



# Correlates of protection using a neutralisation approach

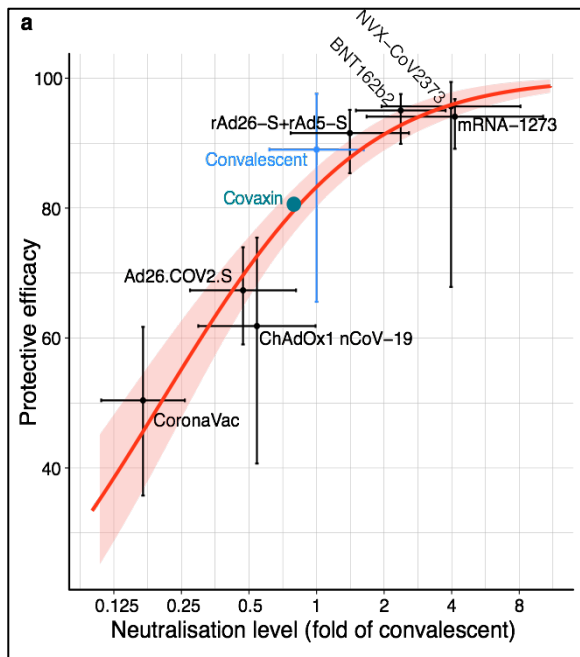
**Miles Davenport**

Professor Davenport receives grants from:

- National Health and Medical Research Fund (Australia),
- Medical Research Futures Fund (Australia)
- National Institutes of Health (USA).

*He declares no conflicts.*

# Basic question: *What is the relationship between antibodies and protection?*



Khoury et al, Nature Med 2021

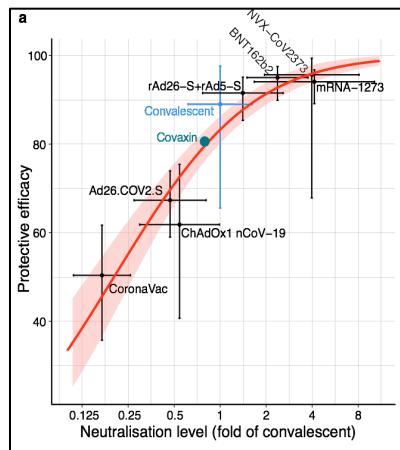
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-021-01377-8>

*mAb level*

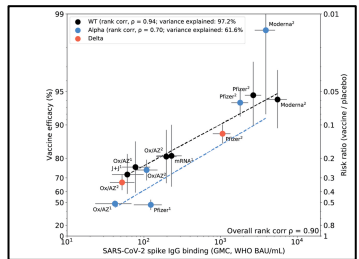
# Outline:

- **Vaccines** - validating the relationship between neutralization and protection
- A dose response curve for therapeutic mAbs
- A dose response curve for prophylactic mAbs

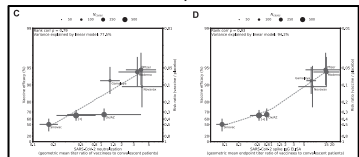
# Comparing vaccines.



Khoury, et al, *Nature Medicine* 2021



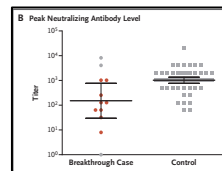
Goldblatt et al, *Vaccine* 2021



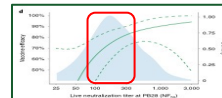
Earle et al, *Vaccine* 2021

- Identify vaccinated groups with different GMT
- Find relationship between neutralization and protection

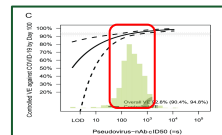
# Breakthrough infection



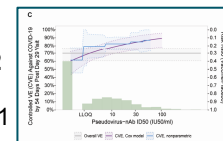
**BNT162b2**  
Bergwerk,  
NEJM 2021



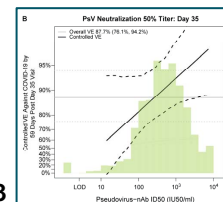
**ChAdOx1**  
Feng, Nat  
Med, 2021



**mRNA1273**  
Gilbert,  
Science 2021



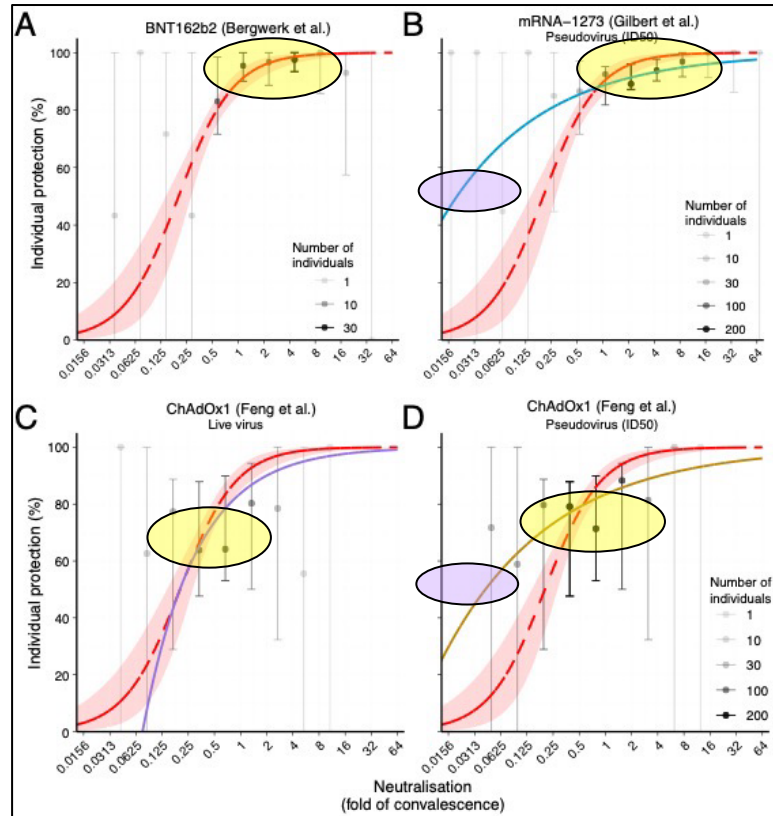
**Ad26.COVS.S**  
Fong, Nat Comms  
2022



