

CROI 2024

Conference on Retroviruses
and Opportunistic Infections

March 3-6 | Denver, Colorado

Vacunas

Beatriz Mothe, MD, PhD

Servicio Enfermedades Infecciosas

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14 Marzo 2023



General

Sunday March 3rd

OPENING

Modern Vaccinology: A Legacy of HIV Research

Barney S. Graham

Monday 4th

PLENARY

What's New in HIV Vaccines: Vaccine-Induced Immune Responses

Juliana M. McElrath

HIV prevention

Monday 4th

OA: HIV immunology & Vaccines

Safety Profile and Immunogenicity of a Phase I Clinical Trial Using Germline Targeting Trimer GT1.1

Karlijn van der Straten

Vaccine Combining Slow-Delivery and Follicle-Targeting Improve Humoral and Germinal Center Responses

Y. Jason Zhang

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Symposium: The HIV Vaccine Journey: Don't Stop Believin'

Germline Targeting Strategies to Get On the Road Again

Rogier W. Sanders

Novel Immunization Strategies to Move on Down the Road

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Therapeutic Vaccines

Wednesday 6th

OA - HIV Reservoir and Cure Strategies (All in SIV)

AAV-Expressed HIV IgG Biologics Enable Durable ART-Free Viral Control in Infant Macaques

Mauricio A. Martins

A T Cell-Targeting mRNA SIV Vaccine Extends Time to Rebound and Enhances Post-ART Viral Control

Benjamin Varco-Merth

IL-15/IL-15RA Cytokine Therapy Enhances Control of Viral Rebound in SIV-Infected Macaques

Vijayakumar Ve

STI

Tuesday 5th

OA - STI

Final Results of ANRS 174 DOXYVAC: A Randomized Trial to Prevent STI in MSM on PrEP

Jean-Michel G. Molina

Tuesday 5th

Symposium New Frontiers in Hepatitis B

Advances in HBV Immunotherapy: The Beginning of the End?

Adam Gehring

Wed 6th

Special session O-LB

HepB-CpG Vaccine Is Superior to HepB-alum in People With HIV and Prior Vaccine Nonresponse: A5379

Kristen Marks

Orals

Posters

379 - Sex-Based Differences in Antibody Responses Induced by a Native-Like HIV-1 Envelope Trimer Vaccine

383 - Mucosal HIV Vaccine Targeting Host Epithelial Stem Cells for Long-Term Immunity

414 -Targeting HIV-Infected Cells for Immunotherapy Through HLA-E

529 - Vaccination Combined With PD-1 Blockade Provides Sustained SIV Suppression in Mamu-A01(+) Macaques

506 - Immune Profile During ATI in AELIX-002 HTI Vaccine Trial and Its Role in Post-Intervention Control

446 - Post-Intervention HIV Control Linked to Early In Vivo CD8+ T-Cell Proliferative Response to Rebound

407 - Characterizing New and Boosted HIV-Specific T-Cell Responses Elicited by an HIV Therapeutic Vaccine (PENNVAX)

General

Sunday March 3rd
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Modern Vaccinology: A Legacy of HIV Research
Barney S. Graham

HIV PRIMARY ISOLATES WHERE NOT NEUTRALIZED BY SERUM AB FROM PWH

Recognizing when old paradigms don't work



Nature volume 369, issue 6476, 12 May 1994

COMMENTARY

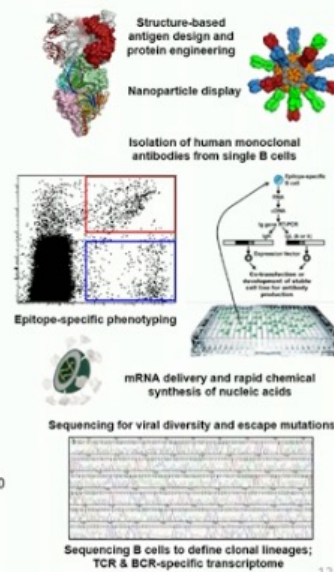
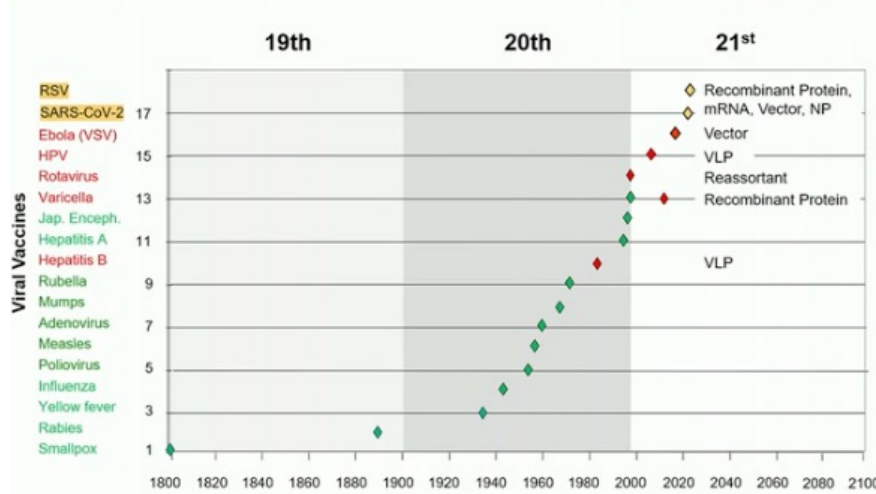
AIDS: time to turn to basic science

Bernard N. Fields

Success in controlling the AIDS epidemic is as likely to arise from unrelated areas of research as from AIDS-directed programmes.

VACCINOLOGY EVOLUTION

21st Century Vaccinology



Modern Vaccinology: Progress in Vaccine Science

20th Century

Live-attenuated
 Whole-inactivated
 Virus-like particles

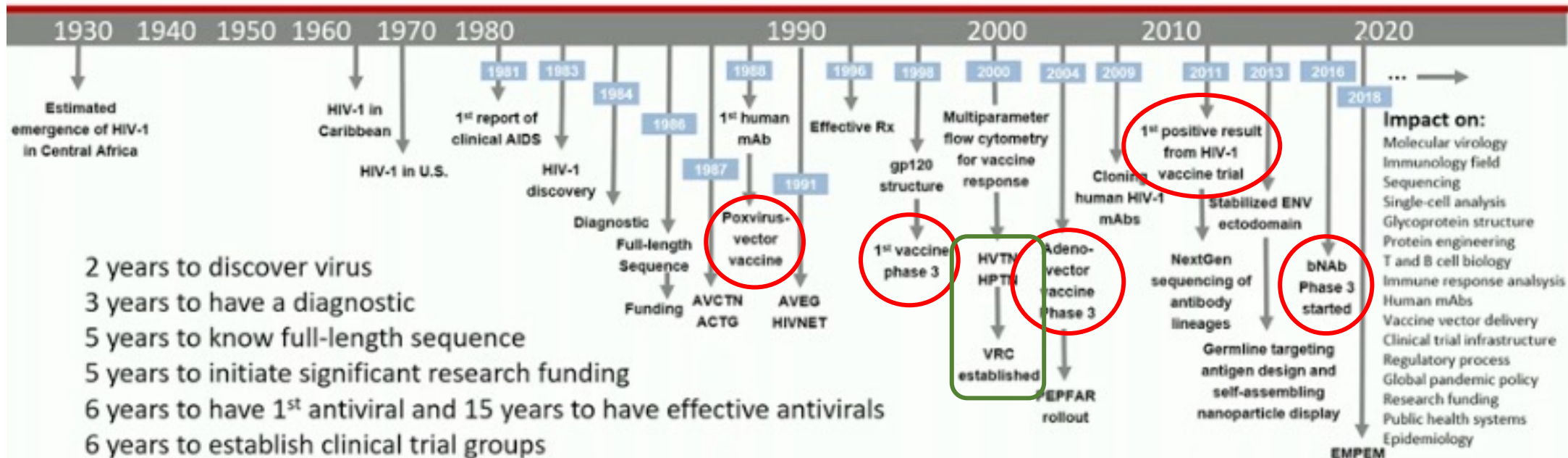
Trial & error
 Cell culture
 Individual products
 Decades

Precision engineering
 Chemical synthesis
 Platform technologies
 Months-Years

21st Century

Structure-based antigen design
 Protein engineering
 Nanoparticle display
 High throughput sequencing
 Rapid gene synthesis
 Single cell analysis including B cell lineages
 Human mAb isolation
 B cell and lymph node biology
 Custom animal models
 Lipid biochemistry
 Glycobiology
 Formulation and manufacturing science
 Data management & regulatory processes
 Bioinformatics
 Artificial intelligence

EMERGENCE AND RESPONSE TO HIV AND AIDS



- 2 years to discover virus
- 3 years to have a diagnostic
- 5 years to know full-length sequence
- 5 years to initiate significant research funding
- 6 years to have 1st antiviral and 15 years to have effective antivirals
- 6 years to establish clinical trial groups
- 7 years after effective ARVs to deploy internationally
- 7 years to isolate 1st human mAb
- 17 years to known gp120 core structure
- 17 years to initiate 1st phase 3 vaccine trial
- 27 years to clone broad, potent human mAbs
- 35 years to initiate 1st phase 3 study of passive antibody

Impact on:

- Molecular virology
- Immunology field
- Sequencing
- Single-cell analysis
- Glycoprotein structure
- Protein engineering
- T and B cell biology
- Immune response analysis
- Human mAbs
- Vaccine vector delivery
- Clinical trial infrastructure
- Regulatory process
- Global pandemic policy
- Research funding
- Public health systems
- Epidemiology

~559,000 HIV/AIDS publications in PubMed

General

Monday 4th

PLENARY

What's New in HIV Vaccines: Vaccine-Induced Immune Responses

Juliana M. McElrath

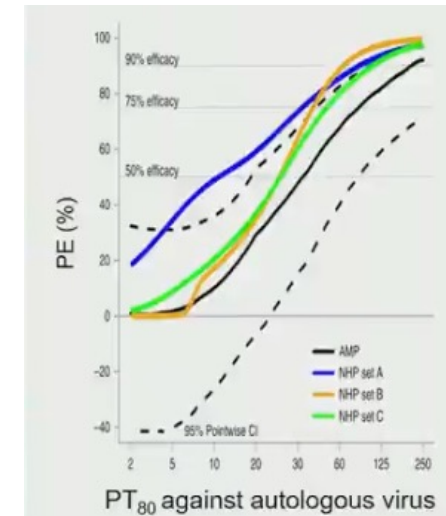
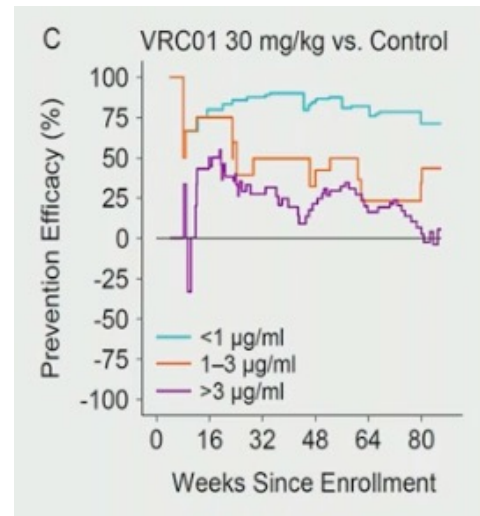
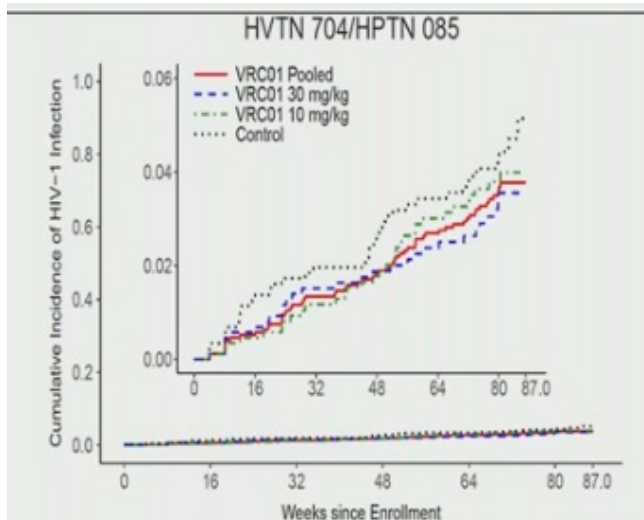
Collective knowledge from 10 HIV vaccine efficacy trials

