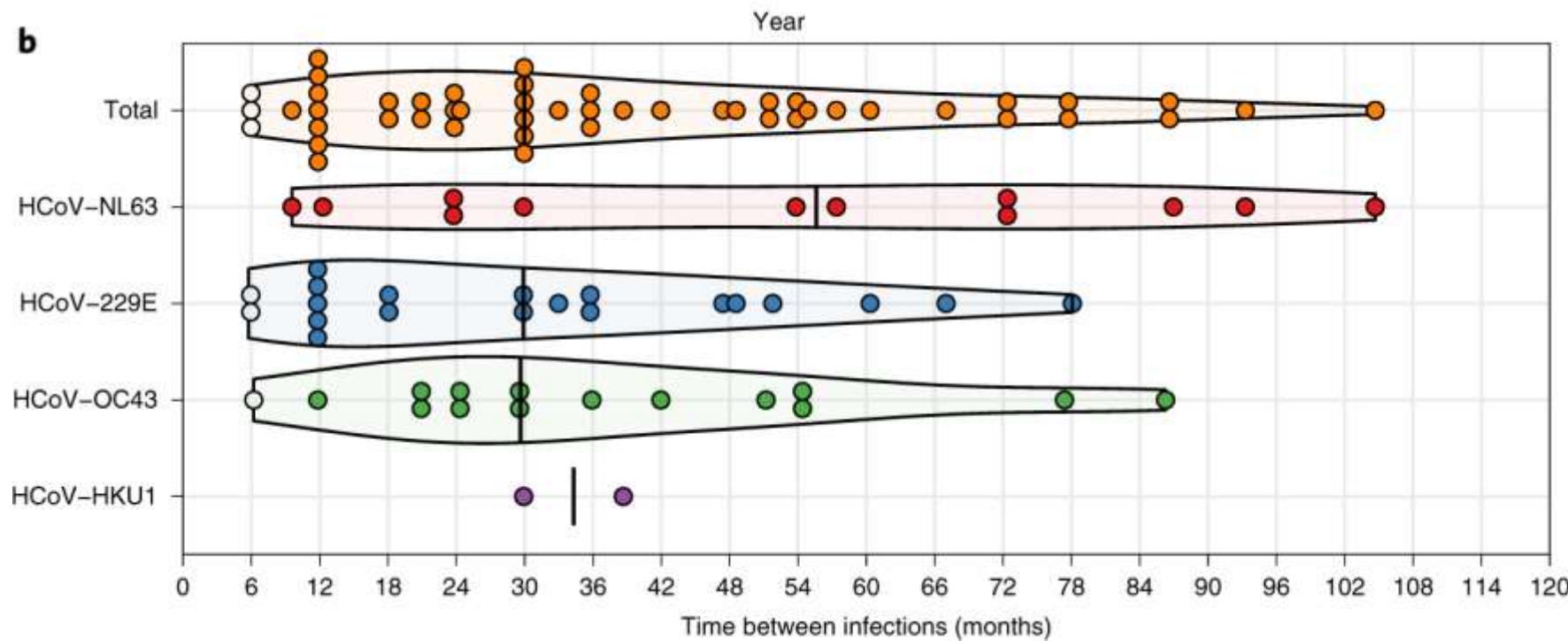
- Antibodies detectable between 7-14 days post exposure
- Overall level of serum neutralizing activity is generally low
- Neutralizing Ab levels correlate with anti-RBD IgG antibodies
- Neutralizing activity correlates with age, and with duration and severity of symptoms
- How does the presence of antibodies impact the clinical course and severity of the disease?
- What level of antibodies provide protection against infection/disease?
- How do antibodies from natural infection interfere with vaccination?
- Impact of persistence of serum Ab levels on serosurveillance studies?

Can antibodies do harm?