**NVX-CoV2372**  
Fong, MedRxiv  
2022

- Study neutralization titers in subjects with and without breakthrough infection
- Find relationship between neutralization and protection

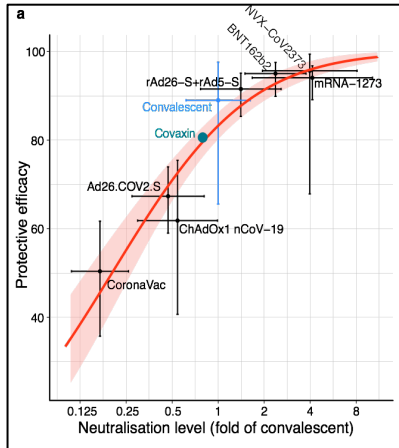
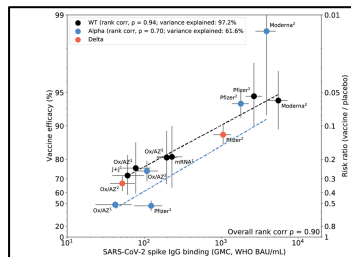
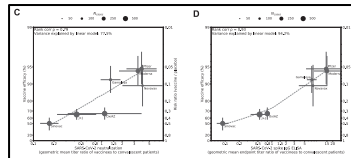
# Protection from phase 3 vs. breakthrough analysis



Khoury et al, MedRxiv 2022

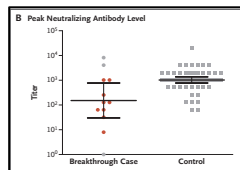
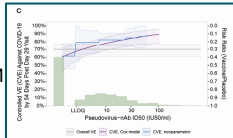
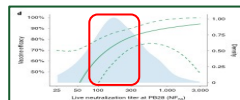
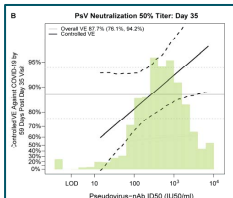
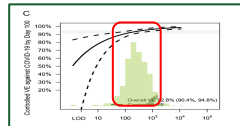
<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.06.05.22275943v1>

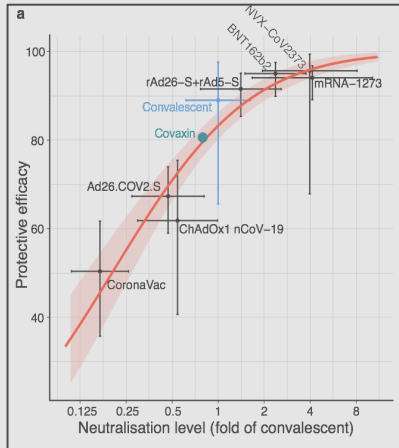
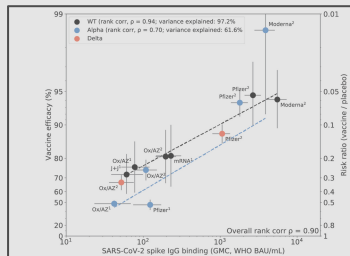
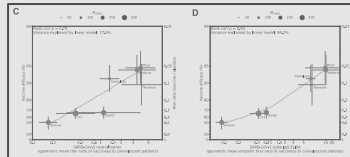
(in press – EID)


Khoury, et al, *Nature Medicine* 2021

Goldblatt et al, *Vaccine* 2021

Earle et al, *Vaccine* 2021

# Yesterday's question:

- Vaccine efficacy against symptomatic infection with ancestral virus soon after vaccination?


BNT162b2  
Bergwerk, NEJM  
2021

Ad26.COV2.S  
Fong, Nat  
Comms 2022

ChAdOx1  
Feng, Nat Med,  
2021

NVX-CoV2372  
Fong, MedRxiv  
2022

mRNA1273  
Gilbert, Science  
2021


Khoury, et al, *Nature Medicine* 2021

Goldblatt et al, *Vaccine* 2021

Earle et al, *Vaccine* 2021

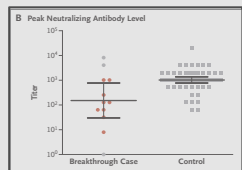
## Yesterday's question:

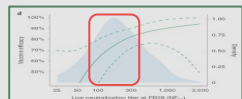
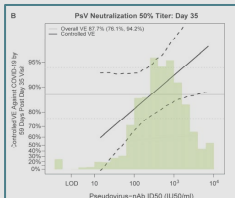
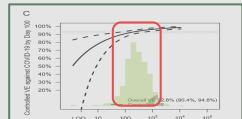
- Vaccine efficacy against symptomatic infection with ancestral virus soon after vaccination?*