Phase 2b/3 Vaccine Trials	VE	Knowledge Gained
Vax003: bivalent clade E/B gp120 in alum Vax004: bivalent clade B/B gp120 in alum	no	Strain-specific Abs alone are not protective
HVTN 502 Step, HVTN 503 Phambili: Ad5 clade B gag/pol/nef	no	Increased infection in vaccinees; reduced viremia post-HIV with higher Gag-specific T cell magnitude
RV144: ALVAC gag/pro/Env + bivalent clade AE/B gp120 in alum	31.1%	Lower risk: higher V1V2 IgG3, polyfunctional CD4+ T cells. Higher risk: higher anti-Env IgA
HVTN 505: DNA + Ad5 clade B gag/pol/nef + clade A,B,C Envs	no	Ab Fc effector function, anti-Env IgG3, Env-specific CD8+ T cell functionality related to lower HIV risk
HVTN 702 Uhambo: clade C ALVAC gag/pol/Env + bivalent clade C gp120 in MF59	no	Interactions with high IgG V1V2 antibody and vaccine-matched CD4+ T cells related to lower HIV acquisition
HVTN 705 Imbokodo: Ad26 4-valent mosaic genes + clade C gp140 HVTN 706 Mosaico: Ad26 4-valent mosaic genes + bivalent clade C gp140/ mosaic gp140	no	Correlates analyses in progress
PrEPVACC: DNA-HIV-PT123 + AIDSVAX B/E DNA-MVA + CN54gp140 in MPLA + MVA-CMDR	no	Recent outcome

See Haynes BF et al, Nat Rev Immunol 2022 and references within

AMP example (Ab Mediated Prevention) trials, VCR01 (aCD4bs)

Corey, Gilbert, NEJM 2021

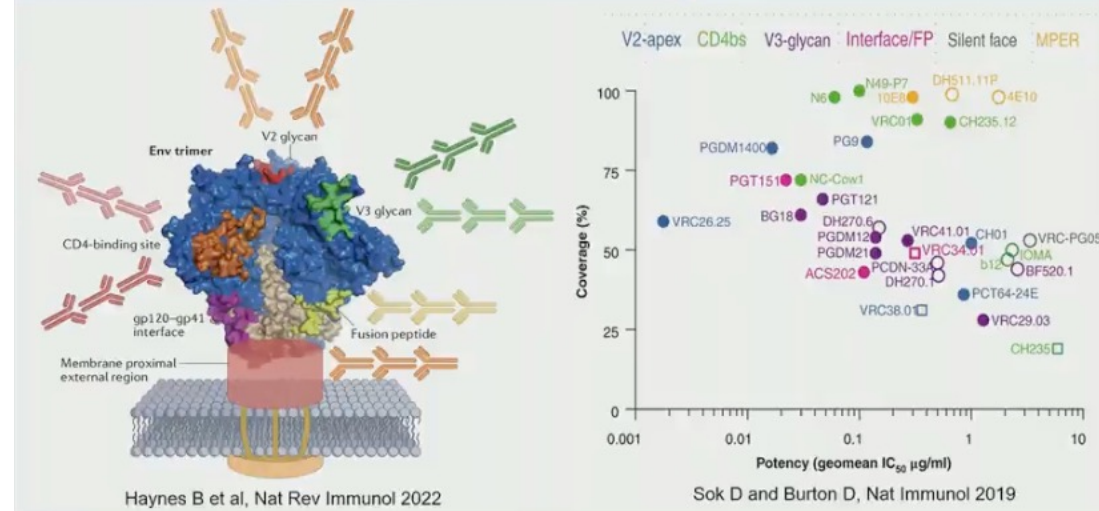


PT₈₀ = 200 as biomarker/benchmark for candidate BnAb-inducing vaccines
Gilbert P, Nat Med 2022

Current strategies to develop an HIV vaccine

Approach	Clinical Trials	Status
1. Induce broad neutralizing antibodies, ideally targeting 2-3 epitope regions	Phase 1 discovery medicine trials with novel Env immunogens, including new platforms and adjuvants	14+ trials underway or planned 2024 using bnAb-inducing vaccines targeting CD4bs, V3 glycan, MPER, or fusion peptide
2. Induce CD8+ T cells with broad coverage and antiviral function	Phase 1 trials with viral vectors: attenuated HCMV gorilla adenovirus networked epitope	HVTN 142 phase 1 trial: attenuated HCMV-HIV vaccine (VIR-1388) underway Gorilla adenovirus-vectored HIV networked epitope T cell vaccine in planning
3. Administer HIV bn-mAbs for immunoprophylaxis and to inform vaccine design	Combination bn-mAbs	Ongoing

Overall Goal: Design a vaccine regimen that can induce bnAbs targeting 2-3 Env epitope regions



bnAb – inducing Vaccines

2012
Stabilized HIV envelope trimers
BG505 SOSIP
John Moore, Rogier Sanders

Negative stain EM

Binley JM, Sanders RW, Moore JP, J Virol 2000
Sanders RW and Moore JP Immunol Rev 2017

2013
Identification of bn-mAb interactions
with Env epitope regions
Ian Wilson, Andrew Ward

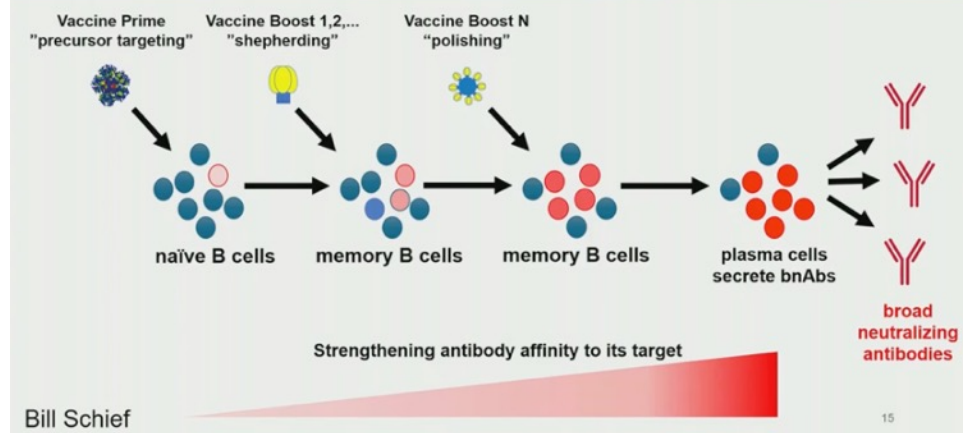
Lymkis D et al, Science 2013
Julien et al, Science 2013

2019
First in human testing initiated
BG505 SOSIP.664 trimer
immunogen

3 trials:
1. Trimer 4571 with alum,
2. BG505 SOSIP.664 with AS01b
3. BG505 SOSIP.664 with multiple adjuvants

Houser KV et al eClin Med 2022

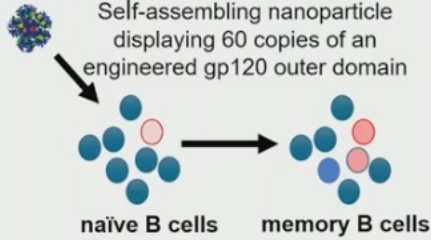
Sequential vaccination: train naïve B cells to mature and produce antibodies that recognize their specific target bnAb epitope



eOD-GT860mer

1st step for VRC01-class bnAb

Vaccine Prime
"precursor targeting"



RESEARCH ARTICLE SUMMARY

HIV CLINICAL TRIALS

Vaccination induces HIV broadly neutralizing antibody precursors in humans

David J. Leggat[†], Kristen W. Cohen[†], Jordan R. Willis[†], William J. Fulp[†], Allan C. deCamp[†], Oleksandr Kalyuzhnyi, Christopher A. Cottrell, Sergey Menis, Greg Finak, Lamar Ballweber-Fleming, Abhinaya Srikanth, Jason R. Plyler, Torben Schiffner, Alessia Liguori, Farhad Rahaman, Angela Lombardo, Vincent Philiponis, Rachael E. Whaley, Aaron Seese, Joshua Brand, Alexis M. Ruppel, Wesley Hoyland, Nicole L. Yates, LaTonya D. Williams, Kelli Greene, Hongmei Gao, Celia R. Mahoney, Martin M. Corcoran, Alberto Cagigi, Alison Taylor, David M. Brown, David R. Ambrozak, Troy Sincomb, Xiaozhen Hu, Ryan Tingle, Erik Georgeson, Saman Eskandarzadeh, Nushin Alavi, Danny Lu, Tina-Marie Mullen, Michael Kubitz, Bettina Groschel, Janine Maenza, Orpheus Kolokythas, Nadia Khatri, Jeffrey Bethony, Shane Crotty, Mario Roederer, Gunilla B. Karlsson Hedestam, Georgia D. Tomaras, David Montefiori, David Diemert, Richard A. Koup, Dagna S. Laufer, M. Juliana McElrath^{*}, Adrian B. McDermott^{*}, William R. Schief^{*}

Leggat DJ et al,
Science 2022

16

SCIENCEINSIDER | HEALTH

Puzzling skin side effects stymie advance of promising HIV vaccine

Strategy of multiple, Moderna-made mRNA shots to hone powerful antibodies hits a pothole

1 MAR 2024 · 5:55 PM ET · BY JON COHEN



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Home / Features / IAVI statement on mRNA HIV vaccine candidate trials

March 2, 2024

IAVI statement on mRNA HIV vaccine candidate trials

Response to Science news article

CD4 binding Site VRC01 class bnAbs

eOD-GT8-60mer nanoparticle (Bill Schief, Scripps CHAVD, IAVI)

- High response rates of VRC01 precursors in IAVI G001
- Recently evaluated using mRNA platform (Moderna), and responses similar to greater (G002, G003)
- Boosting immunogen Core-g28v2 60mer mRNA under evaluation in G002 and G003 underway

426c.Mod.Core-C4B nanoparticle (Leo Stamatatos, HVTN 301)

- VRC01-class and CD4bs precursor responses induced, analysis in progress
- Serum autologous neutralizing antibodies induced
- Fractionated escalating dose delivery looks promising for increased responses with one dose in comparison to the bolus delivery
- Heterologous boosting studies soon
- Collaborations underway to evaluate in people with HIV who are ART-suppressed and +/- ATI.

