



7TH GLOBAL FORUM
ON TB VACCINES

8-10 October 2024
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Driving innovation from discovery to access

Investigating Correlates of Protection after IV BCG Immunization

Patricia Darrah, PhD

NIH Vaccine Research Center



Robert Seder
Mario Roederer

JoAnne Flynn
Univ. of Pittsburgh

Potential Uses for a TB Vaccine

Prevent:

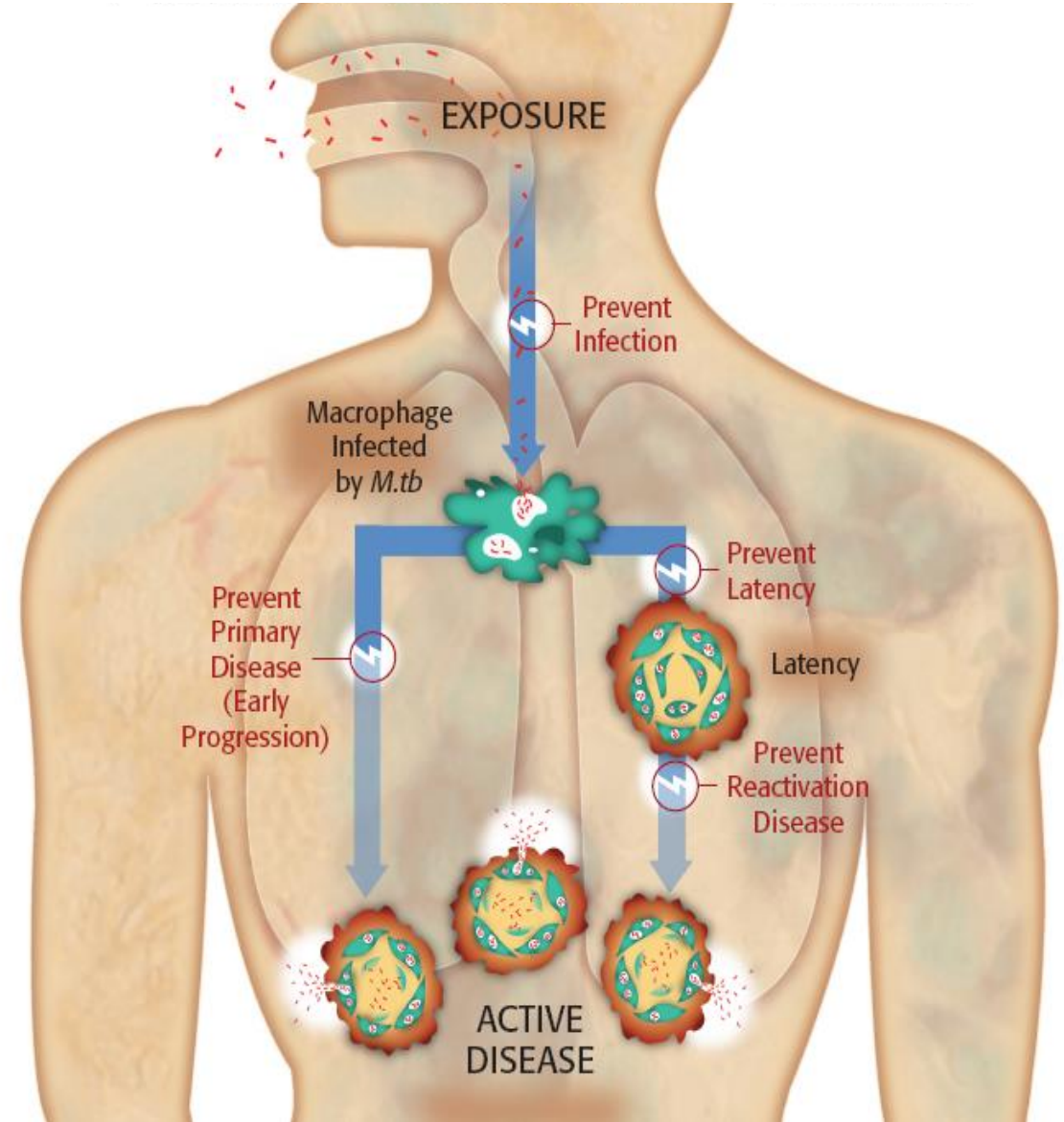
- Infection (Primary)
- Disease in LTBI
- Recurrence after antibiotics
- Re-infection

Which we are modeling by studying TB vaccines in rhesus macaques:

- Naïve (no BCG priming, IGRA-)
- Highly susceptible (no latency/Erdman)
- Prevent active disease from primary infection

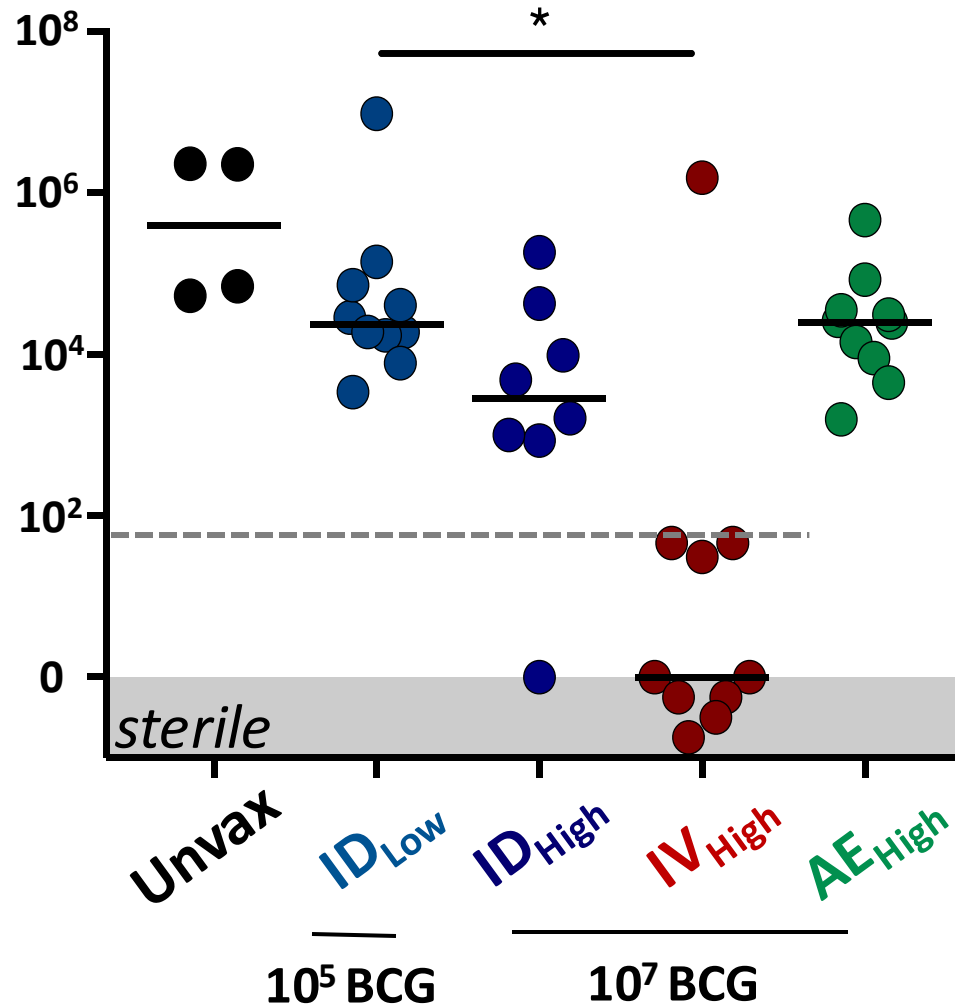
Target population:

- IGRA neg adolescents
- Likely BCG-vaccinated at birth



Protection against TB after IV BCG in Rhesus

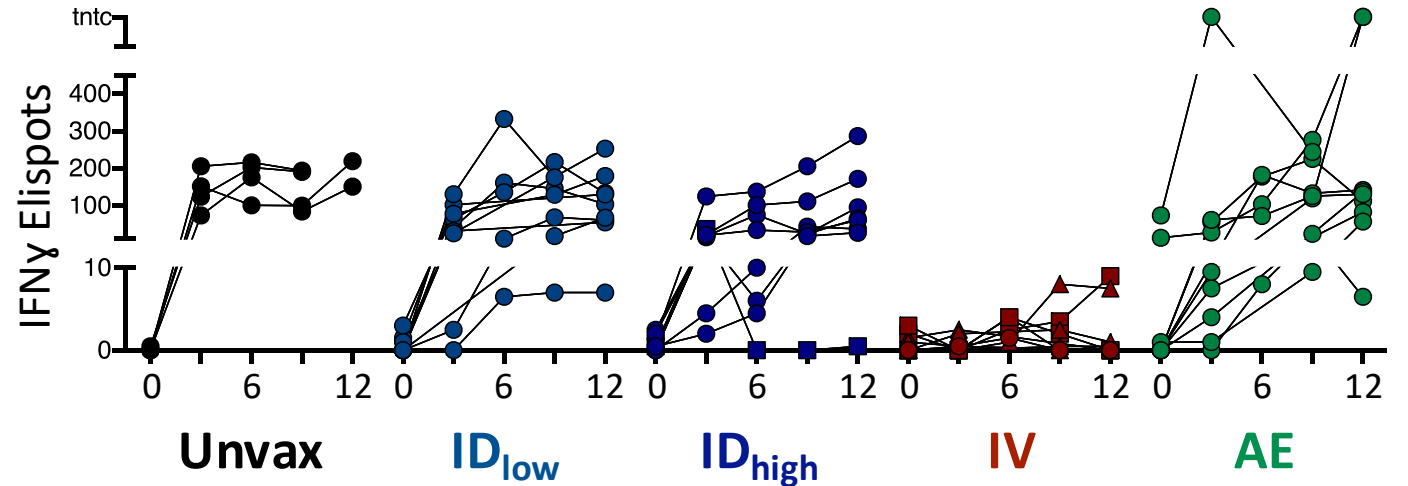
Lung CFU (Mtb)