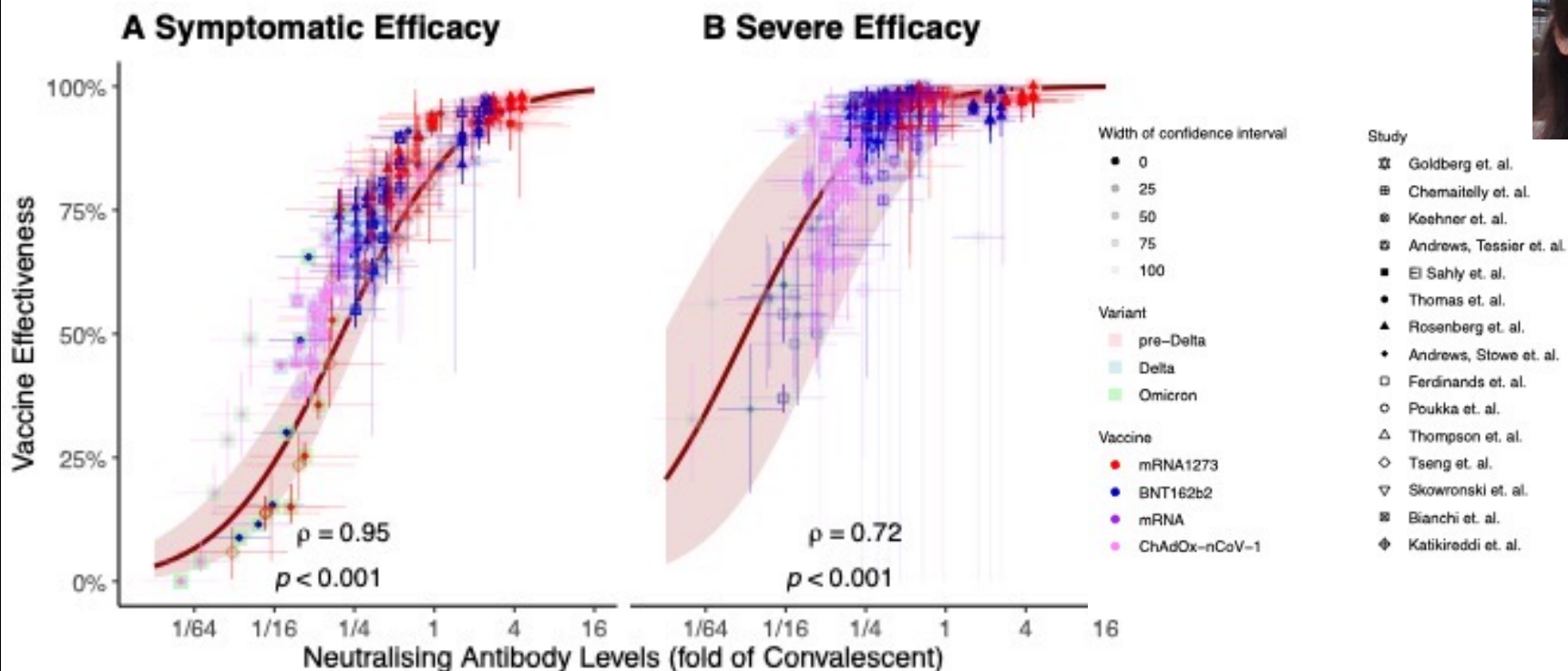
## Today's question:

### Vaccine efficacy:

- With waning antibody levels*
- Against new variants*
- Against severe infection*


BNT162b2  
Bergwerk, NEJM  
2021

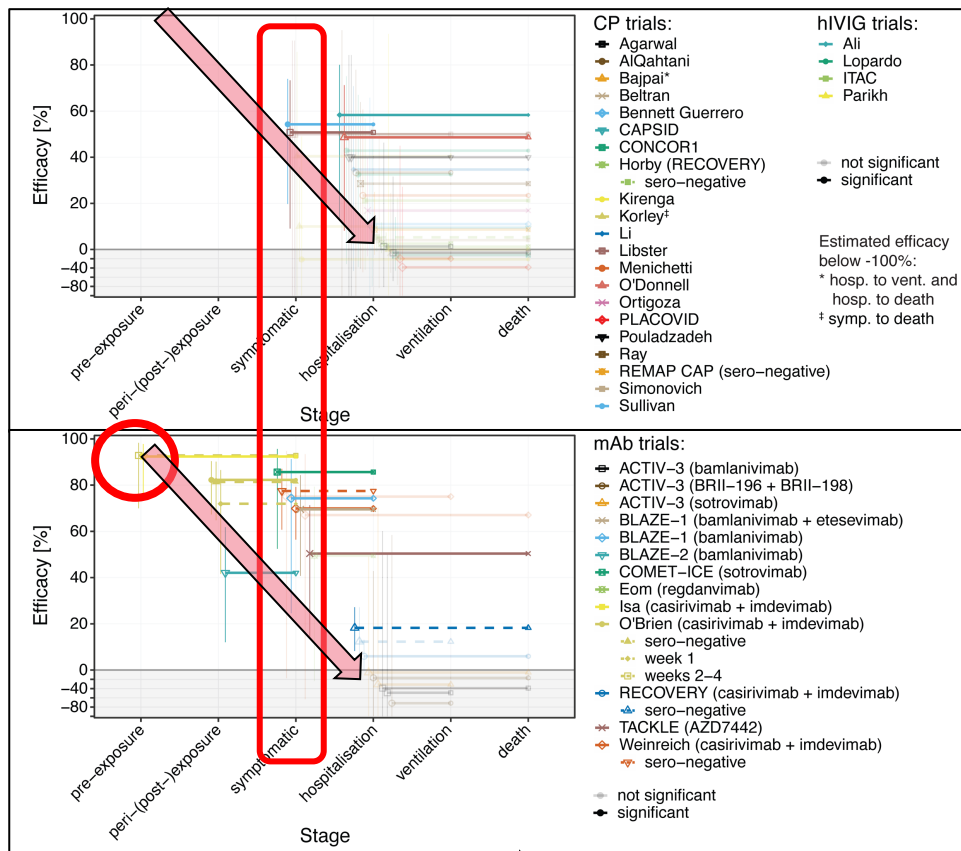
Ad26.COV2.S  
Fong, Nat  
Comms 2022

ChAdOx1  
Feng, Nat Med,  
2021

NVX-CoV2372  
Fong, MedRxiv  
2022

mRNA1273  
Gilbert, Science  
2021





# Outline:

- Vaccines - validating the relationship between neutralization and protection
- A dose response curve for therapeutic mAbs
- A dose response curve for prophylactic mAbs