GT1.1 (Rogier Sanders, BMGF)

- BG505 SOSIP.664.v4.1-GT1.1 germline targeting immunogen

CD4bs CH505 M5 N179D trimer (Bart Haynes, Duke CHAVD, HVTN 309)

- Lineage pathway, Clade C TF modified, testing protein and mRNA
- Starting April 2024

Monday 4th

OA: HIV immunology & Vaccines

Safety Profile and Immunogenicity of
a Phase I Clinical Trial Using Germline
Targeting Trimer GT1.1

Karlijn van der Straten

Vaccine Combining Slow-Delivery and
Follicle-Targeting Improve Humoral
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Y. Jason Zhang

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**Symposium: The HIV Vaccine
Journey: Don't Stop Believin'**

Germline Targeting Strategies to Get
On the Road Again

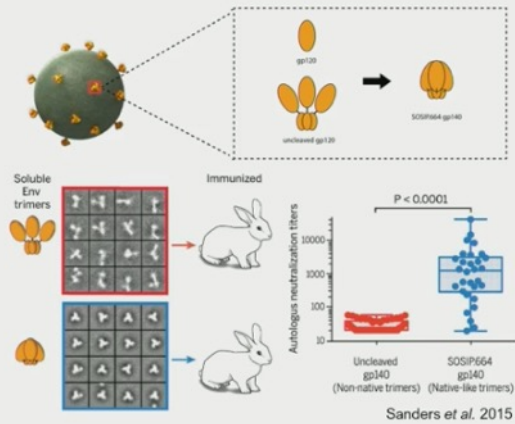
Rogier W. Sanders

Novel Immunization Strategies to
Move on Down the Road

Darrell Irvine

Phase I Clinical Trial Using Germline-Targeting Trimer GT1.1 : IAVI-C101 trial -> IAVI-C107 trial

- Stabilization (SOSIP) of Env results in a more native-like appearance and higher neutralizing antibody titers after vaccination



IAVI-C101 trial

Prime BG505 SOSIP.GT1.1 gp140 AS01_B*

- BG505 SOSIP.664 GT1.1 is specifically designed as priming immunogen to elicit CD4bs and apex-directed antibodies
- GT1.1 primes VRC01-class precursor B cells in pre-clinical studies (manuscript in revision)

GT1.1: removal of glycans, structure-based design to imprv gl-bNAb bindi_v

IAVI-C107 trial

Polish BG505 SOSIP.664 gp140 3M-052-AF + Alum

- No GMP-produced "shaping" immunogen available
- In-human experience with BG505 SOSIP.664, adjuvanted
- GT1.1 priming and BG505 SOSIP.664 boosting elicited CD4bs-directed neutralizing antibodies in NHPs (manuscript submitted)

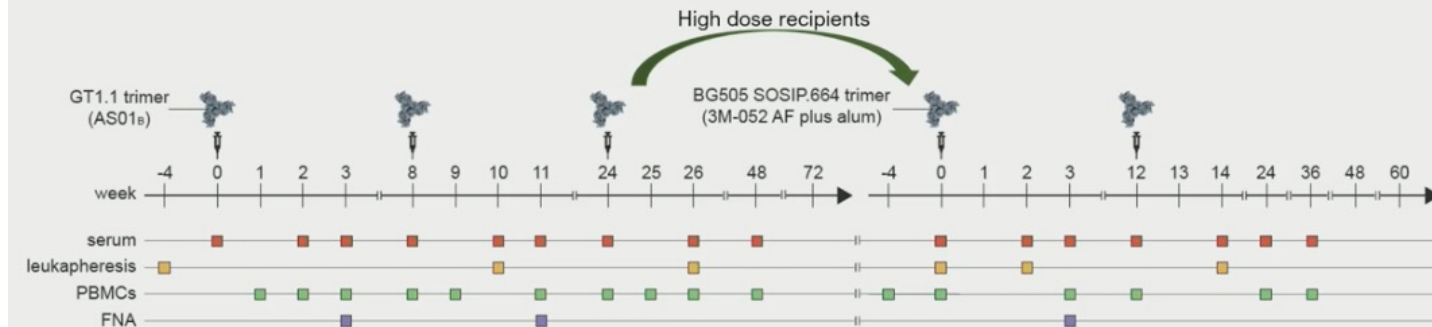
Lyumkis et al. 2013
Sanders et al. 2013
Sanders et al. 2015

Multicenter, double-blinded, placebo-controlled (1:5), dose-escalating

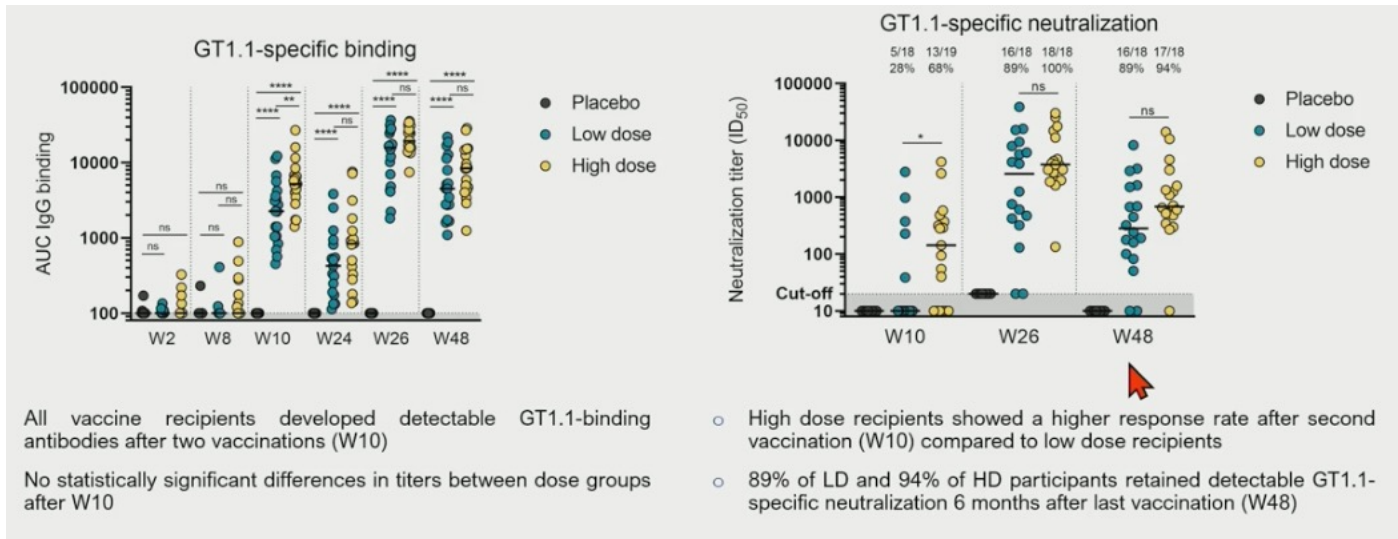
- Rockefeller University (dr. Caskey, PI), George Washington University (dr. Diemert), Amsterdam UMC (dr. de Bree)

High dose recipients of C101 trial were asked to enrol in IAVI-C107

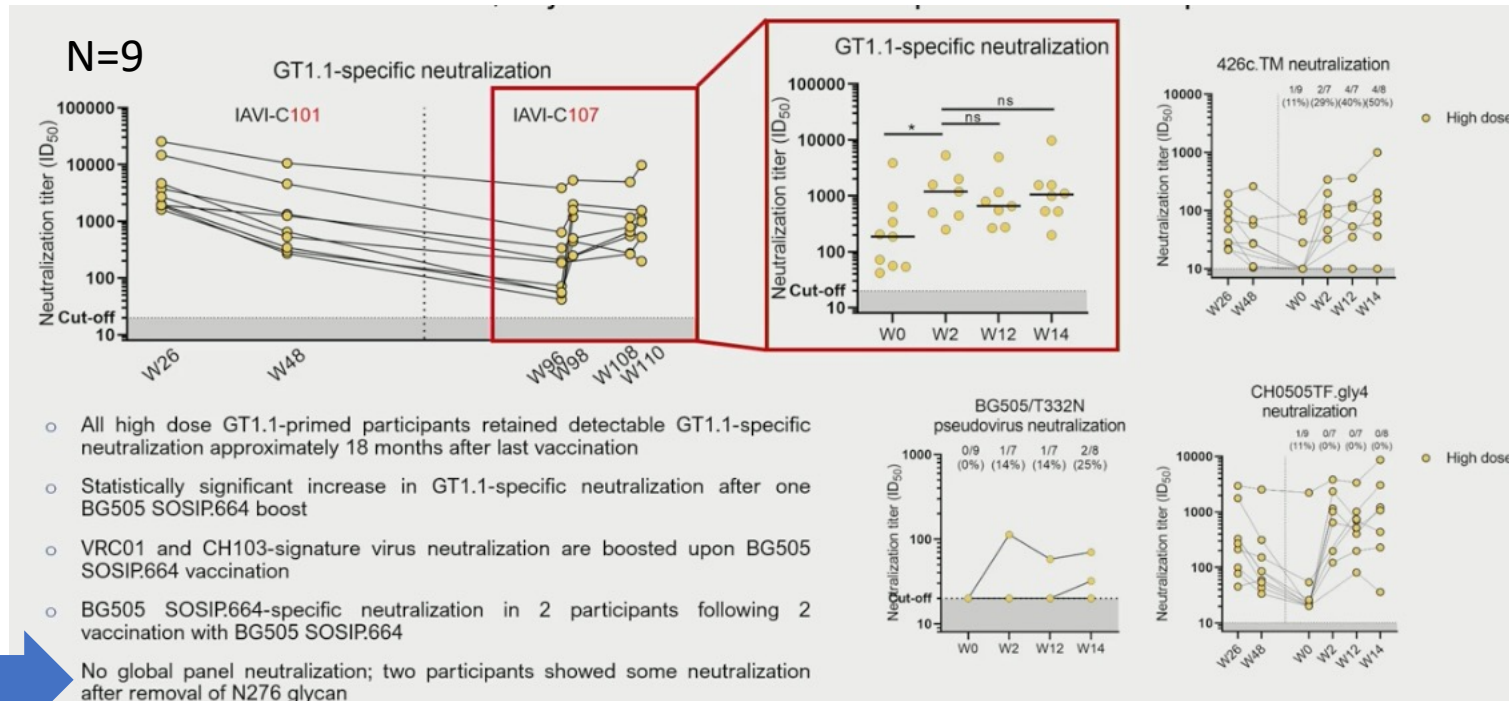
- Median time since last C101 IP administration is 18 months (15 to 21 months); 6 months after LPLV