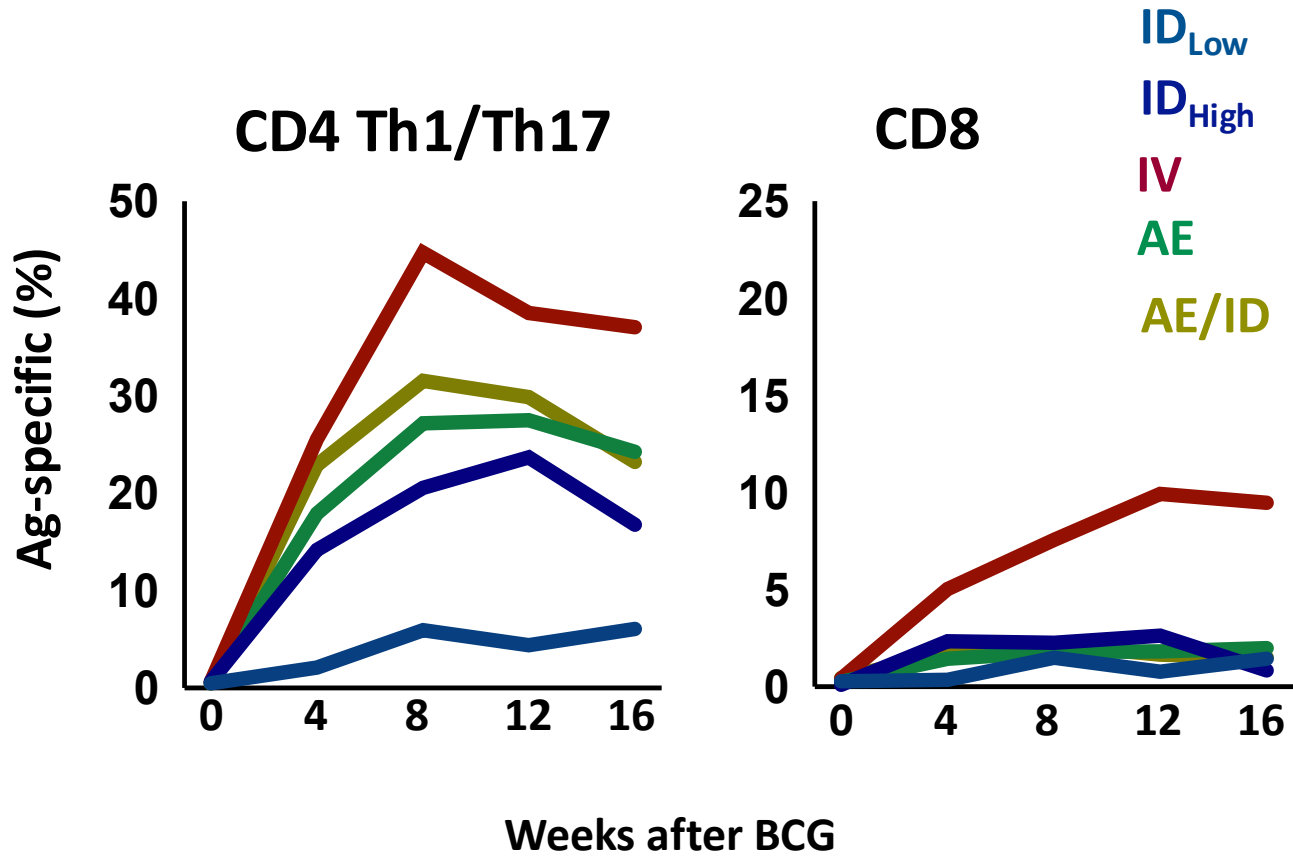
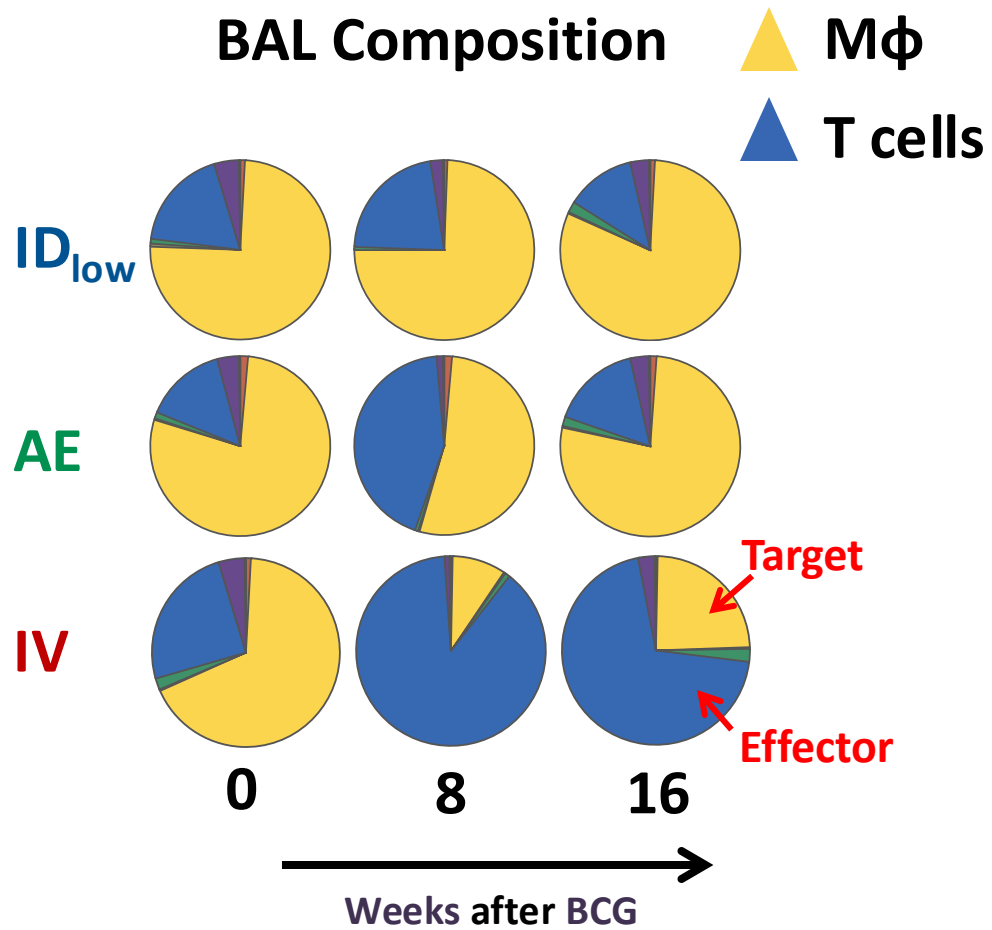
Summary of protection after IV BCG:

- 9/10 protected (<100 CFU)
- 6/10 sterile (0 CFU)

"IGRA" Conversion after Mtb (ESAT6/CFP10 response)



IV BCG Vaccination Increases T Cells in the Airway



Summary of BCG Route Study in NHP

- IV BCG conferred the highest level of protection in rhesus macaques
- Protection was associated with TB-specific CD4 and CD8 Trm in airway & lung
- **IV BCG provides a benchmark to study immune correlates and mechanisms of protection in a pre-clinical NHP model**



Dose ranging study

Depletion studies

IV BCG Dose Ranging Study for Correlates Discovery

Goal:

- Force a 50% protection outcome by varying IV BCG dose

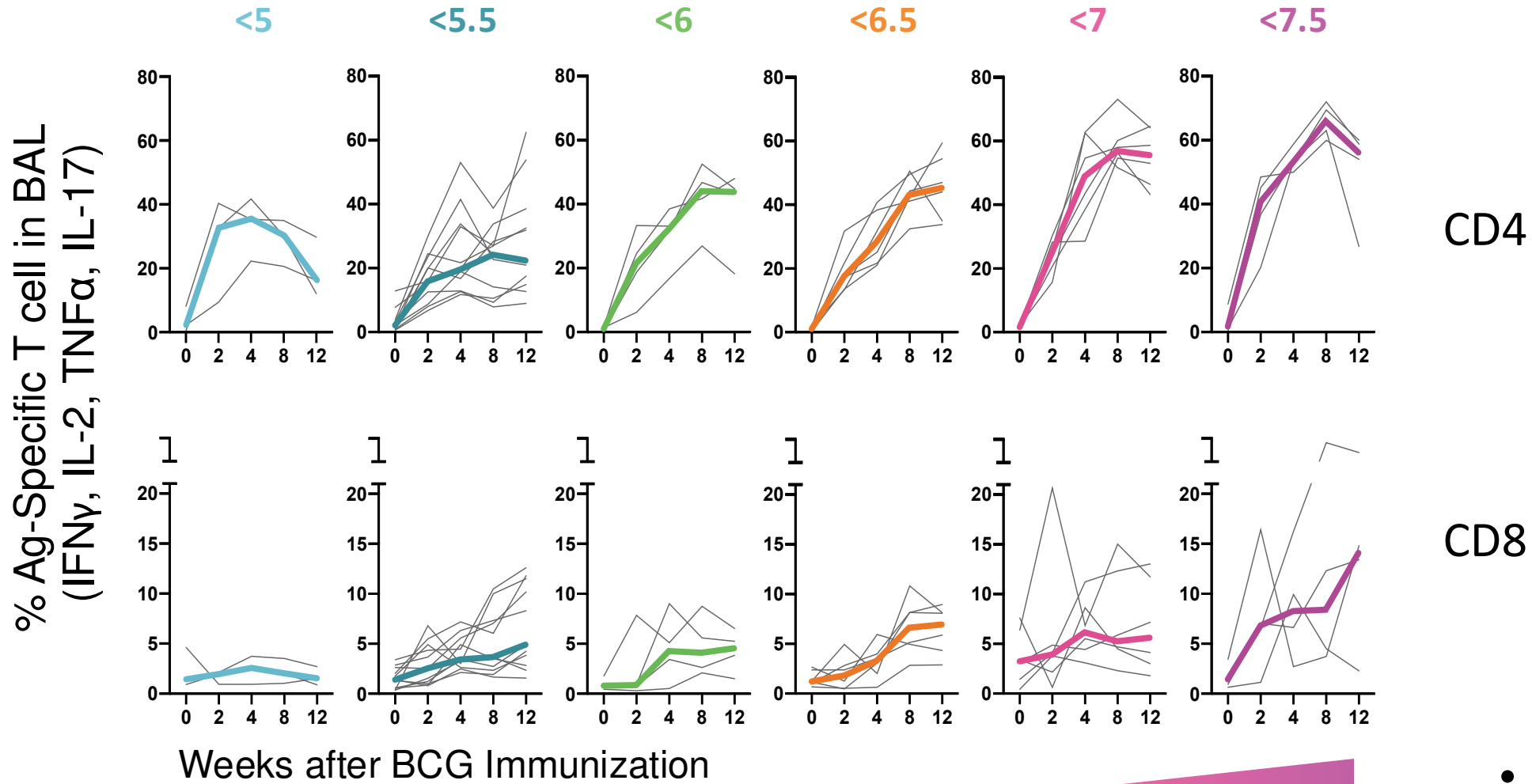
IV BCG dose (\log_{10})	<5	<5.5	<6	<6.5	<7	<7.5	7.6
NHP cohort (n=34)	3	11	4	6	6	4	
Historical (n=10)							10

Challenge with Mtb Erdman (low dose) 6m later
Measure bacterial burden 12w post-challenge

IV BCG dose
Immune responses
Protection against *Mtb* challenge

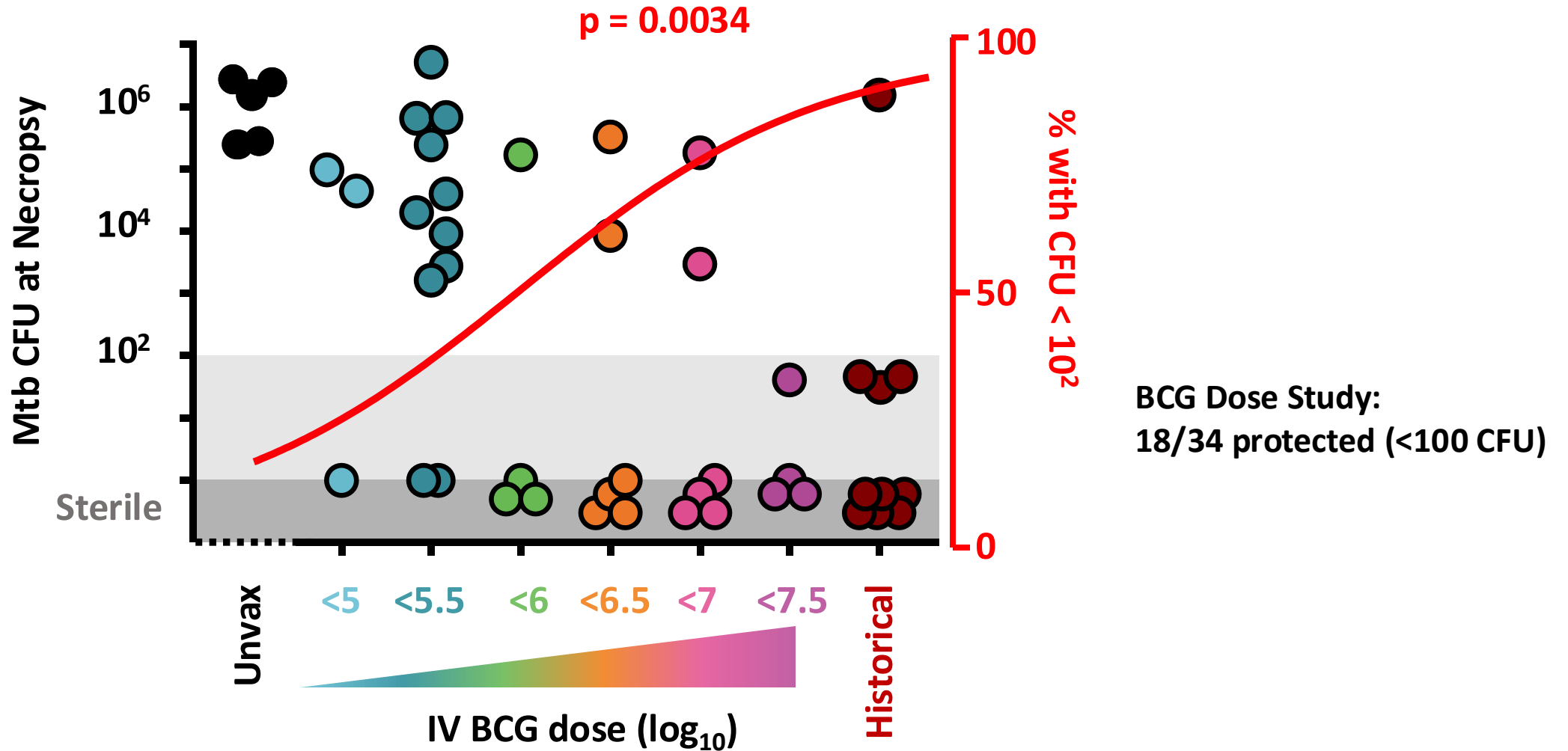
Cytokine Responses in the BAL and Blood Increase with Vaccine Dose

Cytokine Frequency in BAL



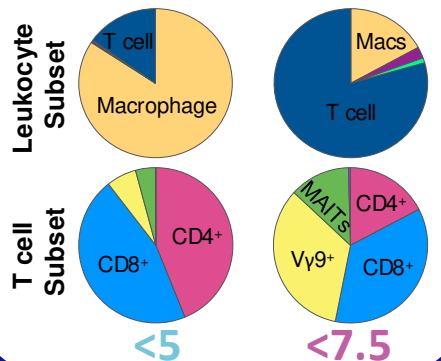
- PBMC responses
- Antibody titers

IV BCG Protects Across a Range of Doses

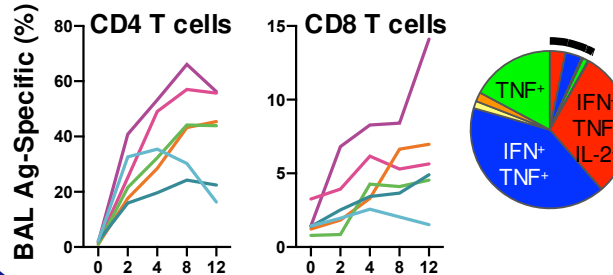


BAL and Blood Immune Parameters Fed into Systems Analysis

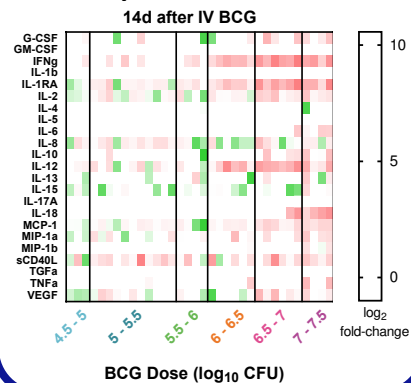
Cellular Composition
(BAL & Blood)
Cell types/phenotypes



