The CoVIC Consortium Where we are, changes in the virus, immune defense

February 4, 2021 for Bernstein

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North Denmark in lockdown over mutated virus in mink farms

By JAN M. OLSEN November 6, 2020



Virus enters new host adapts to new cell new selection pressures

First Case of Covid-19 in a Wild Animal Found in a Utah Mink

The U.S. Department of Agriculture detected the infection while testing wild animals around a mink farm with a Covid-19 outbreak



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RELATED TOPICS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — More than a quarter million Danes went into lockdown Friday in a northern region of the country where a mutated variation of the coronavirus has infected minks being farmed for their f leading to an order to kill millions of the animals.

Variation develops in human-to-human transmission as well



As U.K. variant spreads in U.S ... nbcnews.com



New York State: More cases of UK ... newsday.com



U.K. Variant Could Drive A New Surge In ... kpbs.org



South Africa's new Covid-19 variant ... qz.com



South African COVID variant found in ... dw.com



South Africa coronavirus variant: What ... bbc.com

HIV-1, tuberculosis

Chronic infection > more mutation > spillover into other humans



cov-lineages.org

Rambaut et al. Nature Microbiol. 2020

B.1.1.7 "UK" variant

imported_only local_transmission No variant recorded

~500 people in 32 states, incl. >110 in San Diego

cov-lineages.org

Rambaut et al. Nature Microbiol. 2020

South African variant B.1.351



cov-lineages.org

B.1.351 "South African" variant

imported_only local_transmission No variant recorded



cov-lineages.org

Brazil variant appeared early December







| L18F | |
|-------|--|
| D80A | |
| D215G | |
| K417N | |
| E484K | |
| N501Y | |
| D614G | |
| A701V | |





position 501

multiple independent mutations

501Y in mice 501Y in UK 501Y in South Africa 501T in mink 501T in Denmark

Affords better binding of virus to ACE2 receptor Greater infectivity Could escape or outcompete some antibodies Others will remain effective

H. Gu et al., Adaptation of SARS-CoV-2 in BALB/c mice for testing vaccine efficacy. Science 369, 1603-1607 (2020).

T. N. Starr et al., Deep Mutational Scanning of SARS-CoV-2 Receptor Binding Domain Reveals Constraints on Folding and ACE2 Binding. Cell 182, 1295-1310 e1220 (2020).

Zhu et al., Cryo-EM Structure of the N501Y SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein in Complex with a Potent Neutralizing Antibody. BioRxiv. (2020)

Which antibodies still work?

Q: Status of antibody consortium?

Coronavirus Immunotherapeutic Consortium

Global Collaboration Antibody treatments against SARS-CoV2

DVIC

Antibody therapy: immediate immune protection prevent progression to severe disease Good for: those not vaccinated, not yet vaccinated, can't be vaccinated, in whom vaccines didn't "take"



250+ therapeutic candidates and growing



Study antibodies contributed by:

Multinational corporations, Large and small biotechs, academics and nonprofits

Asia, Australia, North America, Europe

Data coordination with Operation Warp Speed, NIH, Gates





CoVIC-DB Database

We dome to the CéVIC Database. Here you'll find data cellected by the partner reference labs for the antibodies in the CéVIC panel. New data will be uploaded on a rolling pasis, so bease check in frequently.

View data in the interactive graph and filter based on reatures or interest. The data are also available for download as a .csvinle. Interactive fools will also be available in the coming weeks.





Database, LJI: Bjoern Peters, Randi Vita, Mari Kojima, Brendan Ha

Sorted by "footprint" on coronavirus spike







Carterra: Dan Bedinger Saphire Lab: Haoyang Li Xiaoying Yu, Tierra Buck Adrian Enriquez Sean Hui, Mike Norris Sharon Schendel Eduardo Olmedillas Vamsee Rayaprolu Colin Mann, Ruben Diaz