Phase I Clinical Trial Using Germline-Targeting Trimer GT1.1 : IAVI-C101 trial -> IAVI-C107 trial



- The proportion of participants with CD4bs-directed serum antibodies increase with time and vaccinations
- **CD4bs-directed antibodies** were found in 72% of W26 sera of high dose group recipients using EMPER
- Neutralization of VRC01 signature virus with N279K KO in majority of participants at W26



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Vaccine Combining Slow-Delivery and
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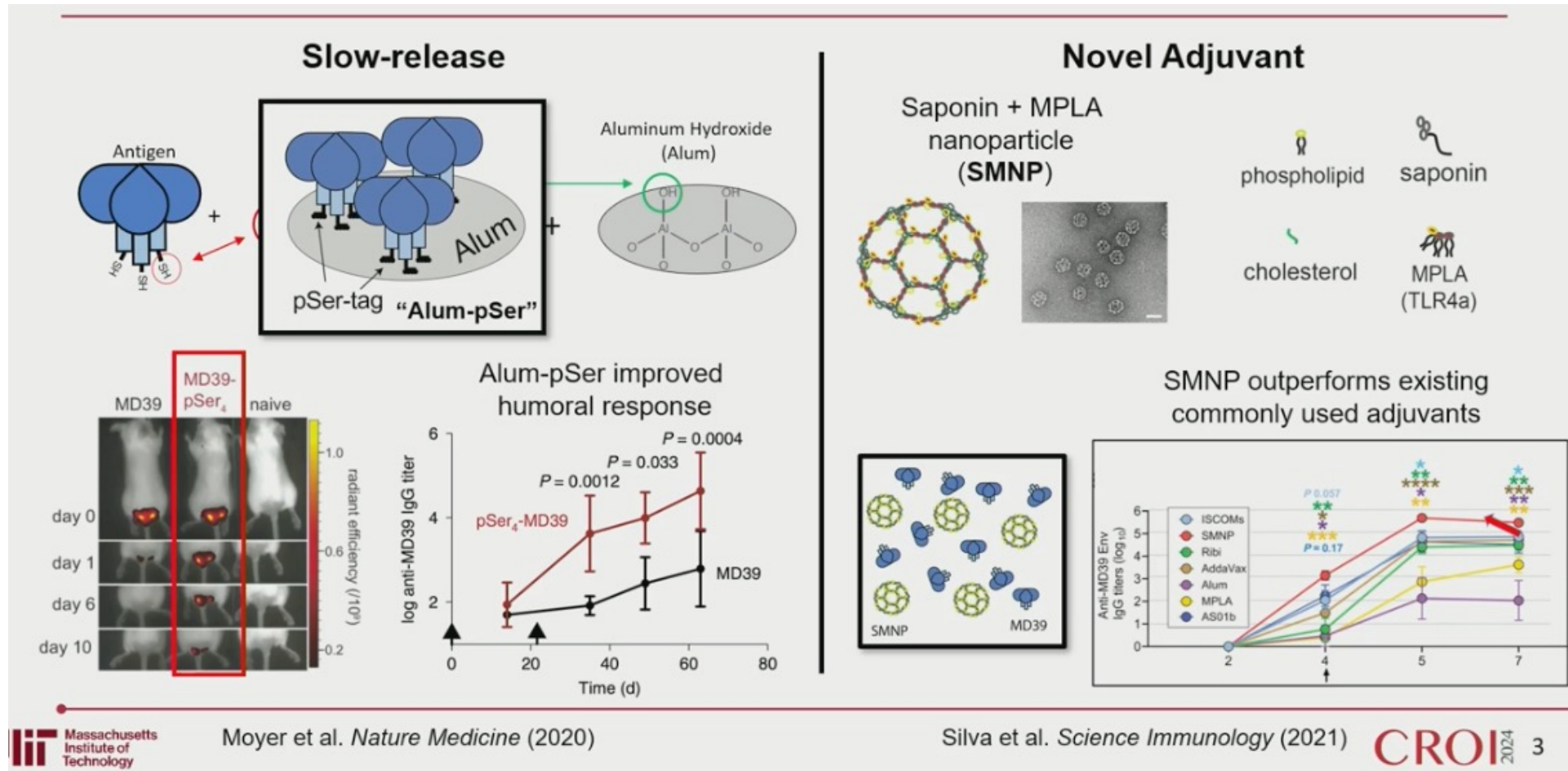
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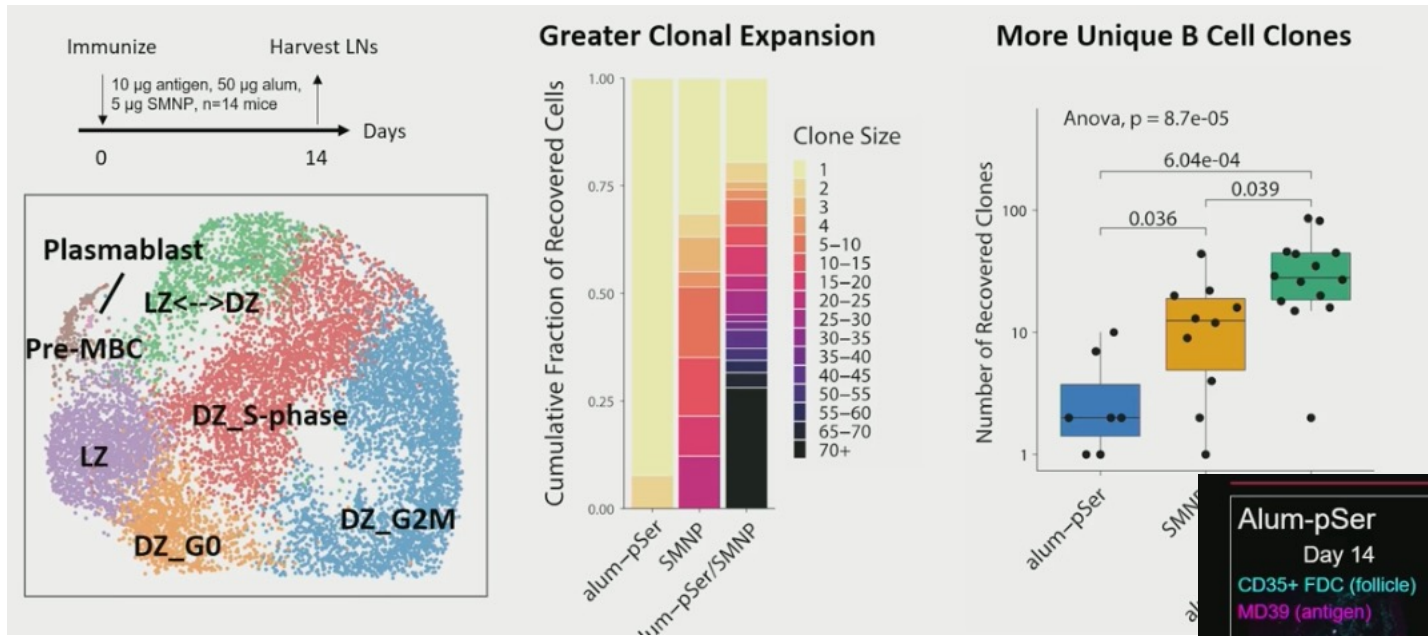
'Adjuvants' to improve sustained Ag delivery & Follicle targeting (MIT): Alum.pSer/SMNP



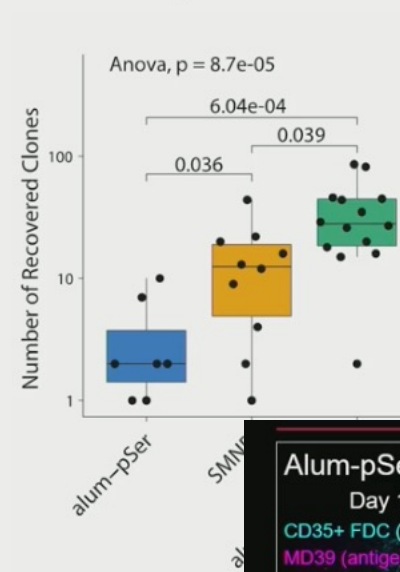
Combination of both into Alum-pSer/SMNP → MoA?

'Adjuvants' to improve sustained Ag delivery & Follicle targeting (MIT): Alum.pSer/SMNP

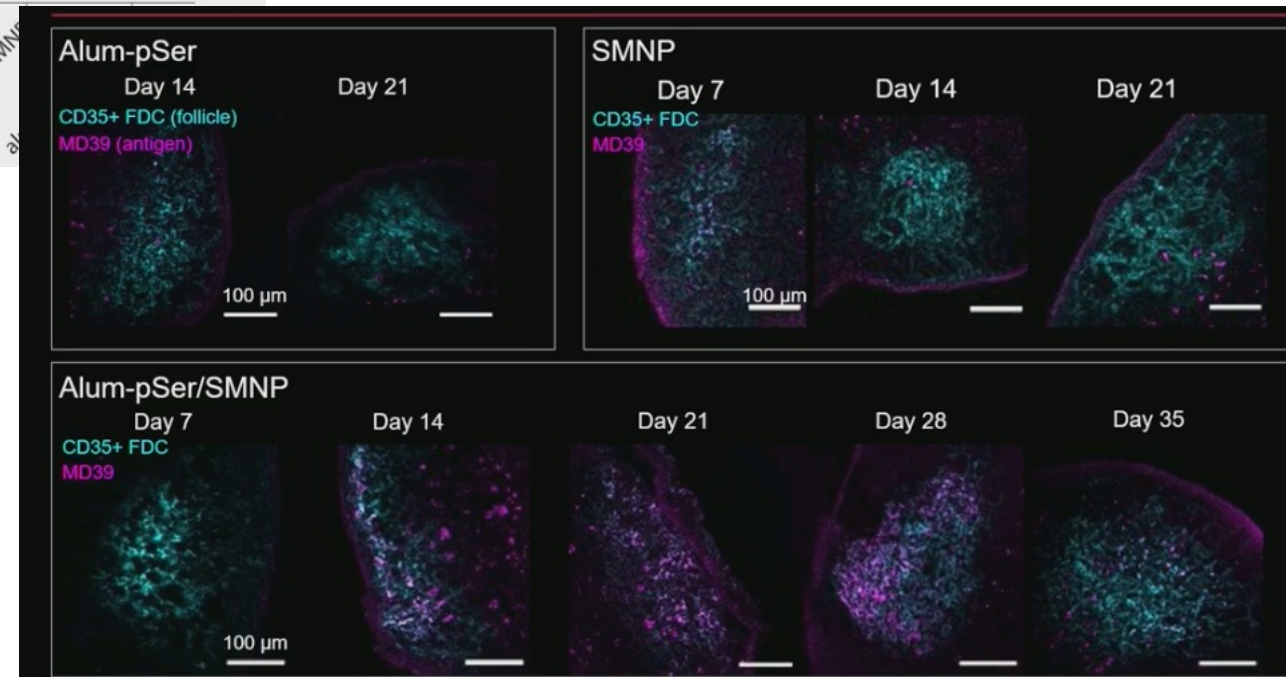
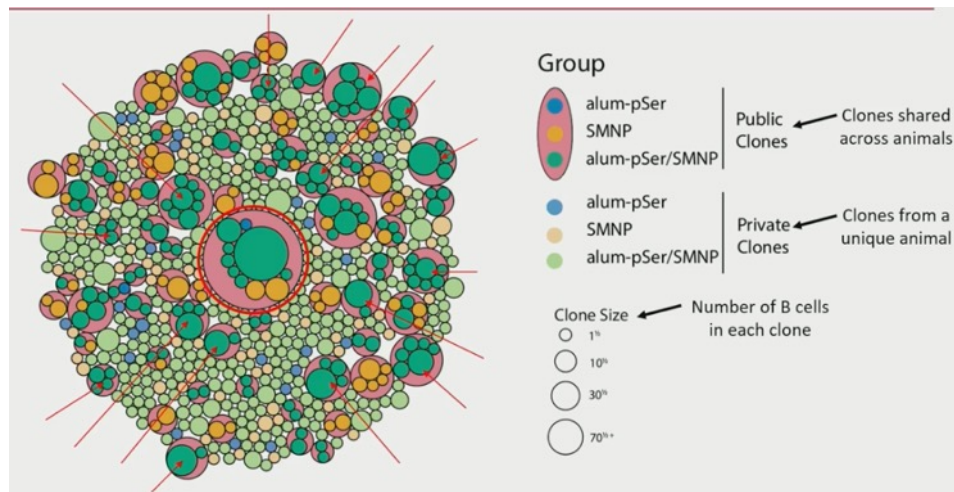
Increased BCR repertoire breadth