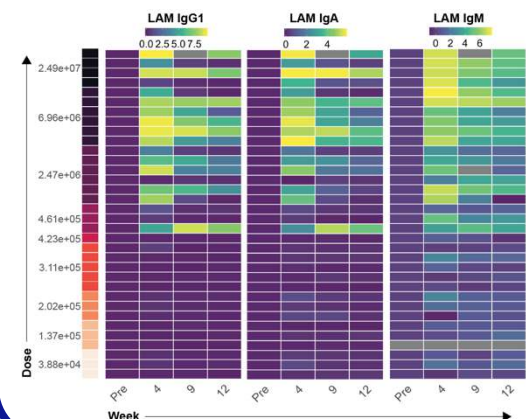
Ag-Specific T cell Responses
(BAL & Blood)
CD4, CD8 Phenotype, function



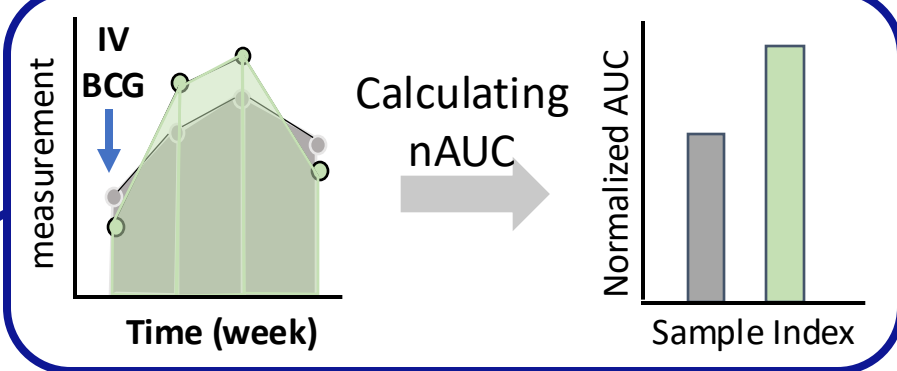
Plasma Cytokines
23-plex luminex



Ag-Specific Antibody Responses (BAL & Blood)
Isotypes (IgG, IgA, IgM)



~900 features



68 BAL and 83 blood immune features → protection

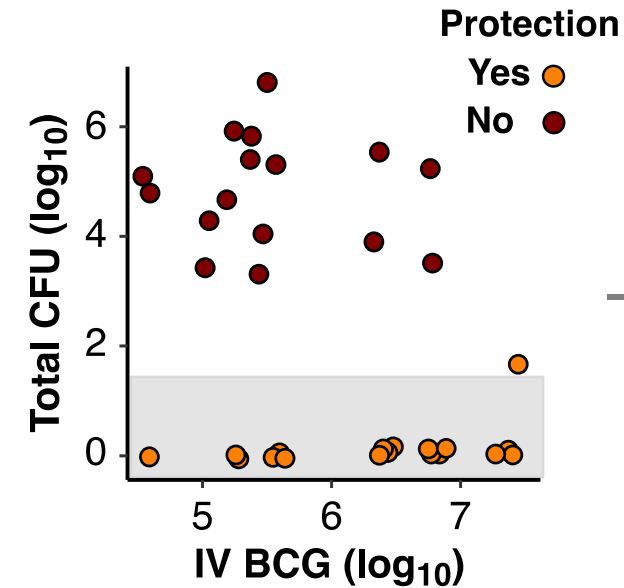
Multivariate systems analysis

Systems Serology
Eddie Irvine
Galit Alter (Ragon)

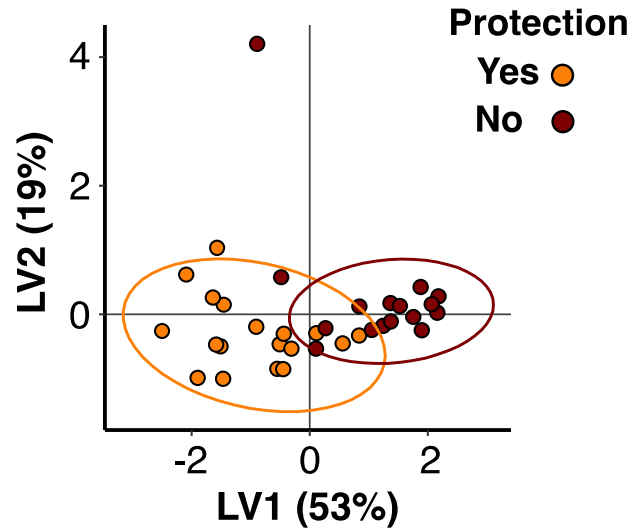
Chuangqi Wang
Doug Lauffenburger (MIT)

Multivariate Analysis to Distinguish Protection

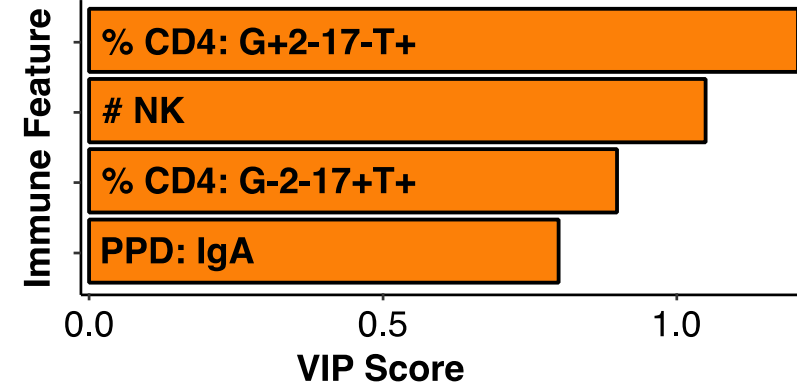
Define Protection



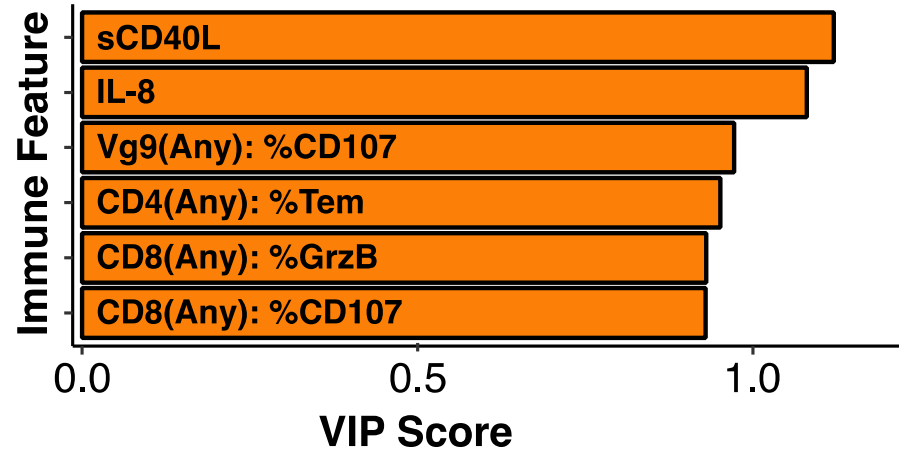
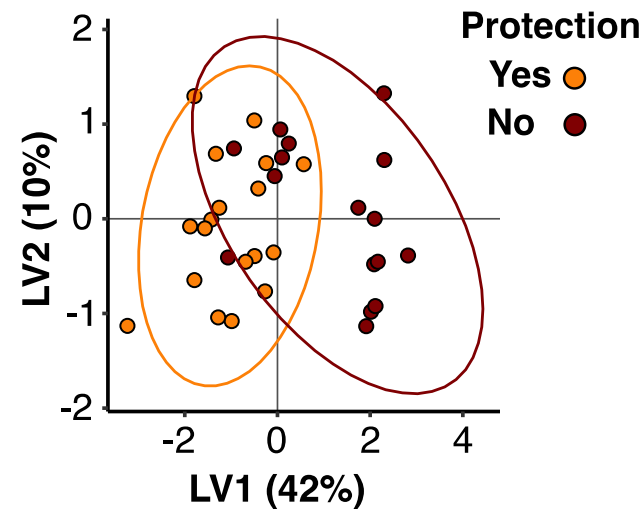
LASSO / PLS-DA