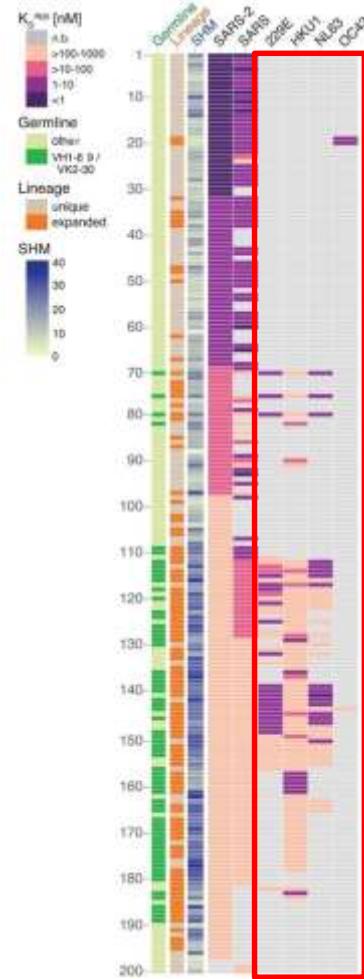
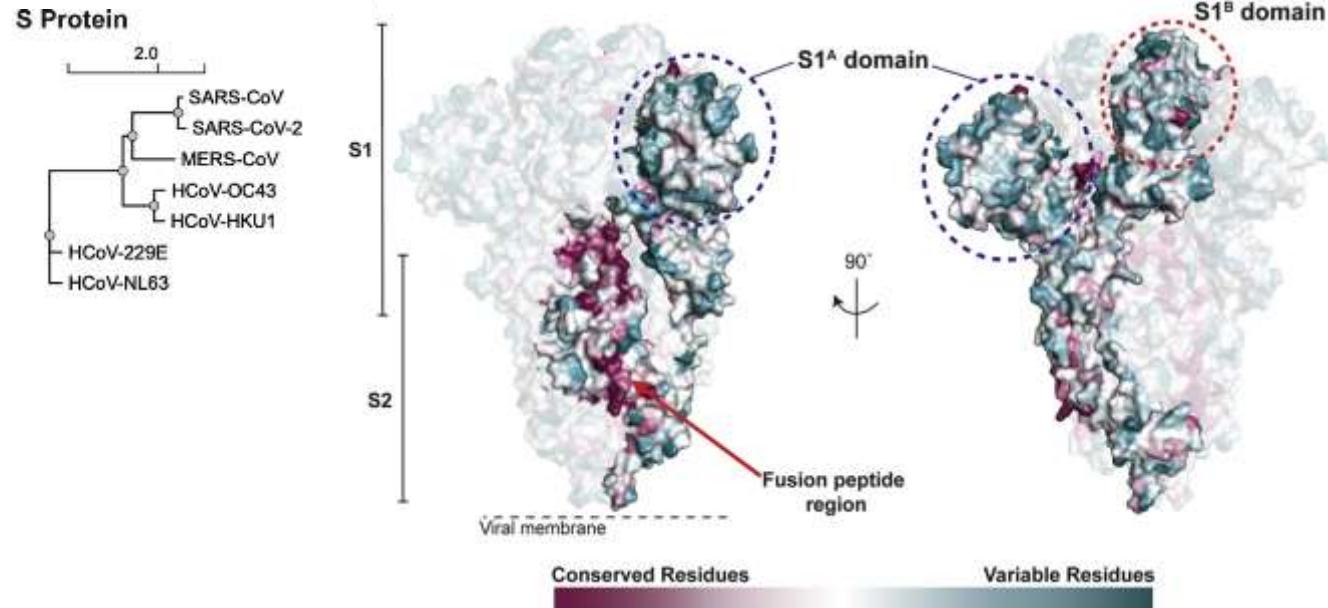


Protective immunity against endemic coronaviruses is short-lived

b



How ‘new’ is the novel SARS-CoV-2?

