

The Landscape of Immune Responses Targeted by Phase I HIV Vaccine Candidates

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Global HIV Vaccine
Enterprise

HIV Vaccine development challenge

Only a tiny fraction of candidates have a shot at being tested for efficacy

Animal models and Phase I/II trials are the only stages when optimization is possible

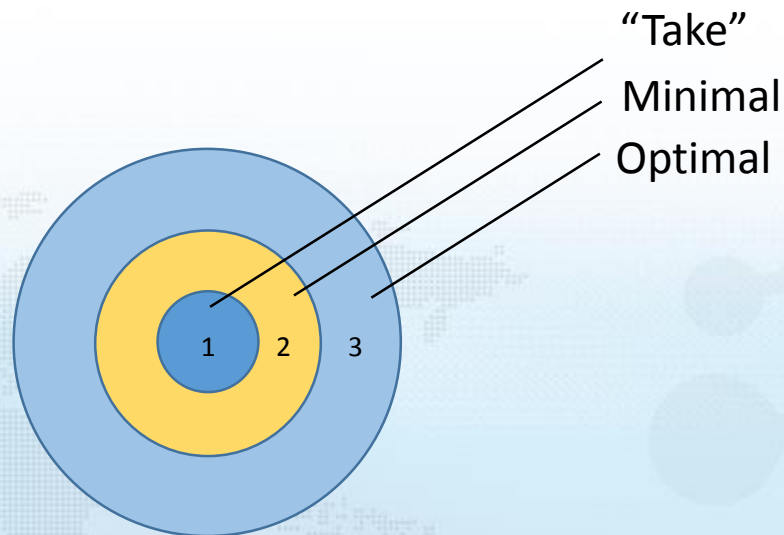
Lack of correlates of immune protection

What do you optimize for?



Questions we asked

1. Please list responses that may indicate “take” of the vaccine, but may not by themselves be critical for protection
2. What are the bare minimum immune responses that would indicate that the vaccine should be advanced to the next level of clinical development?
3. In addition to the responses listed above, are there desired/optimal immune responses that you expect to eventually generate with this candidate (or a version of it)?



Process

- Not a multiple-choice list, questions are open-ended
 - Structured interviews/surveys
- Not actual go/no-go criteria, focus on what the goal/opinion is
 - Qualitative answers (not levels or % responding)
- Focus on research groups that have candidates in Phase I
 - Small sample size
 - Current candidates shaped by past events/ideas
- Reflect opinion on the mechanism of action and/or correlates of protection

People interviewed

- Tim Fouts DNA/VSV; FLSC
- Barney Graham DNA/Protein
- Tom Hanke MVA/DNA/ChAd
- Bart Haynes Sequential protein; peptide
- Sarah Joseph DNA/MVA/protein
- Shan Lu DNA/protein?
- Nelson Michael Ad26/MVA +/- protein
- Harriet Robinson DNA/MVA +/- protein
- Eric Sandstrom DNA/MVA +/- protein
- Yiming Shao DNA/Tiantan +/- protein

Candidate G

Minimal

Polyclonal binding Ab
Tier 1 neutralization
CD4 T cell responses to Env
Durability