LASSO-selected features

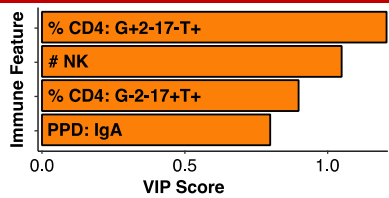


BAL

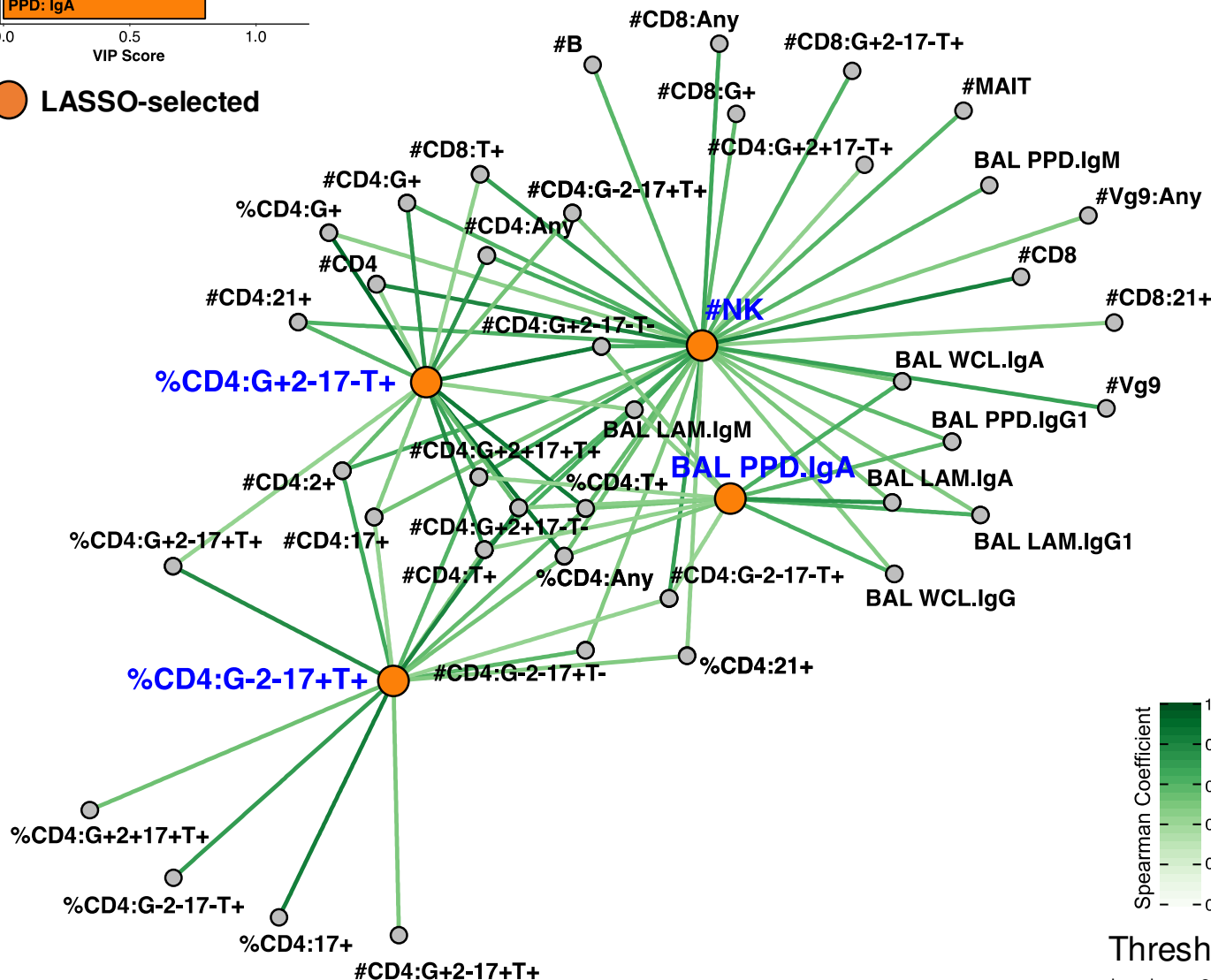


PBMC

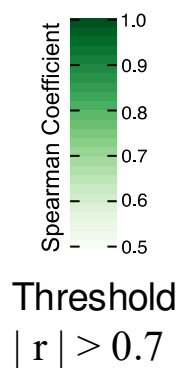
Network Analysis: Co-Correlated Immune Features



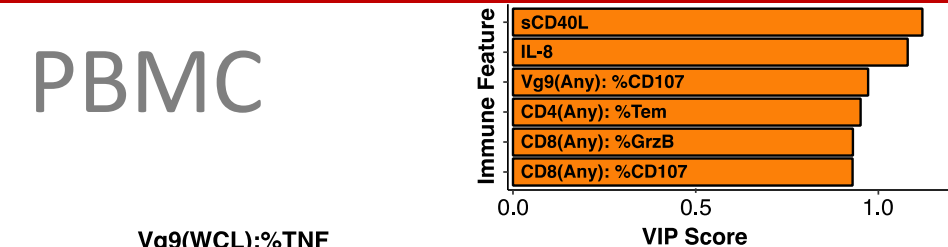
LASSO-selected



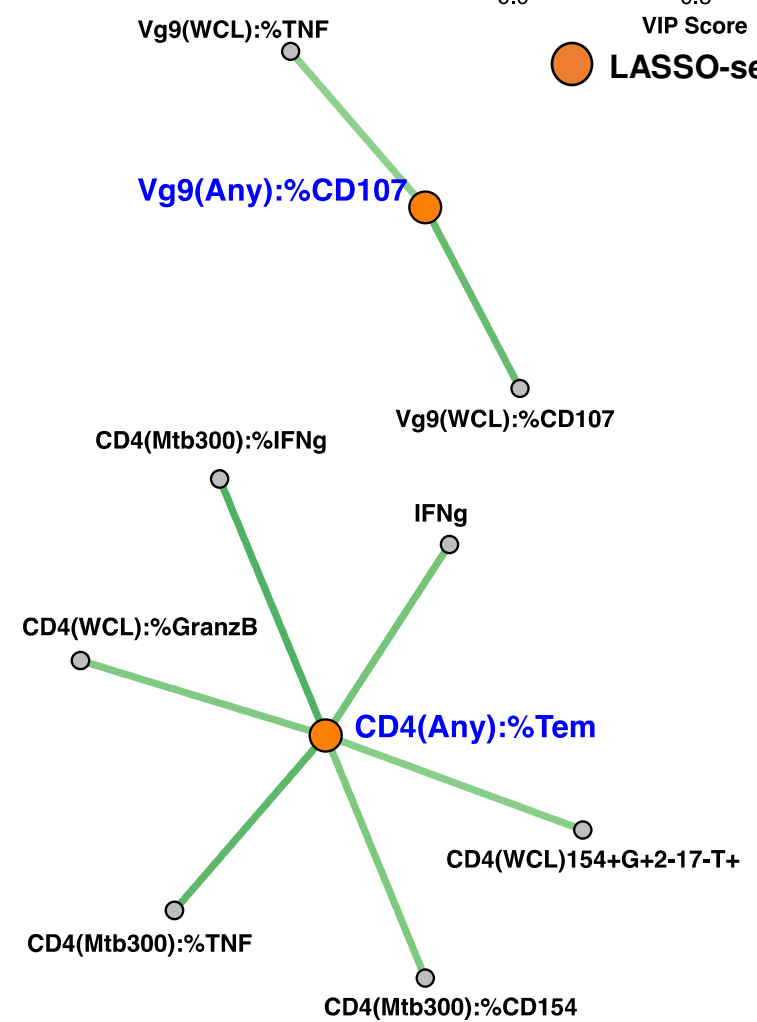
BAL



PBMC

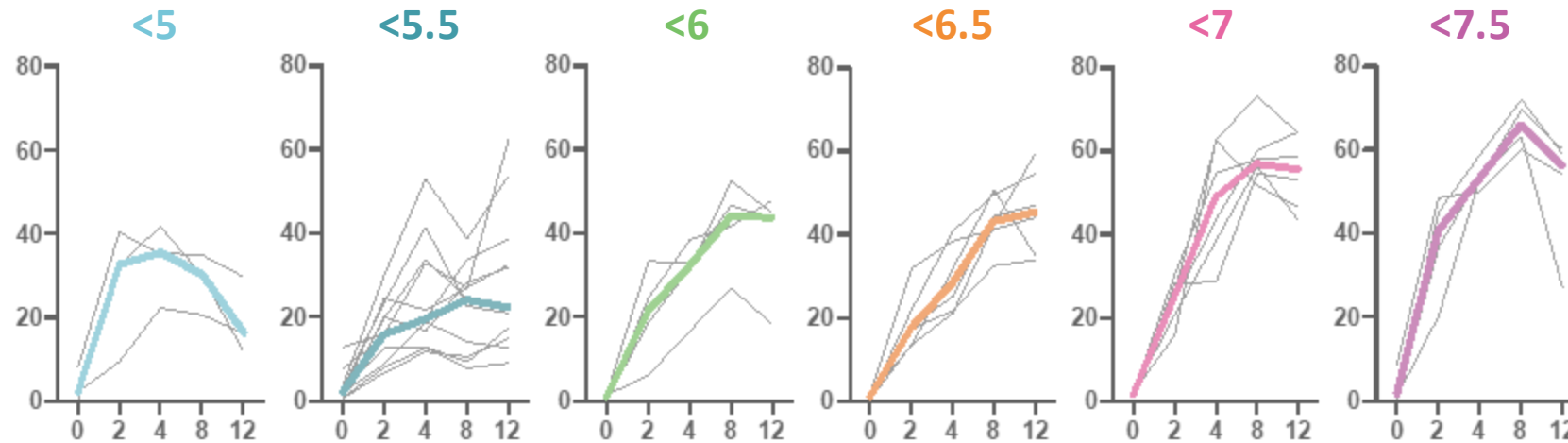


LASSO-selected



Identifying Dose-Independent Correlates

- Many immune features in BAL and blood correlate with IV BCG dose
 - *T cell responses, antibodies, plasma cytokines*