More Unique B Cell Clones

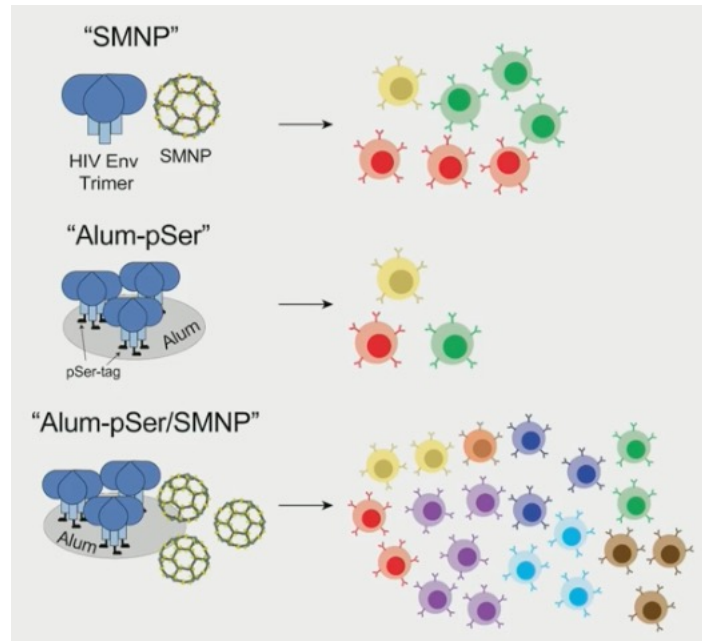


Enhanced Ag accumulation in B cell follicles

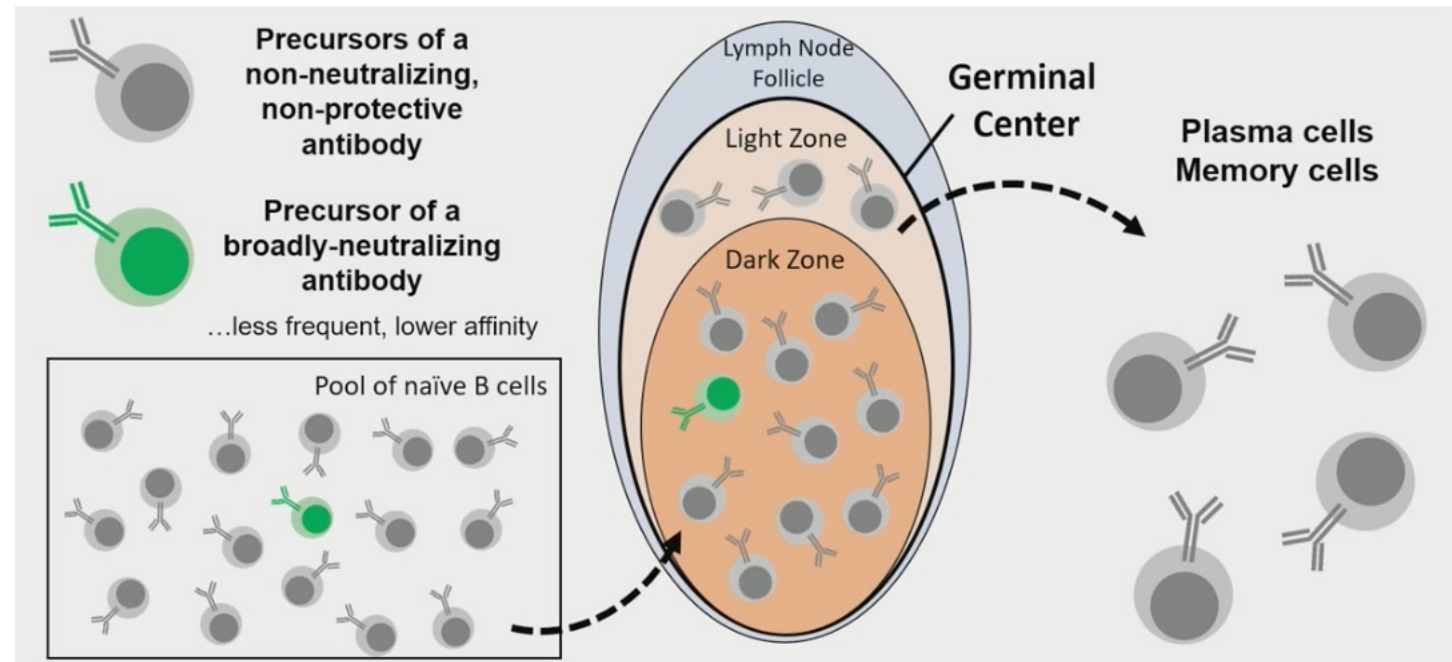


'Adjuvants' to improve sustained Ag delivery & Follicle targeting (MIT)

- Promoting trafficking of immunogens to the follicles
- Enhanced B cell clonal expansion, diversity and repertoire breadth



Relevance for the HIV vaccine field:
bNAbs precursors are rare and prone to be outcompeted in GCs



Therapeutic Vaccines

Wednesday 6th

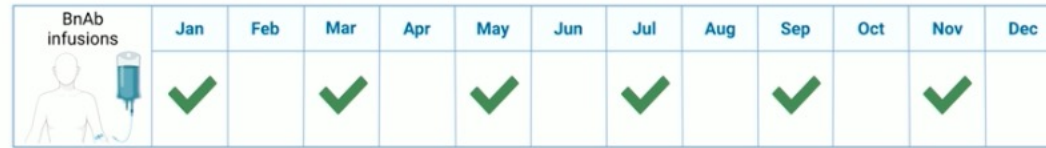
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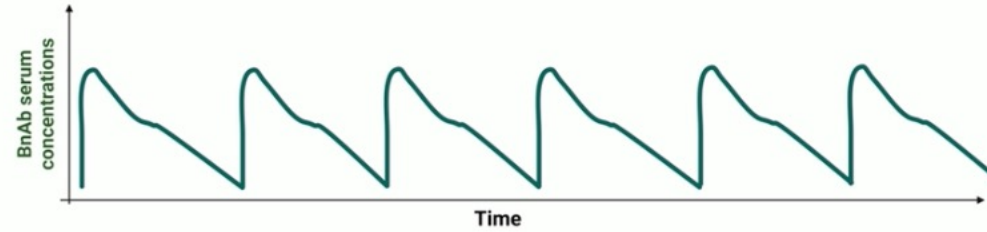
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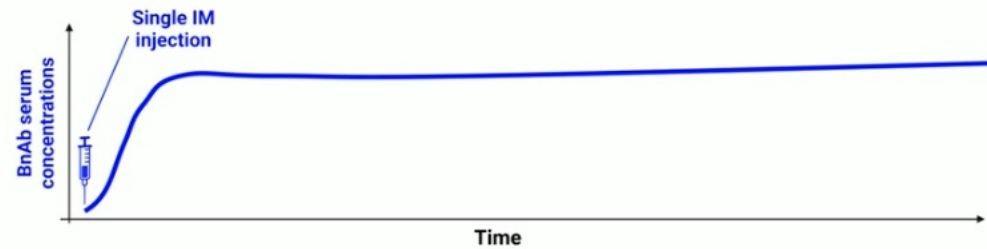
Repeated infusions with recombinant bnAbs



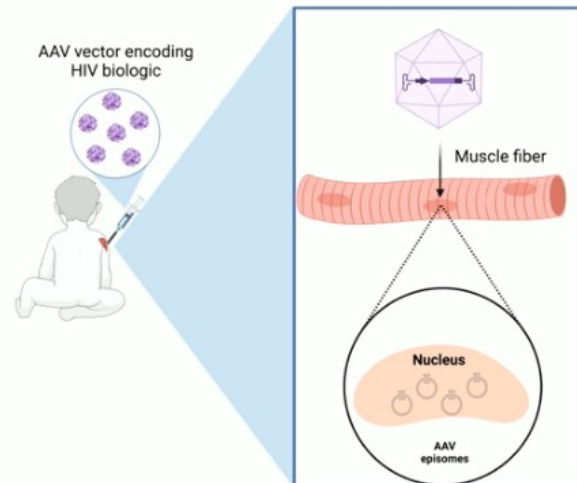
Caveats:
Cost
Logistics



AAV-vectored delivery of HIV bnAbs



Persistent bnAb expression following a one-time administration

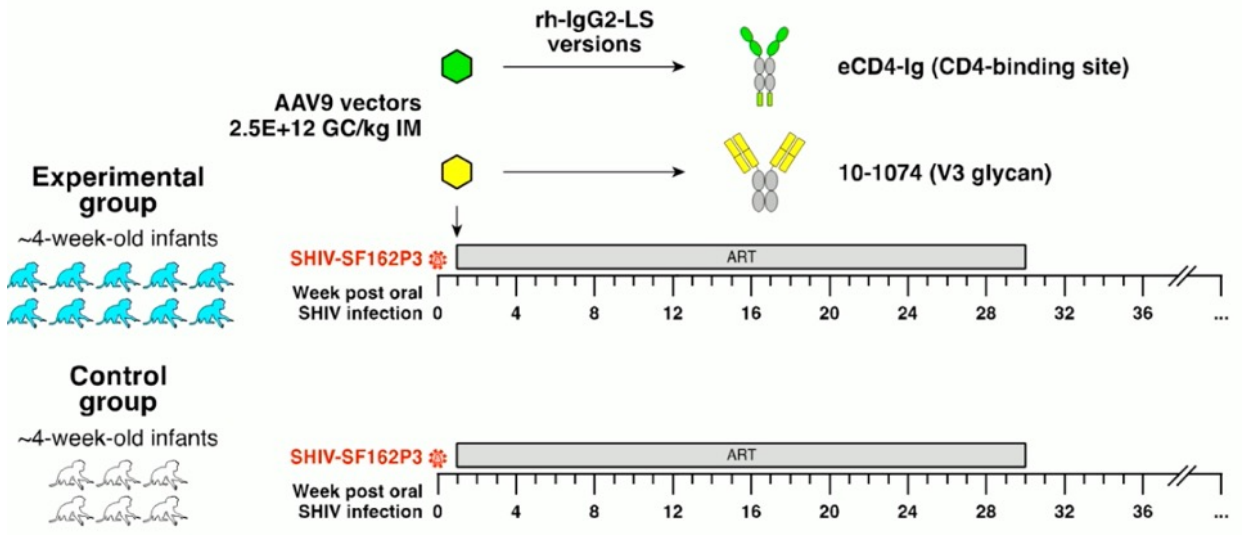


- AAV vector persists in the cell nucleus as extrachromosomal episomes
- Persistent transgene expression (for the lifespan of the transduced cell)