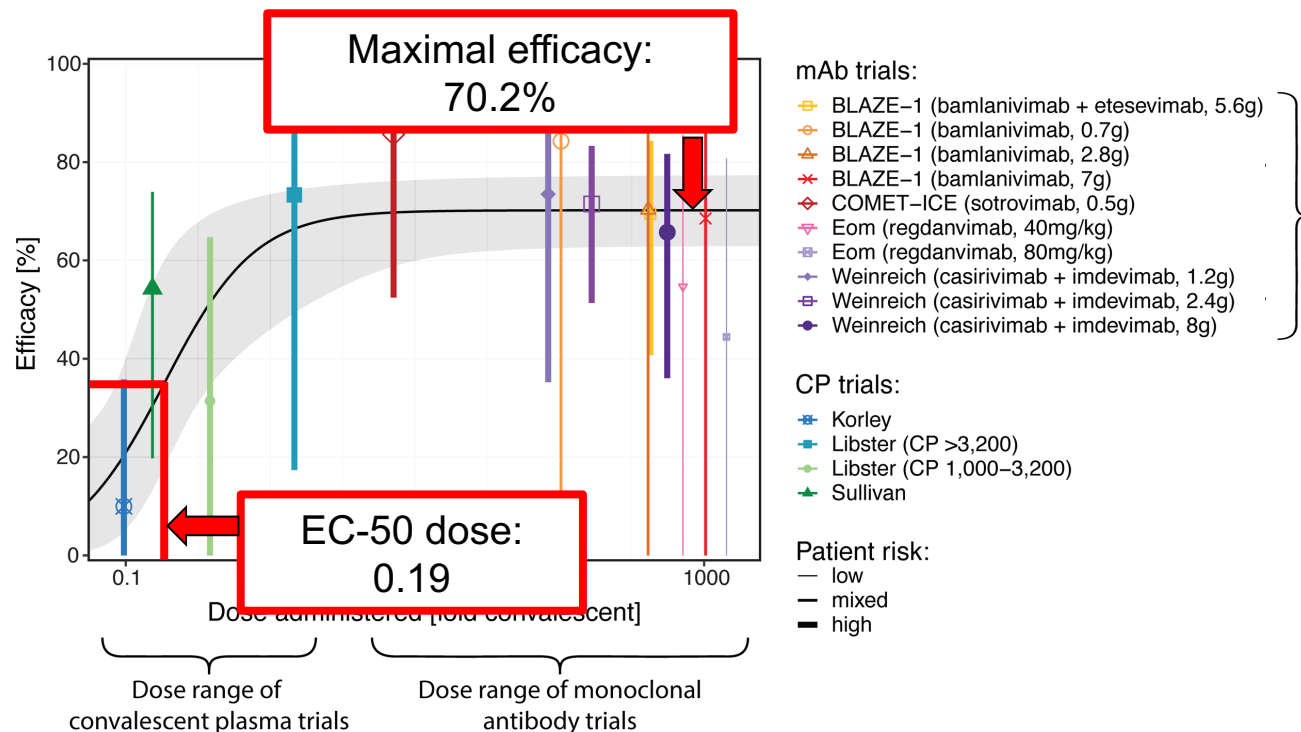
## 37 passive antibody RCT:

- 21 Convalescent plasma
- 4 HIVIG

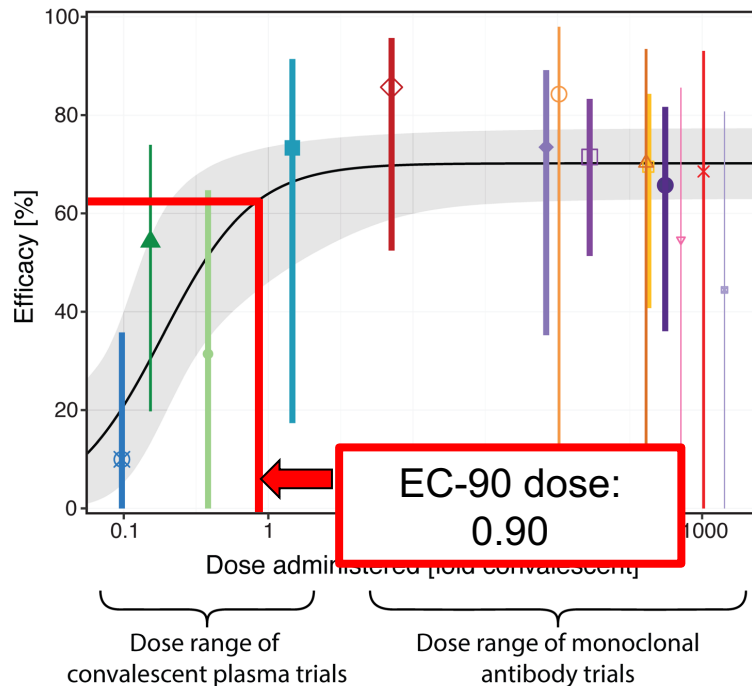
- 12 mAb



# Prevention of hospitalisations after treatment of symptomatic infections



# Prevention of hospitalisations after treatment of symptomatic infections



## mAb trials:

- BLAZE-1 (bamlanivimab + etesevimab, 5.6g)
- BLAZE-1 (bamlanivimab, 0.7g)
- BLAZE-1 (bamlanivimab, 2.8g)
- BLAZE-1 (bamlanivimab, 7g)
- COMET-ICE (sotrovimab, 0.5g)
- Eom (regdanvimab, 40mg/kg)
- Eom (regdanvimab, 80mg/kg)
- Weinreich (casirivimab + imdevimab, 1.2g)
- Weinreich (casirivimab + imdevimab, 2.4g)
- Weinreich (casirivimab + imdevimab, 8g)