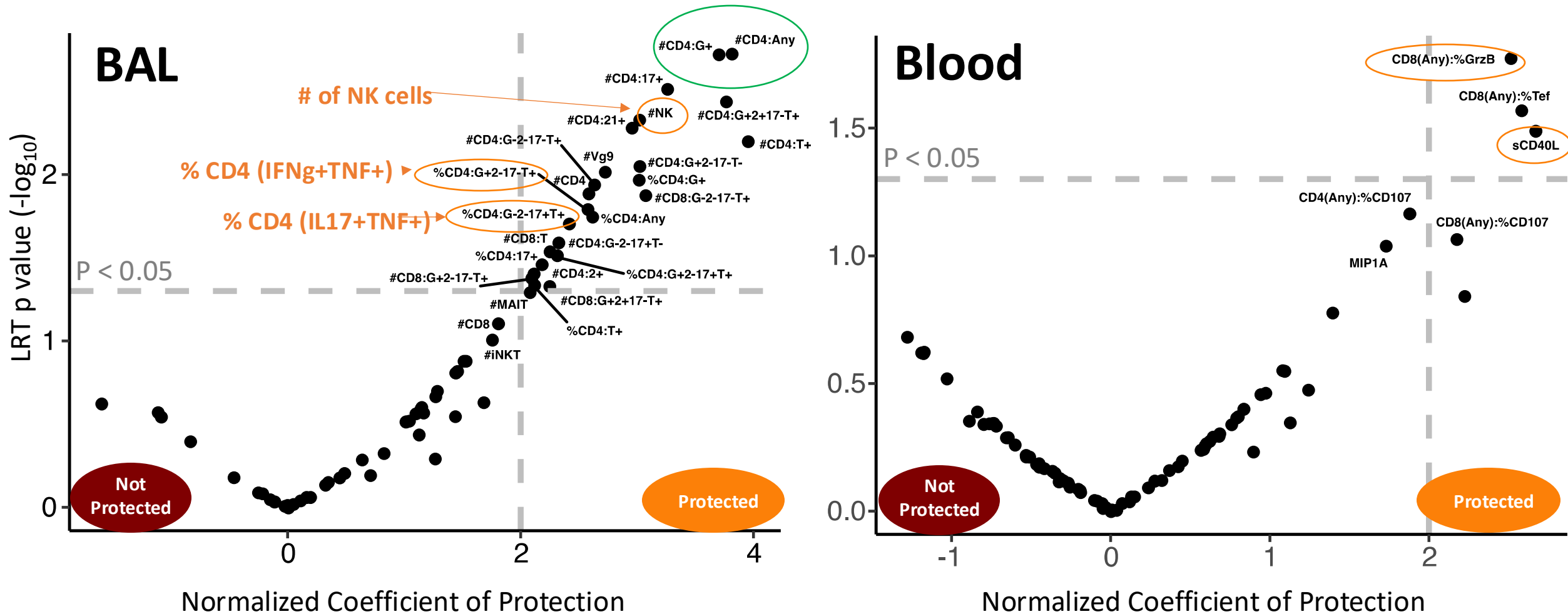


CD4 T cell responses

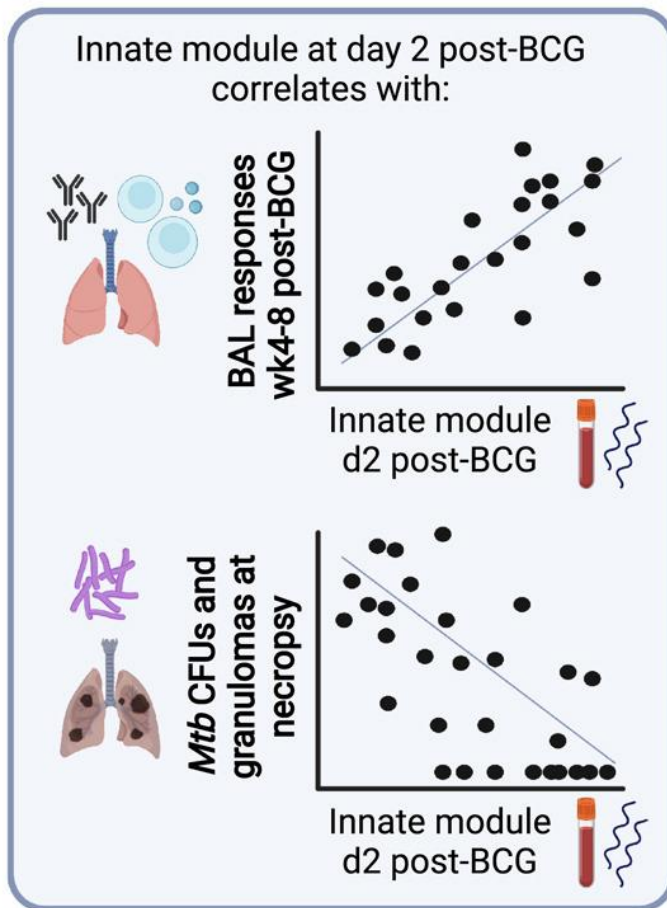
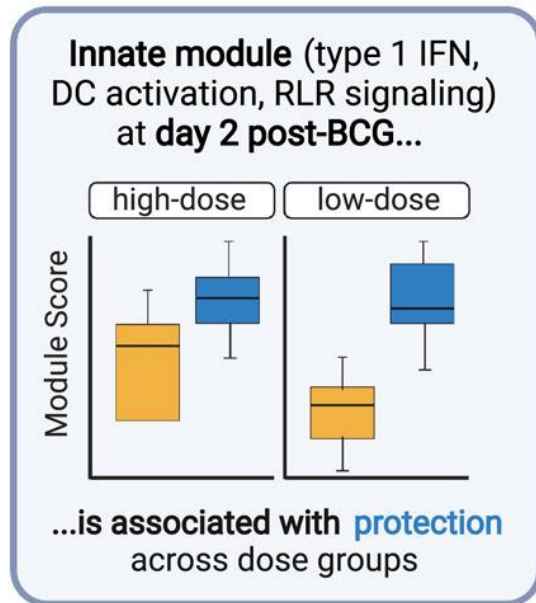
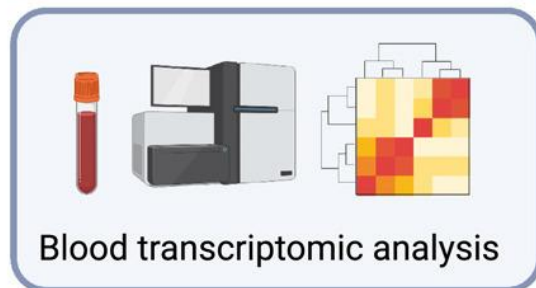
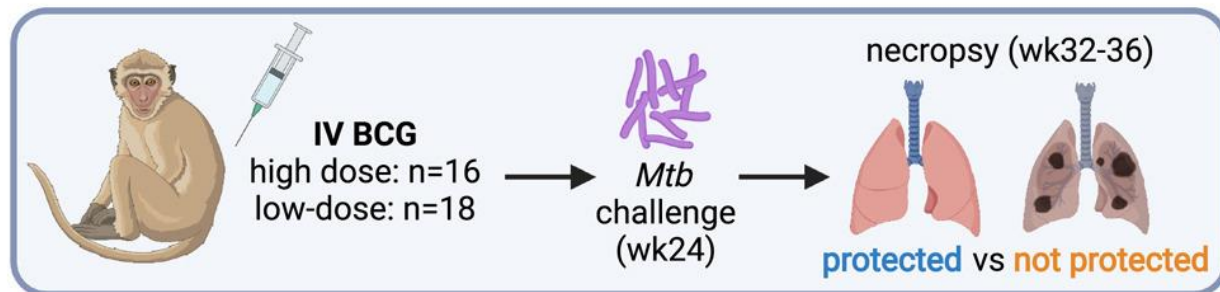
- Can we identify dose-independent correlates?