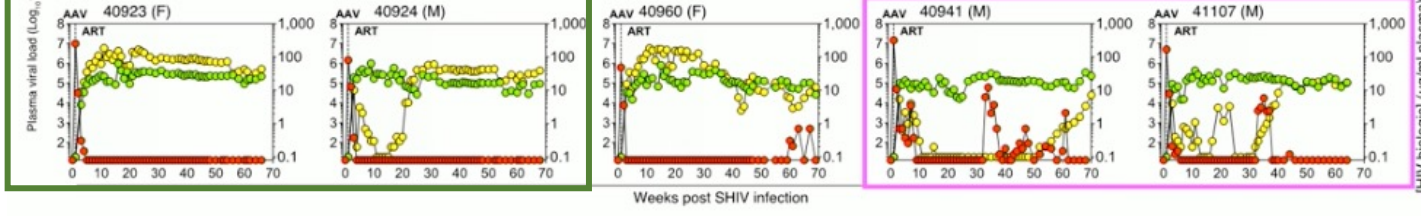
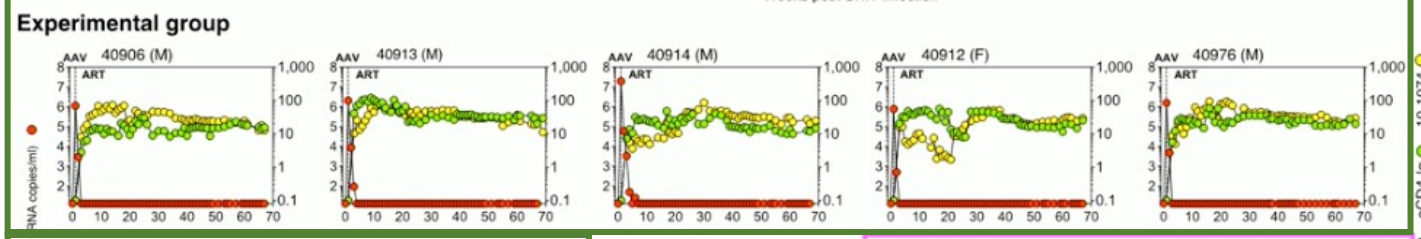
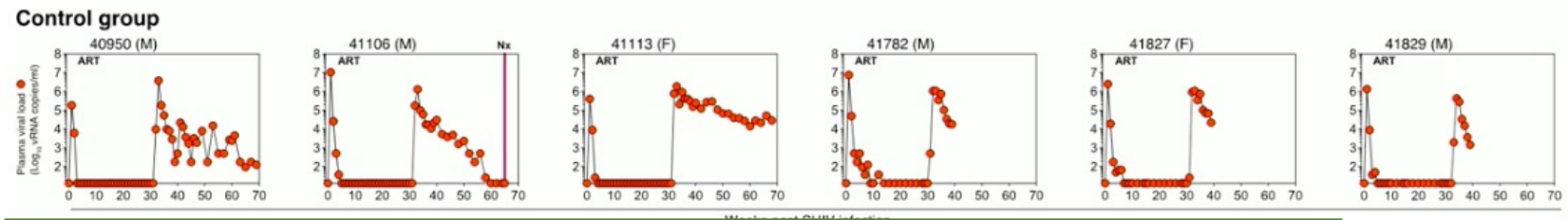
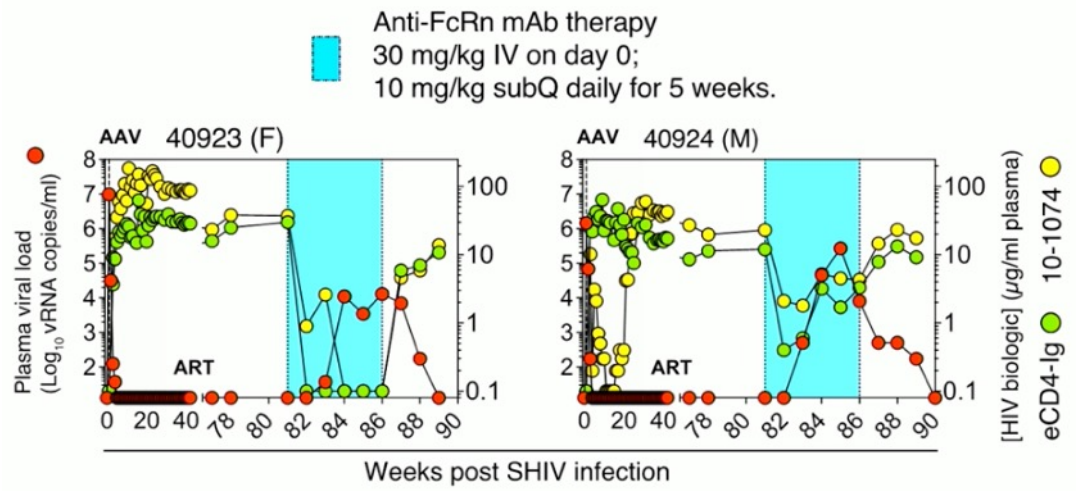
Skeletal muscle

- long lifespan
- abundant
- easy acces

SHIV model (acute ART)



Transient loss of control upon depletion of Ab



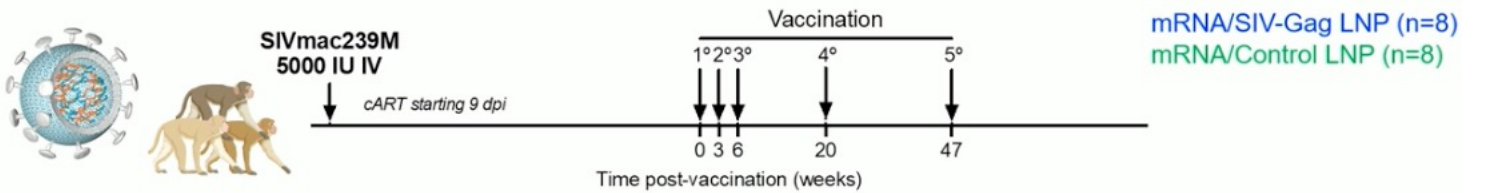
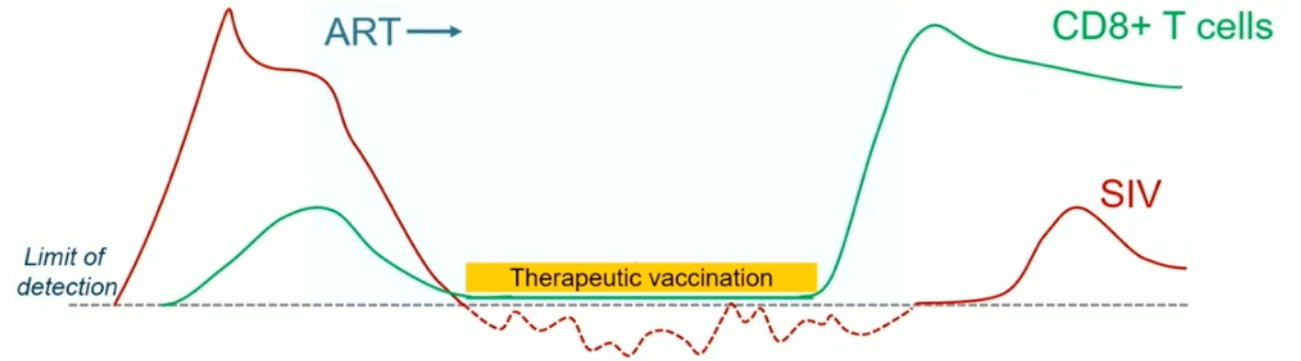
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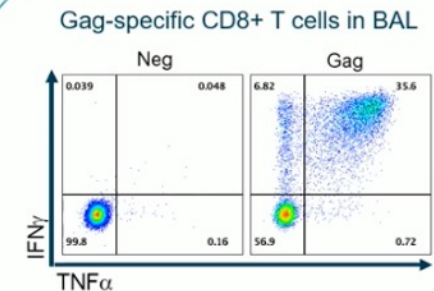
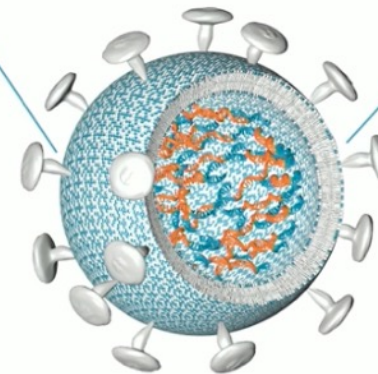
IL-15/IL-15RA Cytokine Therapy
 Enhances Control of Viral Rebound in
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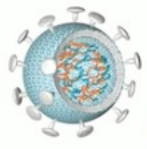


RNActive® is a mRNA-based vaccine platform



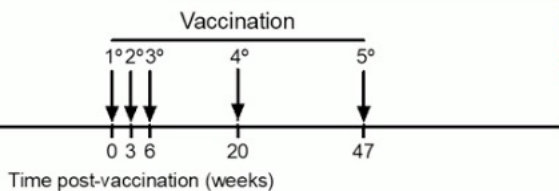
- Developed by CureVac SE using their RNActive technology, these vaccines contain sequence-engineered but nucleoside-unmodified mRNA with coding regions that do not contain without pseudouridine.
- A second-generation construct includes modifications to the non-coding regions for enhanced antigen expression (Gebre *et al.*, Nat. 2022).
- Encapsulated in lipid nanoparticles.