Optimal

Tier 2 neutralization
ADCC

Candidate H

Minimal

Optimal

Tier 2 neutralization

Durability



Candidate L

Minimal

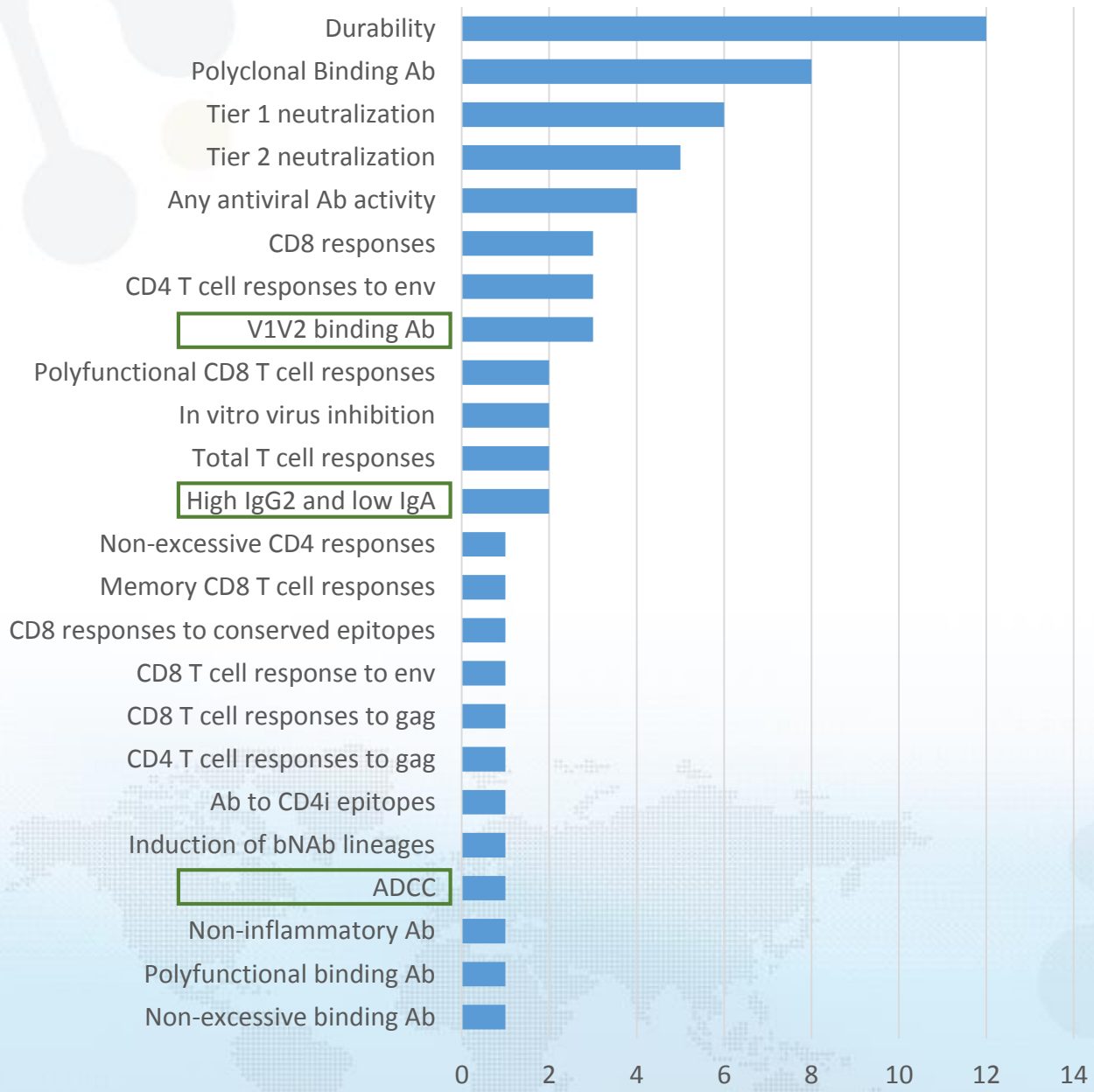
Polyclonal binding Ab
V1V2 binding Ab
Any antiviral Ab activity
Total T cell responses
CD4 T cell responses to gag
CD4 T cell responses to env
CD8 T cell responses to gag
CD8 T cell responses to env
Durability

Optimal

High IgG3 and low IgA
In vitro viral inhibition

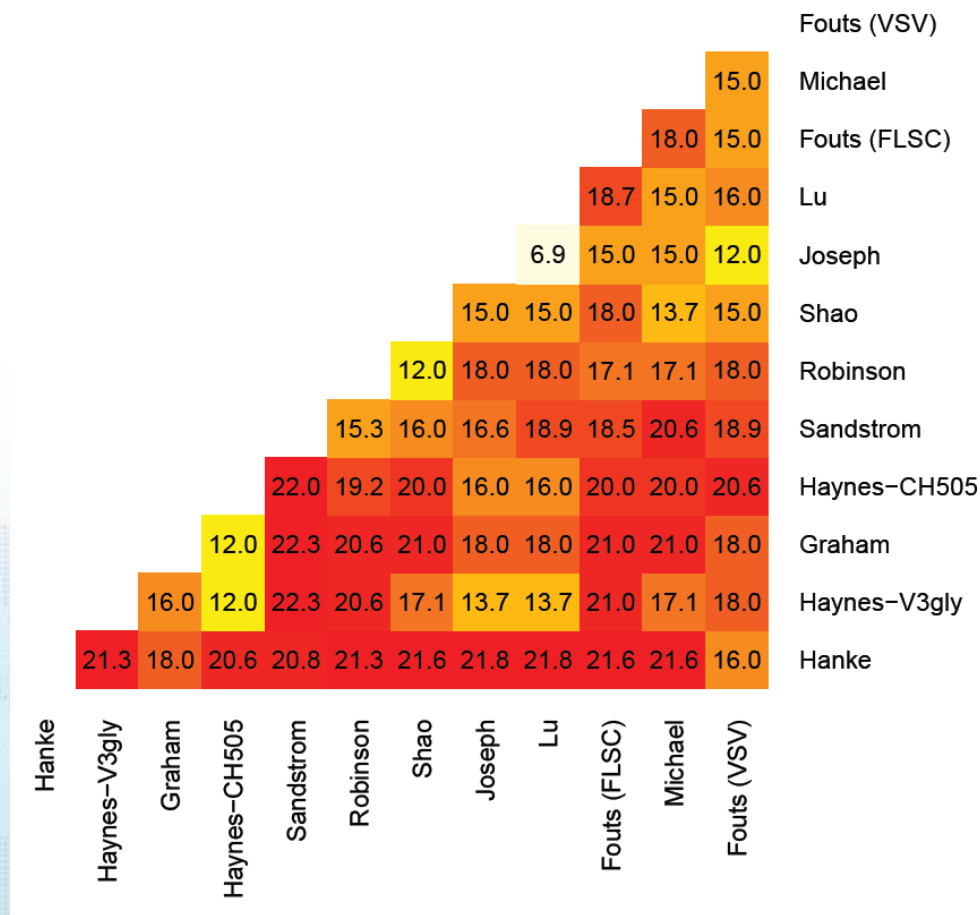
Popularity of Responses for Optimal Profile