7- to  
>1000-fold  
of the EC-  
90 dose

## CP trials:

- Korley
- Libster (CP >3,200)
- Libster (CP 1,000–3,200)
- Sullivan

## Patient risk:

- low
- mixed
- high

## EC-90 doses for mAbs:

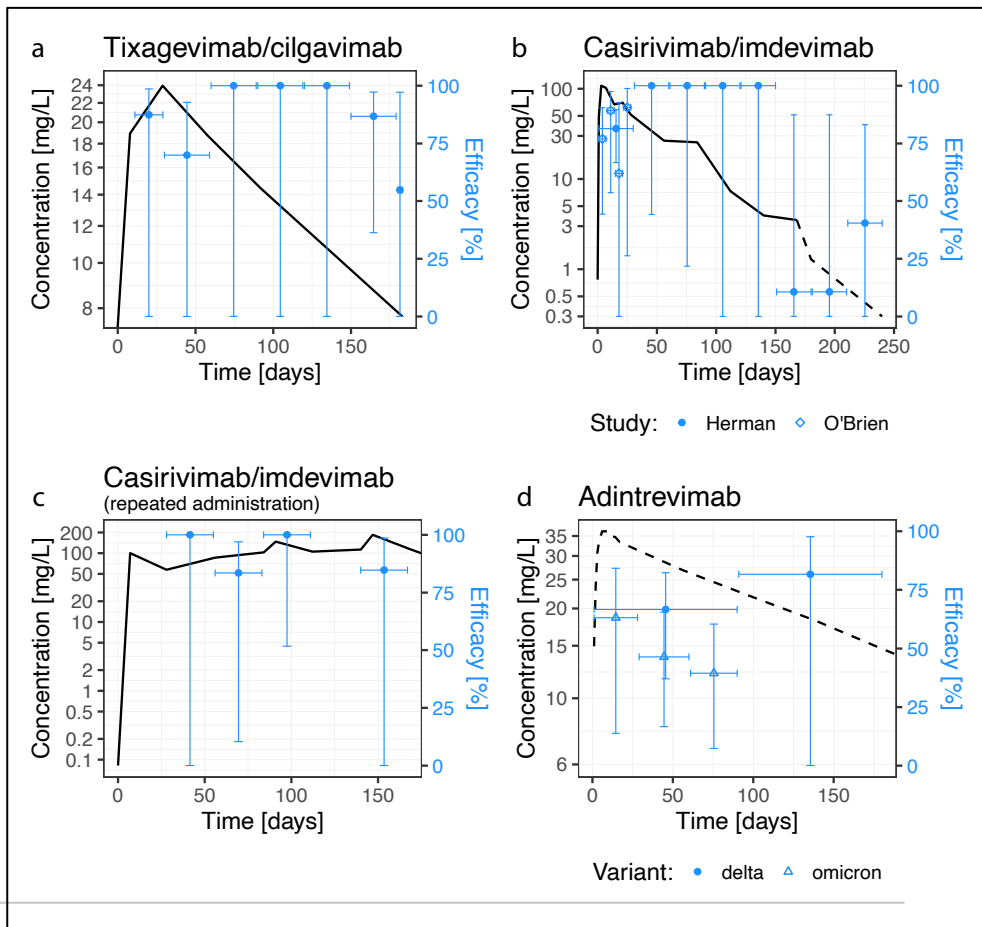
- bamlanivimab: 6.2mg
- casirivimab: 6.5mg
- etesevimab: 5.96mg
- imdevimab: 21.4mg
- regdanvimab: 3.4mg
- sotrovimab: 63.3mg

# Outline:

- **Vaccines** - validating the relationship between neutralization and protection
- A dose response curve for therapeutic mAbs
- A dose response curve for prophylactic mAbs

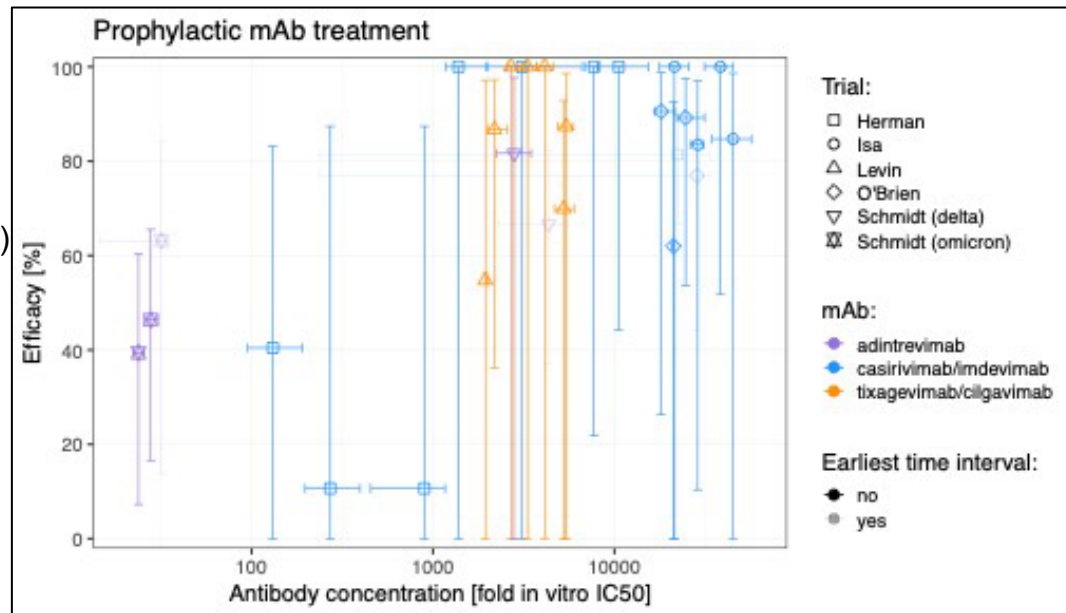
# Prophylactic mAbs:

- Range of mAb concentrations
- Waning antibodies levels (over time)
- Normalize concentrations relative to in vitro IC-50



# Prophylactic mAbs:

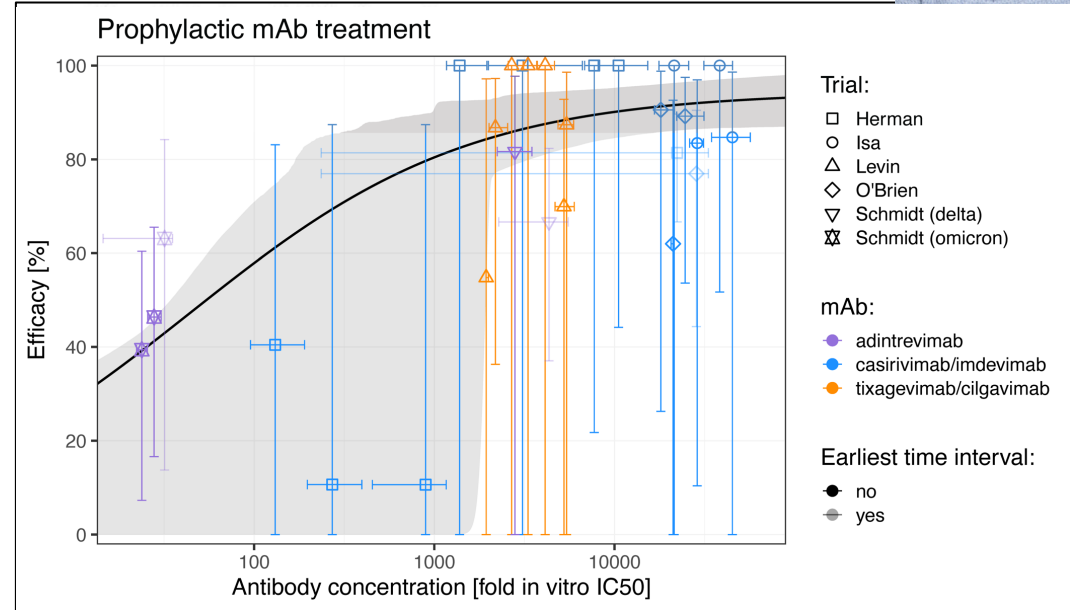
- Range of mAb concentrations
- Waning antibodies levels (over time)
- Normalize concentrations relative to in vitro IC-50