SIVmac239M
5000 IU IV

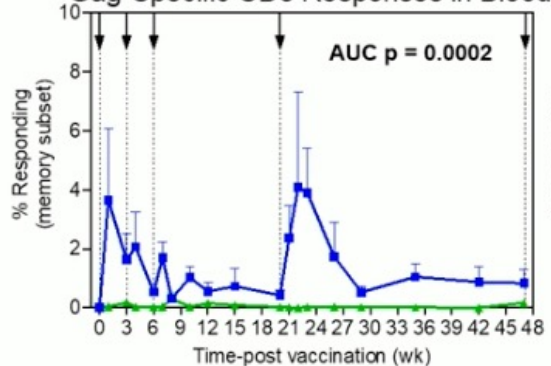
cART starting 9 dpi



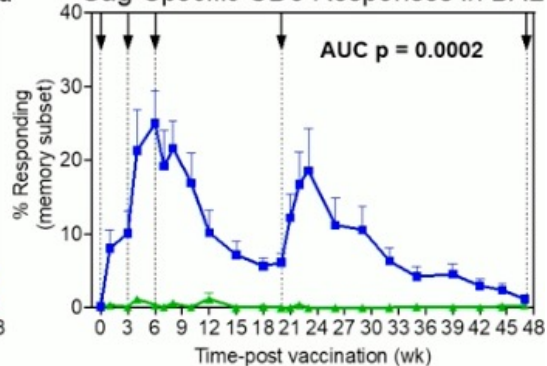
mRNA/SIV-Gag LNP (n=8)

mRNA/Control LNP (n=8)

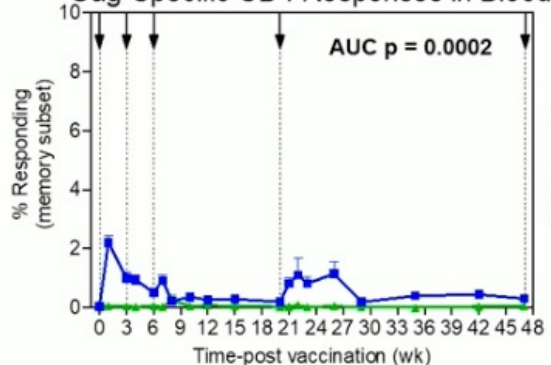
Gag-Specific CD8 Responses in Blood



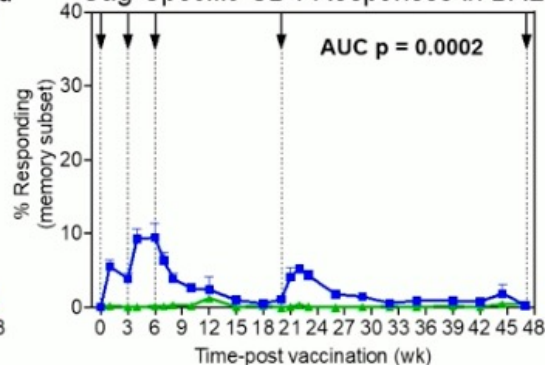
Gag-Specific CD8 Responses in BAL



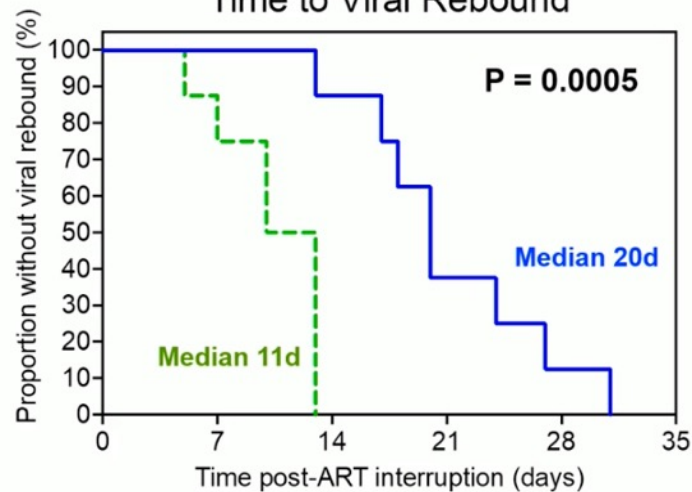
Gag-Specific CD4 Responses in Blood



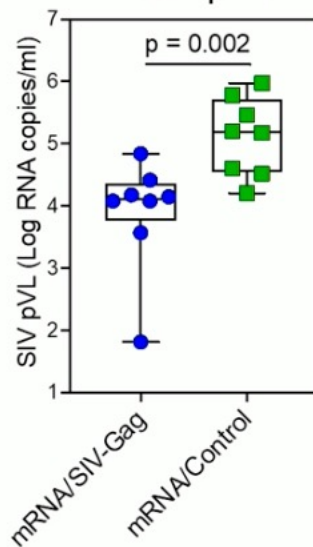
Gag-Specific CD4 Responses in BAL



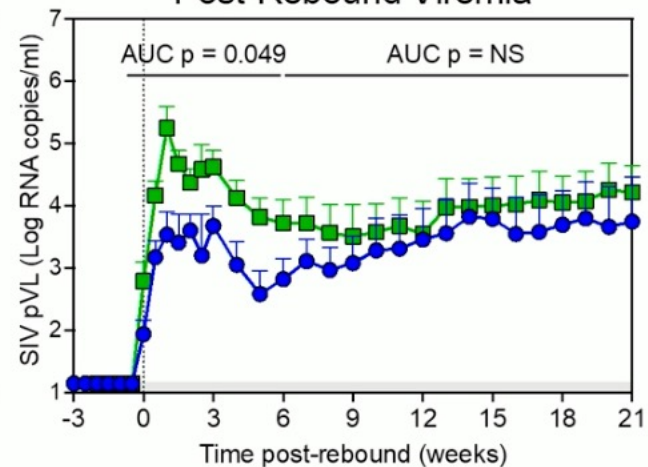
Time to Viral Rebound



Post-Rebound
Peak pVL



Post-Rebound Viremia



Therapeutic Vaccines

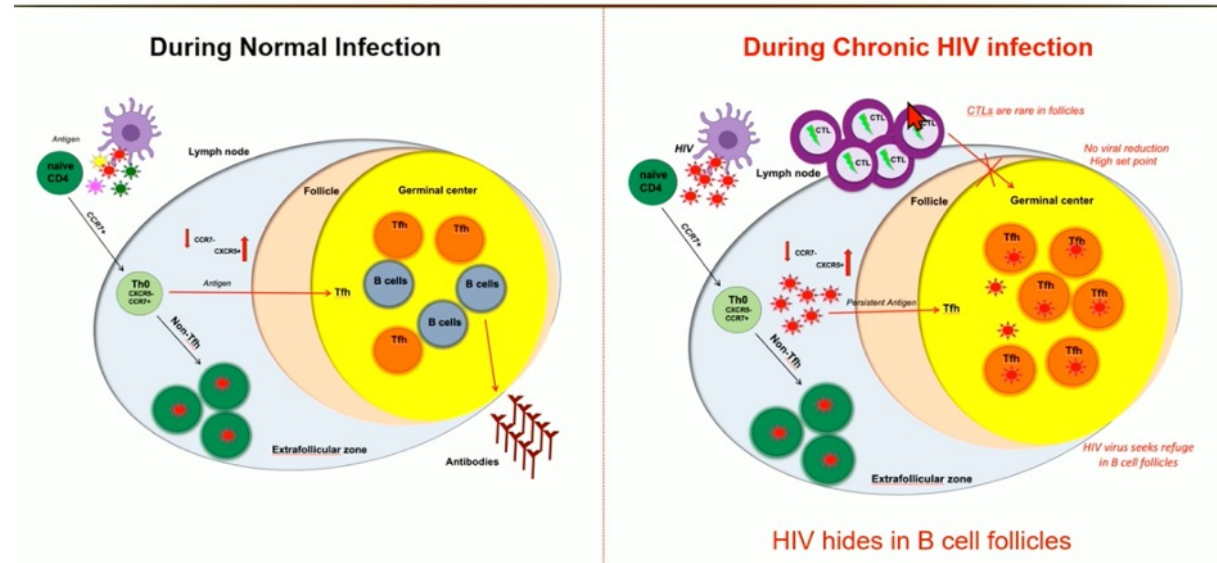
Wednesday 6th
 OA - HIV Reservoir and Cure
 Strategies (All in SIV)

AAV-Expressed HIV IgG Biologics
 Enable Durable ART-Free Viral Control
 in Infant Macaques
Mauricio A. Martins

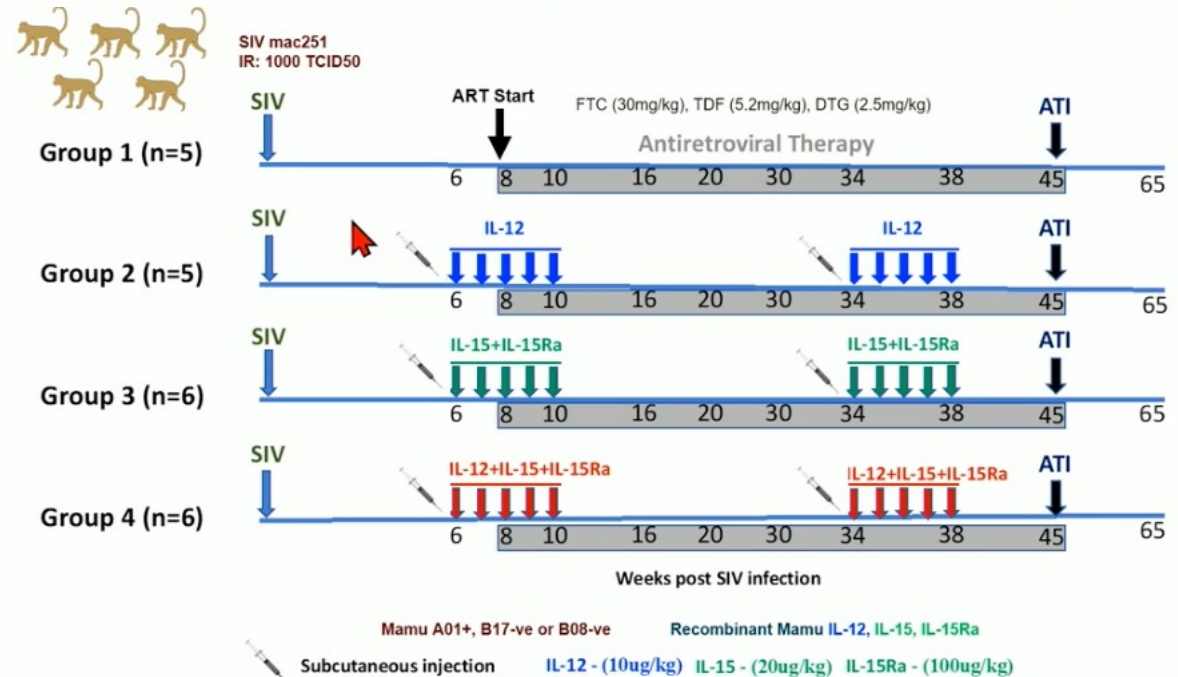
A T Cell-Targeting mRNA SIV Vaccine
 Extends Time to Rebound and
 Enhances Post-ART Viral Control
Benjamin Varco-Merth

IL-15/IL-15RA Cytokine Therapy
 Enhances Control of Viral Rebound in
 SIV-Infected Macaques
Vijayakumar Ve

Role of Germinal Center-T follicular Helper Cells (GC-Tfh cells) during Chronic HIV infection