Nested Mixed Linear Model

❖ *Corrects for IV BCG vaccine dose and animal cohort batch effects*



Blood transcriptional correlates of BCG-induced protection

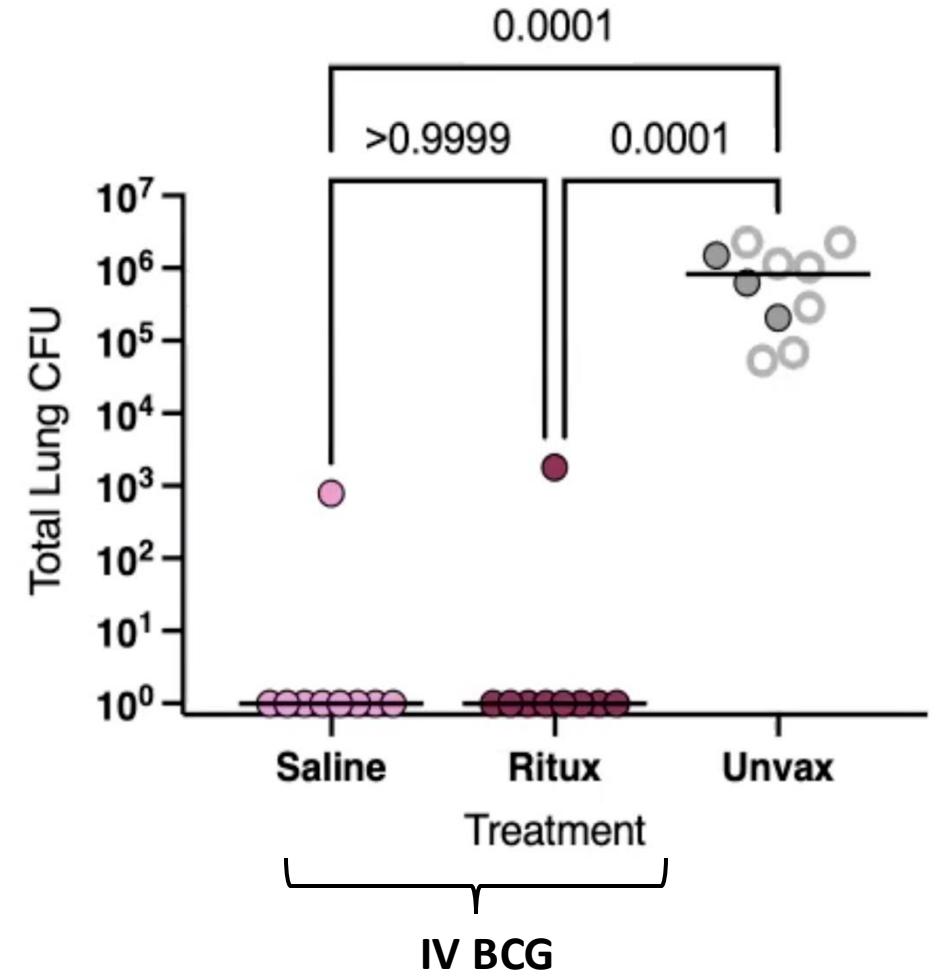
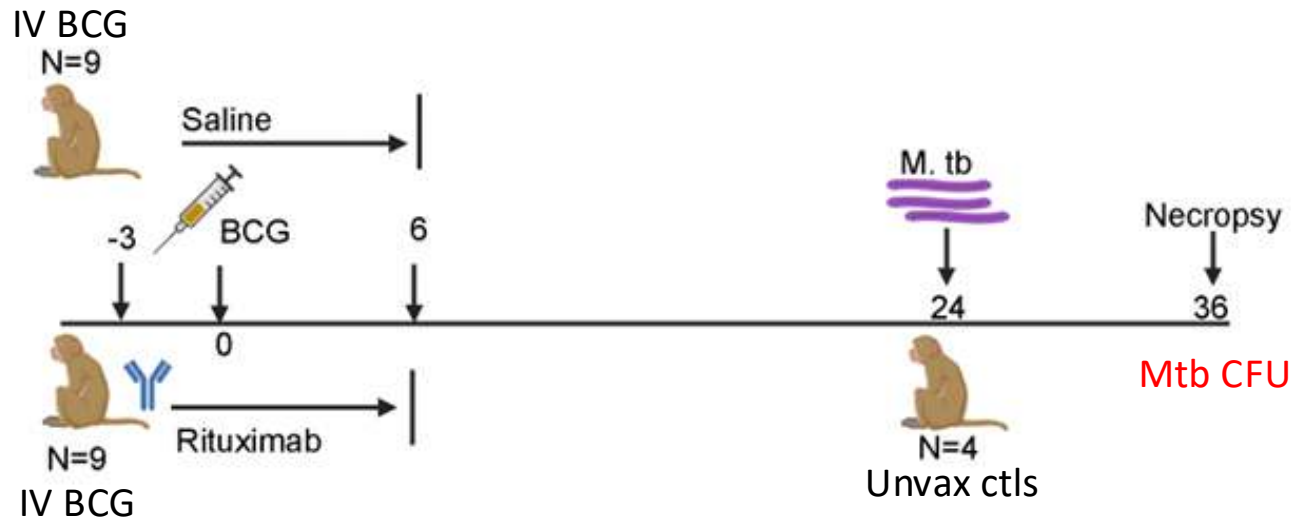


Correlates are not *necessarily* mechanisms

- ❖ Are antibodies a mechanistic correlate of IV BCG-mediated protection?
Rituximab study
- ❖ Are T cells a mechanistic correlate of IV BCG-mediated protection?
T cell depletion study

B Cell Depletion in Rhesus: Experimental Design

Depleting B cells using Rituximab (anti-CD20) during IV BCG immunization-- limits antibody response

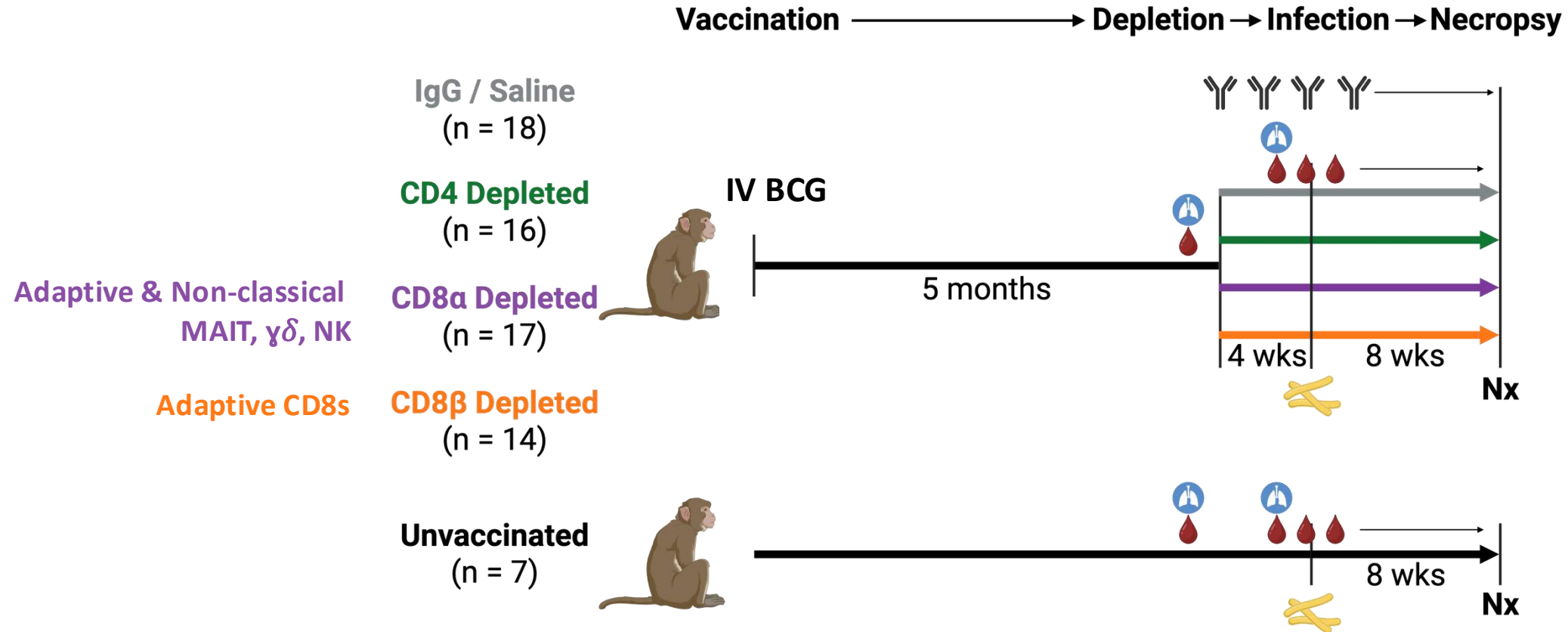


Flynn Lab (Pitt) & Lauffenburger Lab (MIT)
Wang, Myers, Irvine, et al. BioRxiv. 4/16/2024