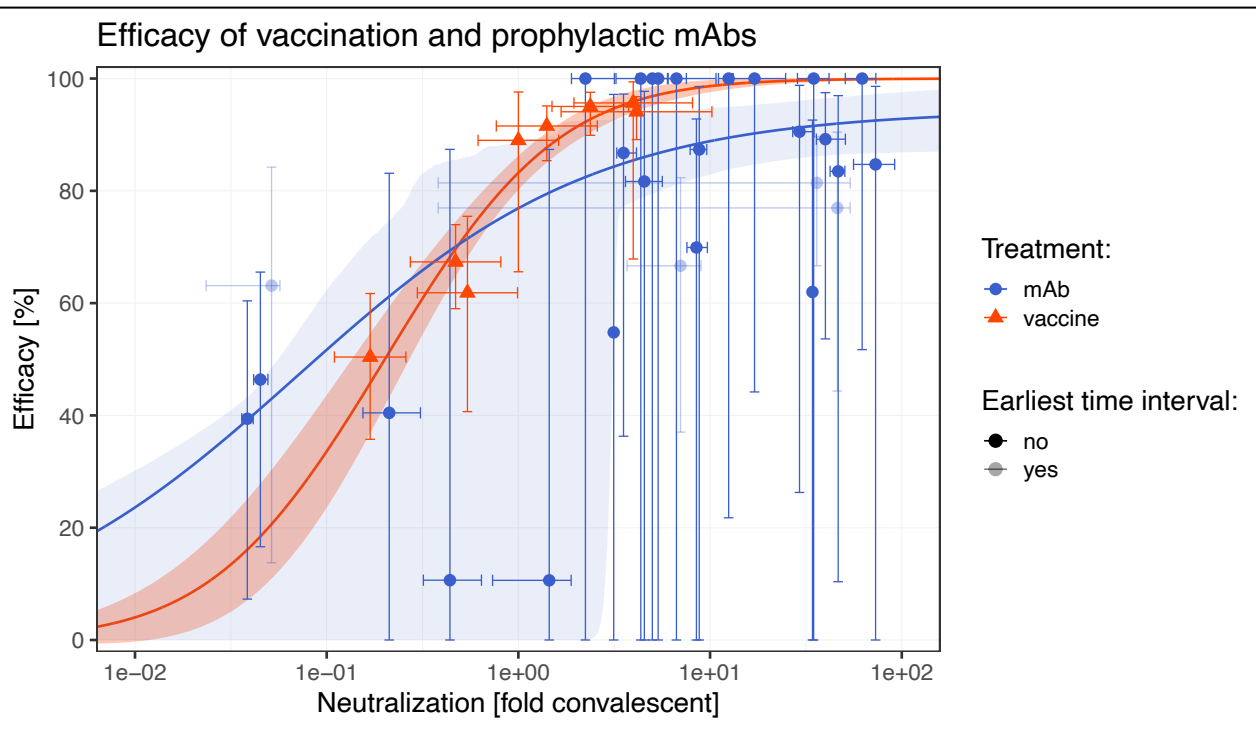
# Prophylactic mAbs:

- Range of mAb concentrations from waning antibodies levels (over time)
- Normalize concentrations relative to in vitro IC-50
- Normalize to convalescent titer