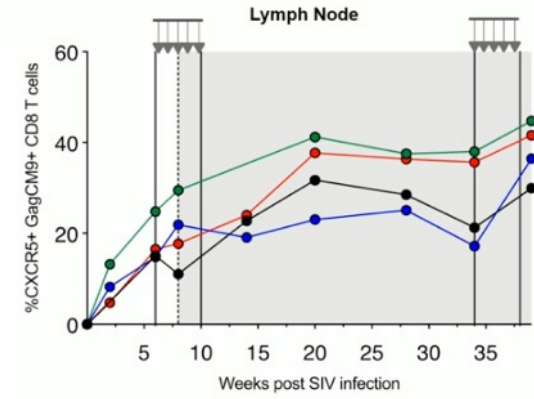
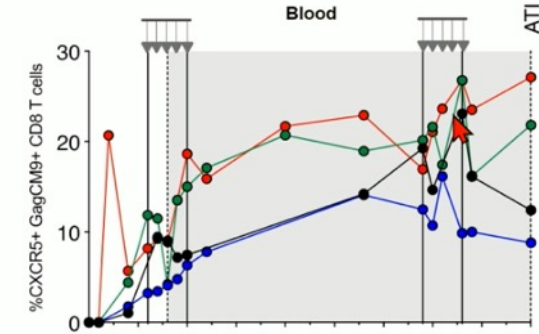
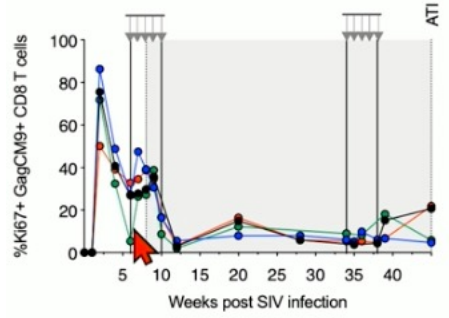
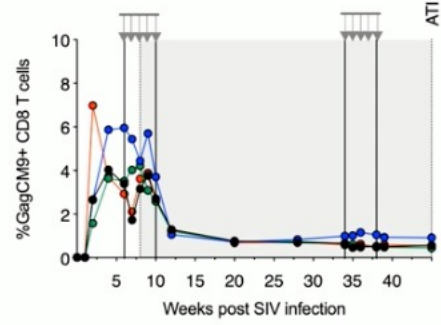
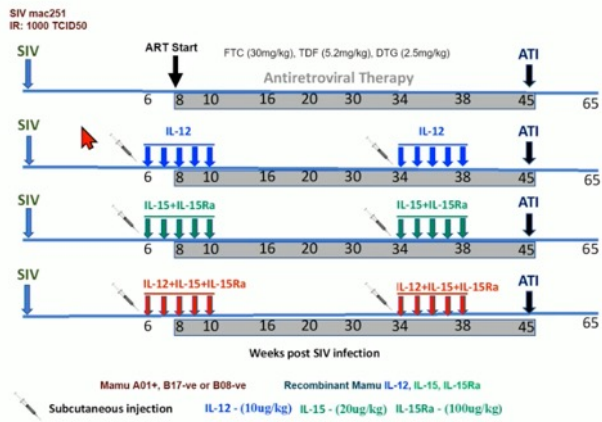


IL-15 treatments shown to push CD8 T cells and NK cells into B cell follicles during chronic infection



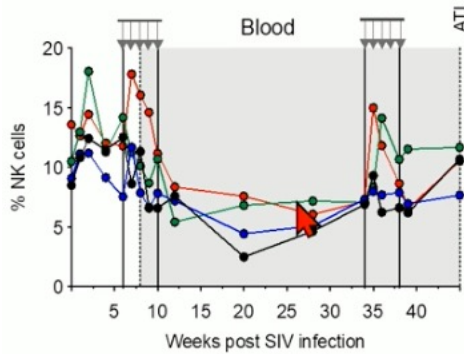
Expansion of Gag-specific CD8 T cells, Higher proliferative capacity

Expansion of Gag-specific follicular homing CD8 T cells

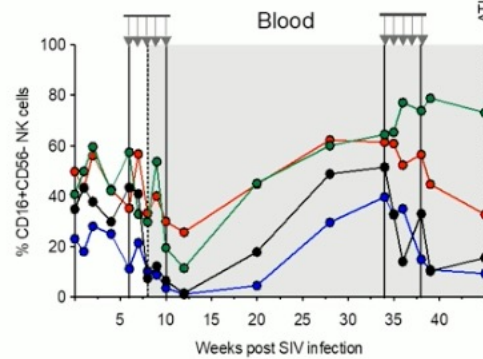


Expansion of total NK

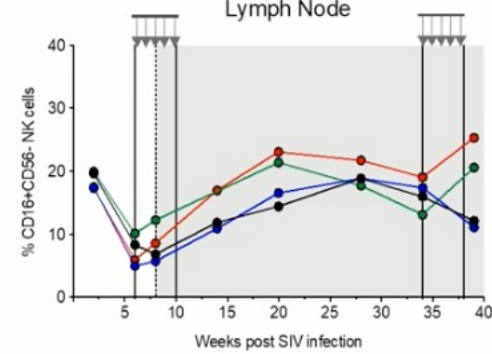
NKG2A+ cells



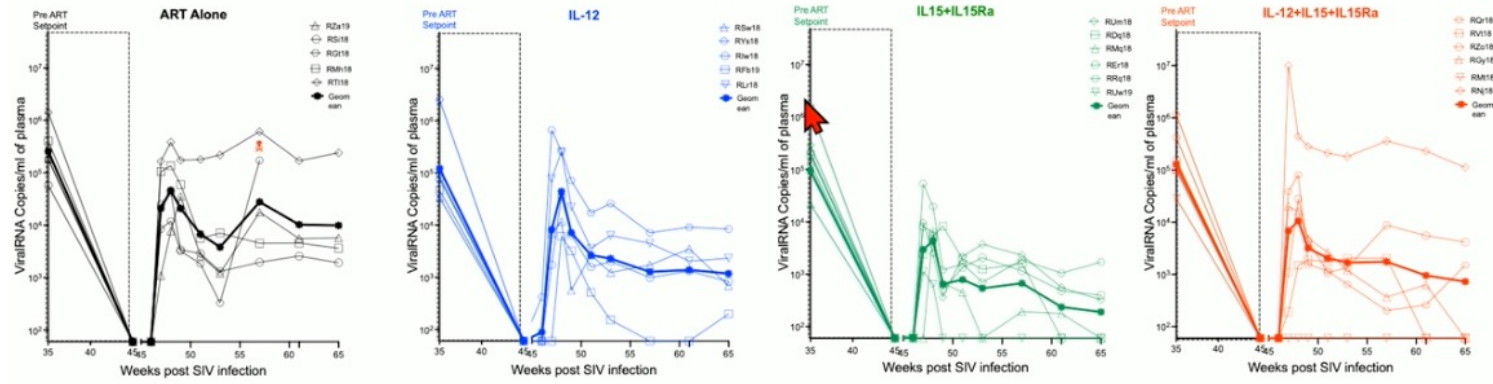
CD16+ NK cells
(Blood)



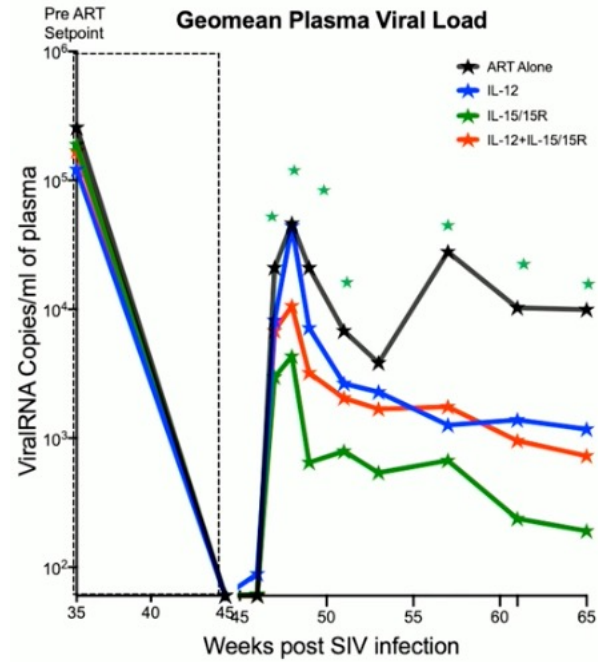
CD16+ NK cells
(Lymph Node)



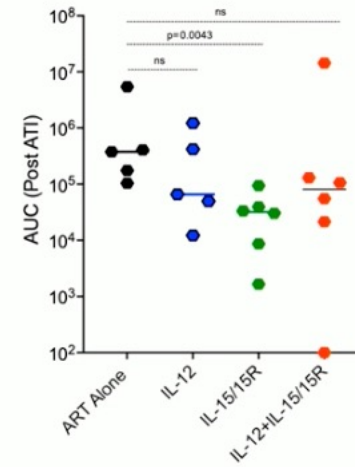
Effect on viral rebound : no delayed rebound, but blunted viremia and lower setpoint levels



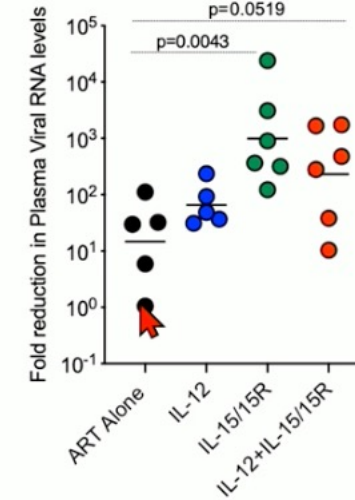
Blunt in remerging peak viremia was observed in IL-15/IL-15Ra treated group compared to other groups



AUC – Wk45 to Wk65 post ATI



Pre ART VL vs Post ART VL (Fold Reduction)



Therapeutic Vaccines

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SIV-Infected Macaques
Vijayakumar Ve

STI

Tuesday 5th
OA - STI

Final Results of ANRS 174 DOXYVAC:
A Randomized Trial to Prevent STI in
MSM on PrEP
Jean-Michel G. Molina

Tuesday 5th
Symposium New Frontiers in
Hepatitis B

Advances in HBV Immunotherapy:
The Beginning of the End?
Adam Gehring

Wed 6th
Special session O-LB

HepB-CpG Vaccine Is Superior to
HepB-alum in People With HIV and
Prior Vaccine Nonresponse: A5379
Kristen Marks

Orals

Posters

379 - Sex-Based Differences in Antibody
Responses Induced by a Native-Like HIV-1
Envelope Trimer Vaccine

383 - Mucosal HIV Vaccine Targeting Host
Epithelial Stem Cells for Long-Term
Immunity

414 -Targeting HIV-Infected Cells for
Immunotherapy Through HLA-E

529 - Vaccination Combined With PD-1 Blockade
Provides Sustained SIV Suppression in Mamu-
A01(+) Macaques

506 - Immune Profile During ATI in AELIX-002
HTI Vaccine Trial and Its Role in
Post-Intervention Control

446 - Post-Intervention HIV Control Linked to
Early In Vivo CD8+ T-Cell Proliferative Response
to Rebound

407 - Characterizing New and Boosted HIV-
Specific T-Cell Responses Elicited
by an HIV Therapeutic Vaccine (PENNVAX)



¡MUCHAS GRACIAS!

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