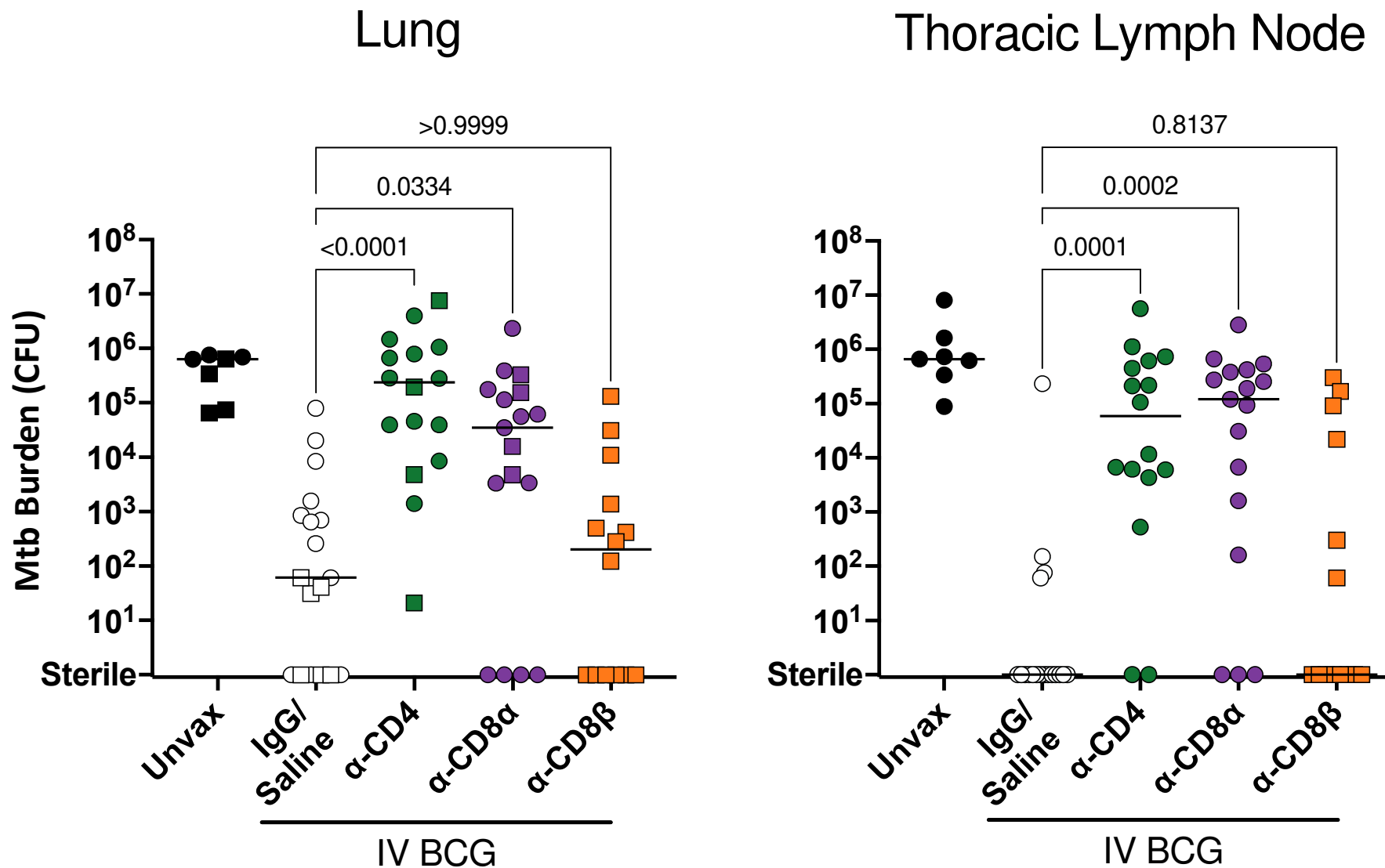
❖ B cell depletion did not impair protection conferred by BCG IV

T cell Depletion in Rhesus: Experimental Design

Depleting T cells AFTER IV BCG immunization but BEFORE Mtb challenge;
Limits T cell response, preserves Ab response



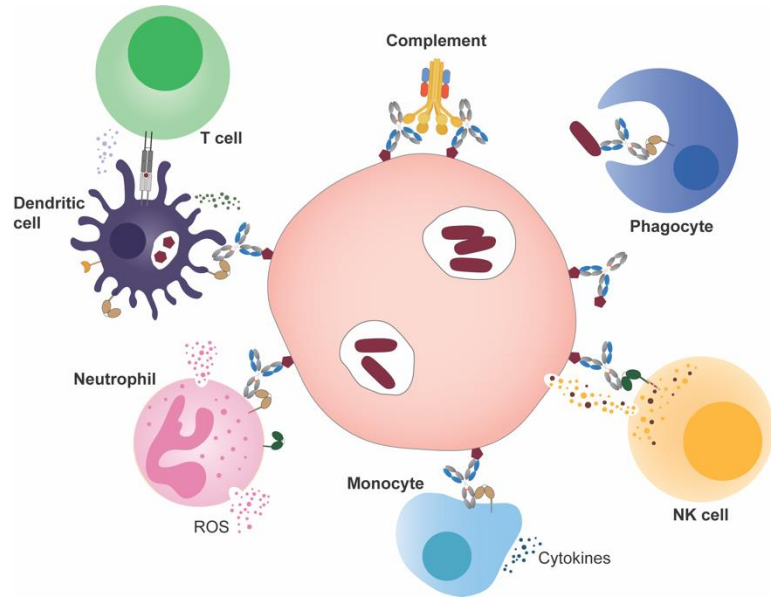
T cell depletion: Mtb Burdens



❖ CD4 or CD8a depletion after IV BCG abrogates protection

Mechanisms of IV BCG-Mediated Protection

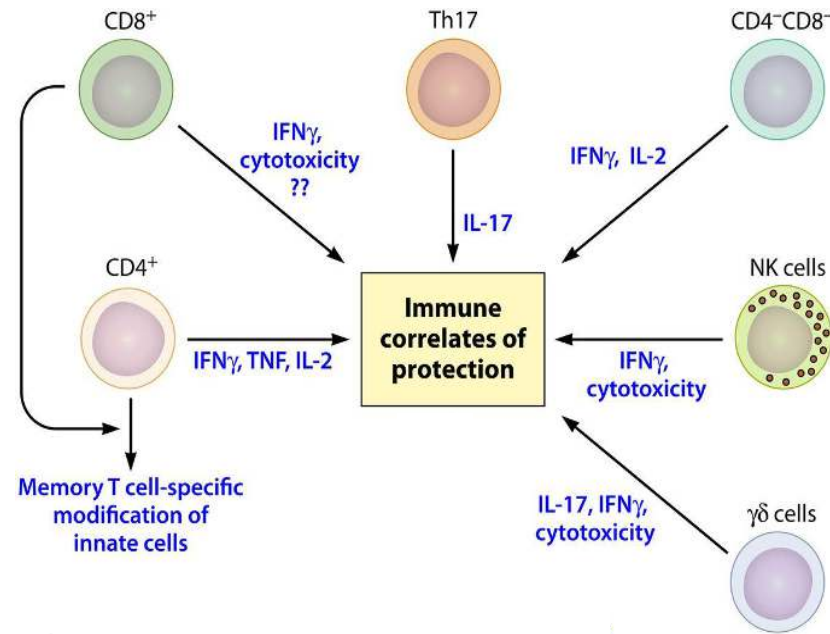
Antibodies



**B cell depletion
No effect on IV BCG protection**

Wang, Myers, Irvine, et al. BioRxiv. 4/16/2024

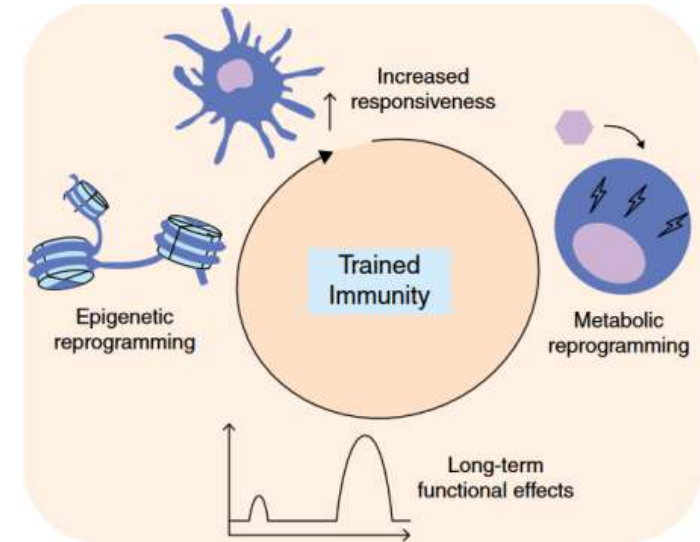
T Cells



**CD4 depletion = no protection
CD8a depletion = less protection**

Simonson, Zeppa, Bucsan, et al. BioRxiv, 5/17/2024

Trained Immunity



**Mechanism (?)
Evidence in mouse model
Signatures in rhesus**

Vierboom, et al. Cell Rep Med. 2021

Does IV BCG Inform Future Vaccine Strategies?

IV BCG

- Systemic immunity
- Self adjuvanted (innate immunity)
- Diverse immune responses (cellular, humoral, trained)
- Broad antigen repertoire (~4000 proteins + lipids)
- Durability: persistence maintains memory

How can studying IV BCG inform future vaccine design?

- Delivery: achieve robust lung immunity with better AE delivery
- Safety: use more attenuated strains of BCG (rBCG, auxo, irradiated, kill-switch)
- Antigens: map responses from IV BCG animals to discover new T cell antigens
- Mimic training signals to combine with subunit vaccines (mRNA, viral vectors)

Acknowledgments

Vaccine Research Center

Bob Seder
Mario Roederer
Allison Bucsan
Chelsea Lehman
Paul Maurizio
Molly Robertson
James Dahlvang
Matt Sutton

University of Pittsburgh

JoAnne Flynn
Chuck Scanga
Andrew Simonson
Alex Smith
Philana Ling Lin
Pauline Maiello
Joe Zeppa
Jake Borish
Mark Rodgers

VRC TRP

JP Todd
Ruth Woodward

VRC Flow Core

David Ambrozak

VRC Seq Core

Amy Ransier
Farida Laboune

Harvard/MIT

Doug Lauffenburger
Chuangqi Wang

Sarah Fortune
Michael Chao

Galit Alter
Edward Irvine



Stanford Bio-X

Purvesh Khatri
Yiran Liu

BMGF

Alison Kraigsley
Ann Ginsberg
Karen Makar