Bin 2

Bin 1

Bin 7



Bin 3





Bin 8

🔆 CoVIC





Framework to map which therapeutics to deploy

Each individual mutation -

combination

| | | | | | A DE CARLON AND | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|---------|
| Epitope bin | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 0.77 | 0.23 | 0.33 | 0.21 | 3.43 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| 3 | 1.87 | 0.41 | 1.94 | 1.63 | No Neut | 1.63 | 0.58 | No Neut |
| -2 | 1.62 | 0.30 | 1.97 | 1.39 | 10.87 | 1.13 | 0.53 | 7.51 |
| За | 1.02 | 1.00 | 1.16 | 1.55 | 4.99 | 1.13 | 1.00 | 133.01 |
| 36 | 1.26 | 0.23 | 1.29 | 4.50 | 4.65 | 1.07 | 3.06 | 12.27 |
| 3b | 1.57 | 0.28 | 1.19 | 2.80 | NoNeut | 1.95 | 1.55 | No Neut |
| 4 | 1.49 | 32.30 | 60.60 | 3.42 | 0.83 | 3.83 | 0.96 | 2.75 |
| 5 | 0.87 | 0.33 | 4.68 | 2.36 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.90 | 0.40 |
| 5 | 1.20 | 0.69 | 1.18 | 1.35 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.66 |
| 7 | 3.97 | 1.33 | 1.77 | 1.83 | 1.45 | 1.85 | 2.24 | 2.28 |
| 8 | 70% | 90% | 80% | 70% | 80% | 70% | 80% | 80% * |
| | 30% | 80% | 40% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 10% | 50% |
| 9 | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 30% |
| 9 | 3.39 | 3.77 | 7.17 | 6.72 | 2.81 | 2.25 | 2.52 | 4.25 |
| 10 | 1.61 | 1.00 | 0.29 | 1.71 | 0.71 | 1.09 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 10 | 1.19 | 0.37 | 0.11 | 1.45 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 1.18 | 0.86 |
| 10a | NN | NN | NN | NN | NN | NN | NN | NN # |
| 11 | 1.55 | 0.79 | 0.62 | 2.08 | 0.77 | 6.68 | 1.29 | 14.05 |
| 11 | 1.16 | 0.41 | 2.34 | 2.49 | 0.69 | 29.40 | 1.31 | 60.21 |
| 12 | 1.33 | 0.25 | 12.14 | 19.67 | 0.76 | 0.18 | 39.89 | 72.53 |
| OS-1A7 (RBD) | 1.70 | 0.81 | 3.97 | 0.80 | 6.91 | 80.0 | 0.80 | 0.56 |
| EOS 6C5 (RBD) | 1.62 | 1.04 | 1.72 | 0.95 | 1.11 | 1.48 | 0.95 | 0.64 |
| EOS-6A7 (NTD) | 11.53 | 0.73 | 1.31 | 11.56 | 0.88 | 1.13 | 11.56 | 11.19 |

*Calculated IC50 value (µg/mL) is shown except when 100% neutralization was not achieved for wildtype or any mutant. For these entries, the maximal percentage neutralized achieved is shown. # NN= No neutralization of wild type

Antibody diminished/lost

Antibody activity improved





Q: Will vaccines still work?

Quintillion possible antibodies in sera. Therapy: 1 or 2 super-potent antibodies. One or two footprints. Vaccine: Thousands of antibodies of low-med-high, thousands of footprints.

Antibody response to infection/vaccination is not ON/OFF



More like a dimmer switch



Or a panel of dimmer switches



48 convalescent sera from San Diego, of which 40 are neutralizing.



Q: Should I get a vaccine if the virus is changing?

No vaccine

With vaccine

The switch is "off"

Perfect match







With vaccine

The switch is "off"



Moderna: "No reduction with UK. 6-fold reduction for South African, but still above level expected to be effective." Q: Side effects? = effects You want to have an immune response. (Sore arm, some fatigue, etc.)

Q: Allergic reactions? 2 cases out of a million for Moderna 6 cases out of a million for Pfizer Q: If you have been infected before, can be re-infected? Q: If you have been infected before, can you still spread it?

Study among UK health care workers: 44/6614 got re-infected in 5 months 0.7% (might increase with new variants)

Study among 18-20 yr old Marines:

Tested them all, quarantined two weeks, negative upon release to boot camp. 48% of seronegative new recruits became infected in 6 weeks 10% of seropositive recruits got re-infected

The re-infected people resolved disease faster than first-time infections. Those with initial lower level of antibody were more like to be re-infected. https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.01.26.21250535v1.full.pdf

Q: Should you be vaccinated if you've already had COVID-19?