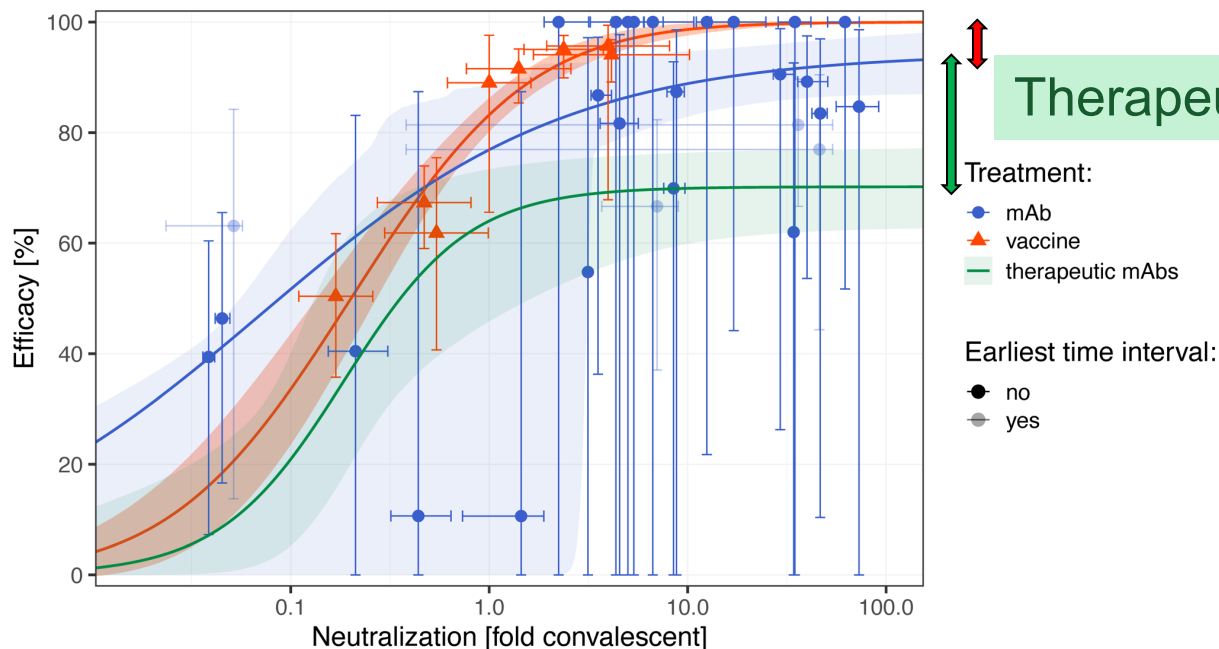


# Prophylactic mAbs vs. **vaccine**:



# Prophylactic + therapeutic mAbs + vaccine:

Efficacy of vaccination and prophylactic mAbs



Stadler MedRxiv 2022

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.03.21.22272672v1>

Khoury et al, Nature Med 2021

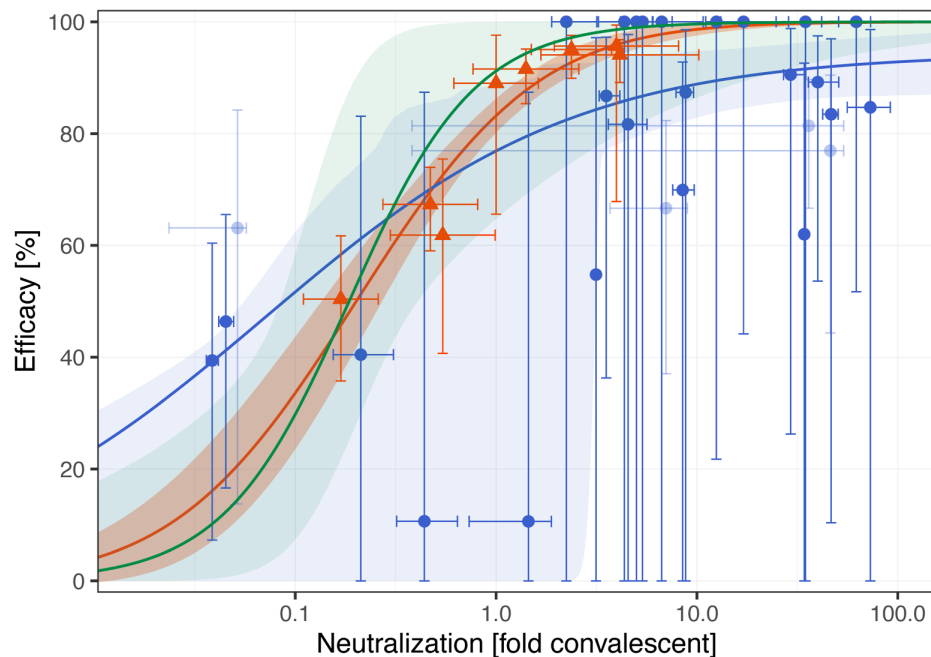
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-021-01377-8>

Stadler MedRxiv (version 2.0)

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.11.22.22282189v2>

# Prophylactic + therapeutic mAbs + vaccine:

Efficacy of vaccination and prophylactic mAbs



\* Therapeutic scaled to 100%

Treatment:

- mAb
- ▲ v
- 

E

1

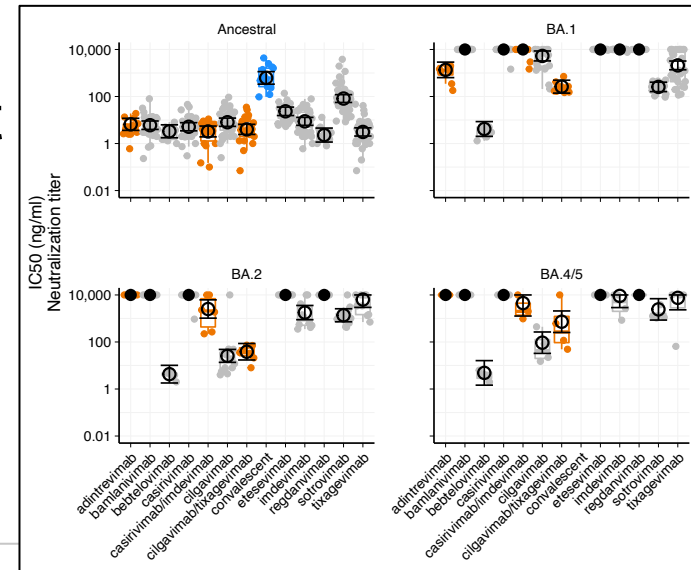
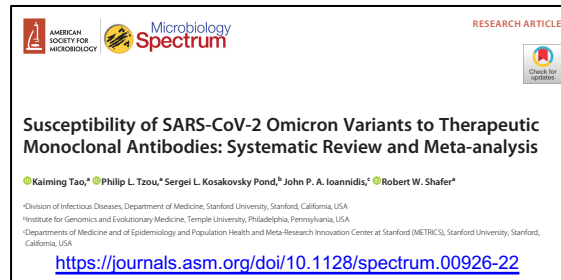
*Measuring  
SAME THING*

# Using dose-response curve

## Need:

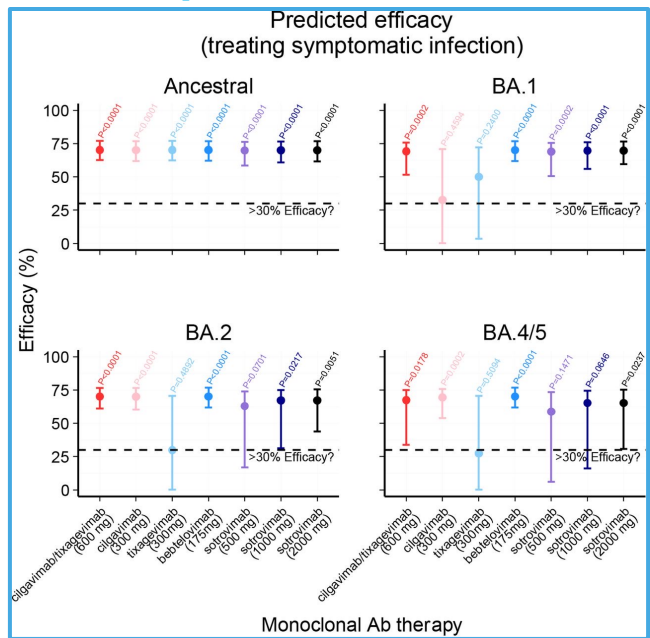
- Dose response curve (therapeutic / prophylactic)
- Dose / route / PK (in vivo concentration)
- In vitro IC-50 of mAb against variant