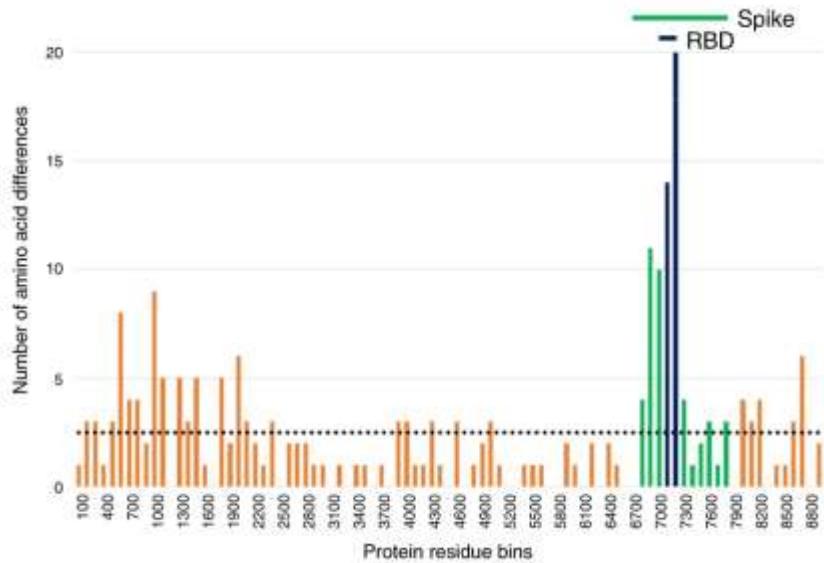


Can we expect antigenic variation?

- Current genetic/antigenic variation is low in SARS-CoV-2
- How will it respond when population immunity builds up?

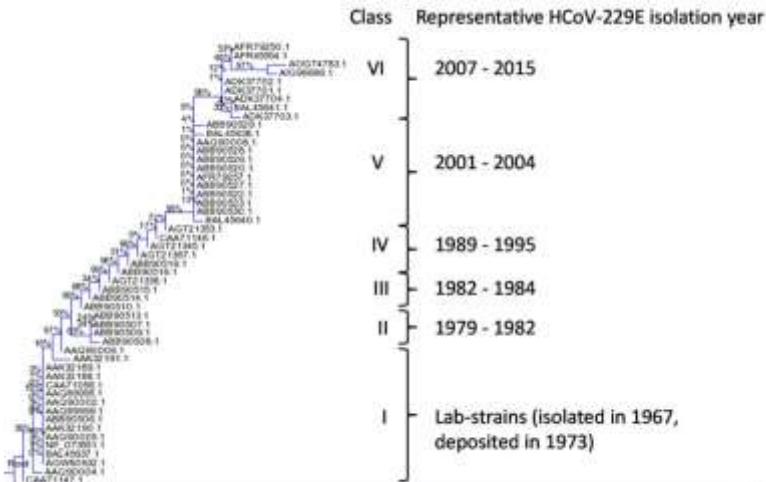
Genetic drift in HCoV-229E

Amino-acid sequence variation in 229E spike



229E RBD sequence variation in ~50 years

Class I	293	LPVYHDDMFIVLYVDFKPQSGGGKCFLCYFAGGVNITLANFNETKGPLCVDTSHFTTKYVAVYANVGCRNGAS1
Class II	293	.....Y..R..V..
Class III	293	....L..V.R...R.V..
Class IV	293	....N..LR..V.R.Y..R..V..
Class V	293	....N..ELRR..P.R.Y..R..V..
Class VI	293	....N..ELRR..P.R.Y..R..V..
Class I	365	HTGNCPFPFGKVNNFVKPGSVCFSLKDIPOGCAMPPIVANWAYSKKYTIGTLVVSWSDGDGITGVPQPVBGV
Class II	363	.....L..INS..
Class III	363	.....L..LNS..
Class IV	363	.....M..L..NLNSH..
Class V	363	.....M..L..NLNSH..
Class VI	364	.....M..LVNH..SHH..



Acknowledgements



Universiteit Utrecht

Fac.Vet.Med.
Chunyan Wang
Wentao Li
Dan Hurdiss
Ivy Widjaja
Brenda van Dieren
Frank van Kuppeveld

Fac.Science

Juliette Fedry
Friedrich Förster

Fac.Science

Paul van Bergen Henegouwen
Sabrina Santos Oliveira



Nisreen Okba
Stalin Raj
Marion Koopmans
Barry Rockx
Bart Haagmans



Rien van Haperen
Dubravka Drabek
Frank Grosveld



ACZI
IN-ATAC



innovative
medicines
initiative



European Federation of Pharmaceutical
Industries and Associations



NCOH PhD Programme '*Innovative antibody-based strategies to combat future emergence of zoonotic viral infections*'



netherlands
centre for
one health



Utrecht University