Q: Which vaccine should I get?



Pfizer/BioNTech

95% effective.30 micrograms.2 shots, 21 days apart

Moderna

94% effective. 100 micrograms 2 shots, 28 days apart. Efficacy slightly lower in older people, but small statistical sample

Both need extensive cold chain.

Moderna and Pfizer are RNA vaccines.



Only the RNA encoding spike (and only spike) is delivered, in a lipid particle for stability.

- Not the other 28 components of the virus. Just the most important one.
 Not possible to make a virus or establish an infection from it.
- RNA is transient: Snapchat message. Vanishes after a while. This is not gene therapy.
- DNA makes up your genes. RNA makes up temporary messages.
 Adding DNA: adding a new ingredient in a recipe.
 Adding RNA: adding a temporary page into your cookbook.
 Doesn't change the other recipes.
- Cheaper than other kinds of vaccines.
- Faster to make more responsive.
 Year-long process for flu vaccines can lead to poor matches.
- The main worry was that it wouldn't work.
- New advances: lipid packaging, modifications to limit immune stimulation.

Johnson and Johnson one shot, viral vector



Gene encoding spike, delivered by a harmless viral carrier (adenovirus)

> Overall: 66% effective against infection 85% effective against disease

Note: Multicountry study (different variants) 72% effective against infection in the US 57% effective against infection in South Africa

testing a two-shot regimen with results expected in May

Q: Which vaccine should I get? Q: Which vaccine should I not get? **Q: Tell me about the Chinese/Russian inactivated vaccines.**

What happens in inactivation? Shape changes in the surface spike.

> Antibody recognizes particular shape and chemistry wrong shape = no recognition, no neutralization





neutralizing antibody would lock the mechanism





right shape for antibodies



wrong shape

Inactivation process springs the spikes



Liu et al Structure 2020 "The architecture of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 with postfusion spikes revealed by cryoEM and cryoET"

Spike stability is a problem



My lab: Third-generation vaccine candidate Better presents proper structure, especially of the unchanging regions Better presents the correct carbohydrate cloak.

Stable at room temperature.







My lab: <u>Third-generation</u> vaccine candidate Better presents proper structure, especially of the unchanging regions Better presents the correct carbohydrate cloak.

Use as a tool to find better antibodies.





Spike sequence diversity, sarbecovirus group





Current therapeutics target here

An antibody that bound here might be more resistant to mutation

unchanging variable Sequence entropy (bits)

1.0

0

≥2.0* Kshitii Waah_R

Kshitij Wagh, Bette Korber, LANL

In my lab:



the antibody we want

Assay





use light to sort individual B cells into holding pens ask each individual cell if it makes the antibody we want precise "bait" to catch the right antibodies

Contraction of the second

"Beacon"

Import



Assay





Export



use light to retrieve the single B cell we want

cDNA synthesis IgG seq. recovery Functional assays

250+ therapeutics from four continents



sort by "footprint" on spike

& CoVIC



La Jolla

Institute

FOR IMMUNOLOGY

which are susceptible to, or resistant to emerging mutations

| del19-G614/Y453F | del19-G614/F486L | de119-G614/NS01 |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 0.21 | 3.43 | 0.18 |
| 1.63 | No Neut | 1.63 |
| 1.39 | 10.87 | 1.13 |
| 1.55 | 4.99 | 1.13 |
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| 0.95 | 1.11 | 1.48 |
| 11.56 | 0.88 | 1.13 |

therapeutic options

engineering spike better vaccine better tool

Human Immunology

Infectious Disease & Vaccines

Cancer

Autoimmunity & Inflammation



Infectious Disease & Vaccines





My team: particularly Sharon Schendel Kathryn Hastie Eduardo Olmedillas Colin Mann Haoyang Li Vamsee Rayaprolu Dawid Zyla

CoVIC labs and contributors

The Overton Family for enabling the urgent study on the emerging mutations