*Average across multiple assays*



# Using dose response curve:

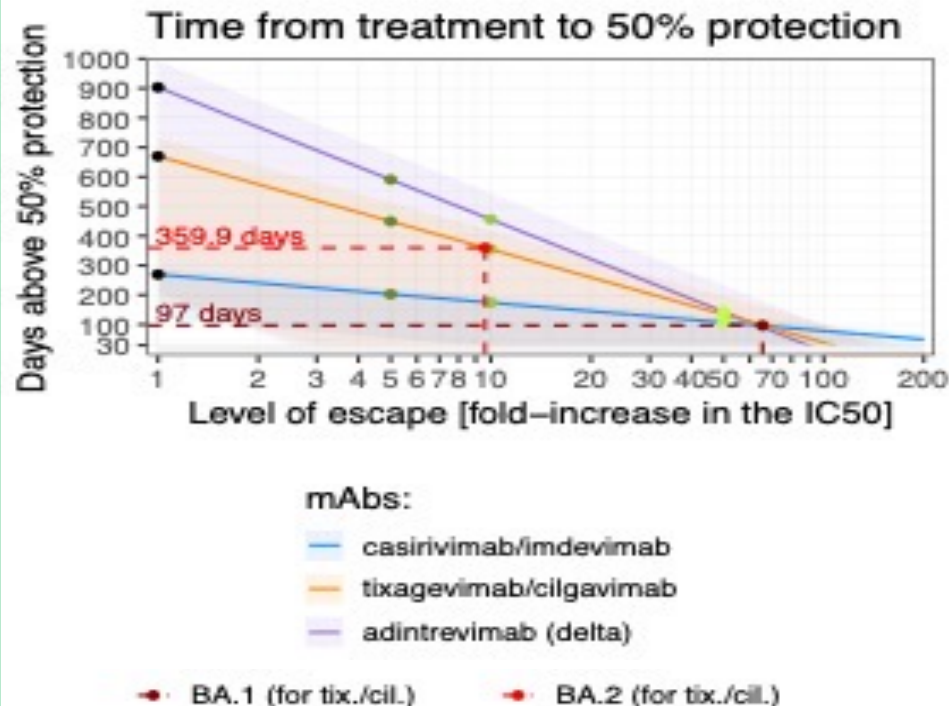
## Therapeutic



Stadler MedRxiv 2022

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.03.21.22272672v1>

## Prophylactic



Stadler MedRxiv

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.11.22.22282199v2>

# Challenges

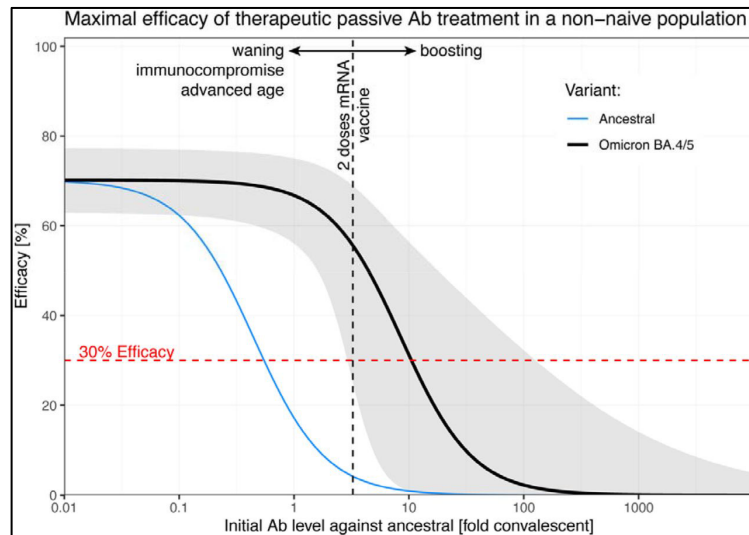
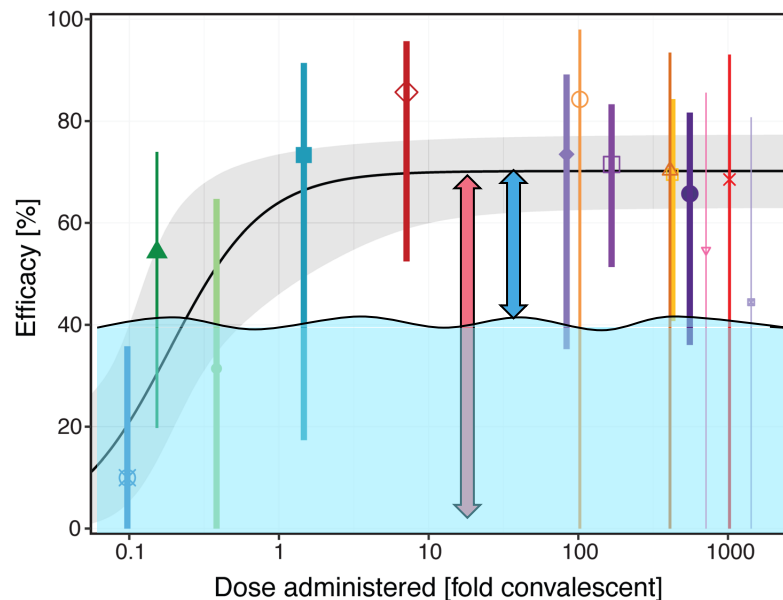
- **Meaningful reporting: Do regulators want**
  - *Best estimate of protection?*
  - *Level of confidence protection is above 50%?*

# Challenges

- Semi-immune populations

Stadler MedRxiv 2022

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.03.21.22272672v1>



Stadler MedRxiv (version 2.0)

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.11.22.22282199v2>

# Co-authors and funding

- Infection Analytics (UNSW)
- **David Khoury**
- **Deborah Cromer**
- **Eva Stadler**
- **Arnold Reynaldi**
- **Tim Schlub**



## Sydney University

Jamie Triccas

Megan Steain

## University of Melbourne

Stephen Kent

Jen Juno

Adam Wheatley

## WHO Flu Centre (Melbourne)

Kanta Subbarao

## Fred Hutch

Peter Gilbert

## Funding: NHMRC (Australia) MRFF

## Monash University

- Khai Li Chai
- Zoe McQuilten
- Erica Wood

## Australian National University

- Mark Polizzotto

## University of Cologne

- Nicole Skoetz

## University of Oxford

- Lise Estcourt





Kirby Institute

# Correlates of protection using a neutralisation approach

**Miles Davenport**

Professor Davenport receives grants from:

- National Health and Medical Research Fund (Australia),
- Medical Research Futures Fund (Australia)
- National Institutes of Health (USA).

*He declares no conflicts.*