RV144 correlates

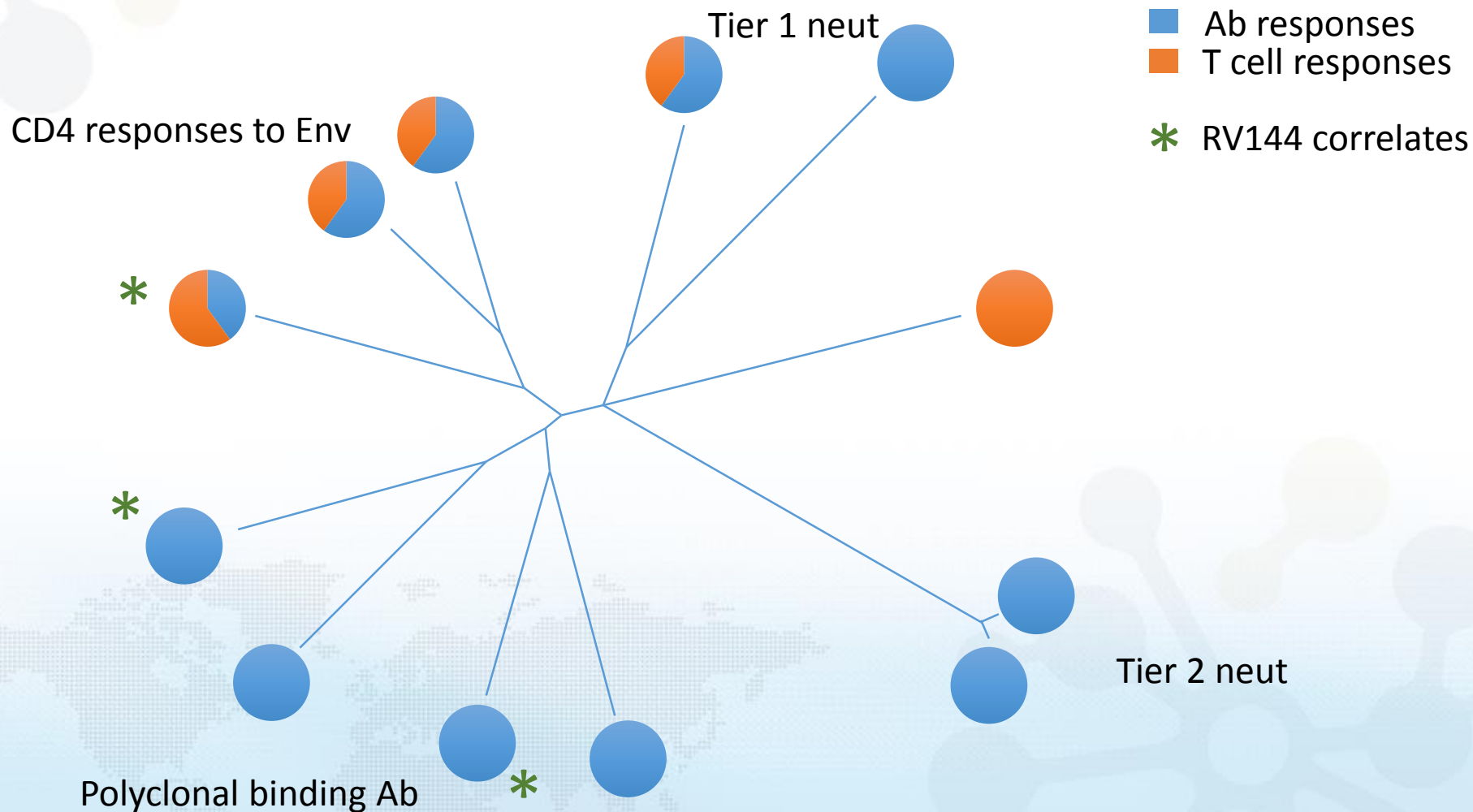


Create pairwise distances based on similarity of chosen immune responses

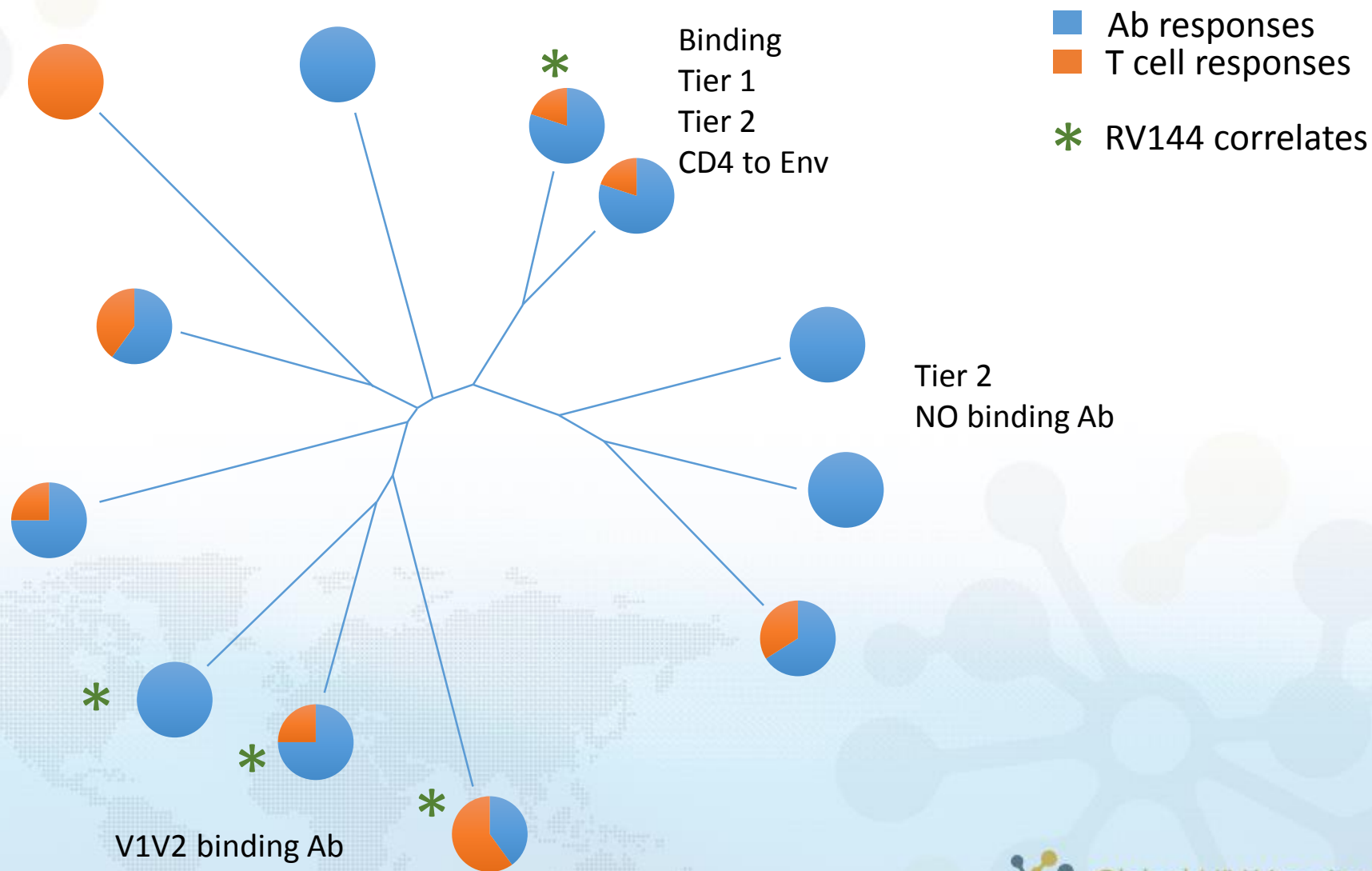
Canberra distances
Optimal



Neighbor-joining tree of candidates by minimal responses



Neighbor-joining tree of candidates by optimal responses



Conclusions

- There are no prominent “camps” or closely-related clusters
- A large number of sought-after immune responses are singletons
 - Bad thing: No agreement on what the correlates of protection are
 - Good thing: The field is exploring a wide diversity of hypotheses
- The majority of vaccine candidates target both humoral and cellular responses
- RV144 correlates are targeted, but only by a minority of candidates



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