

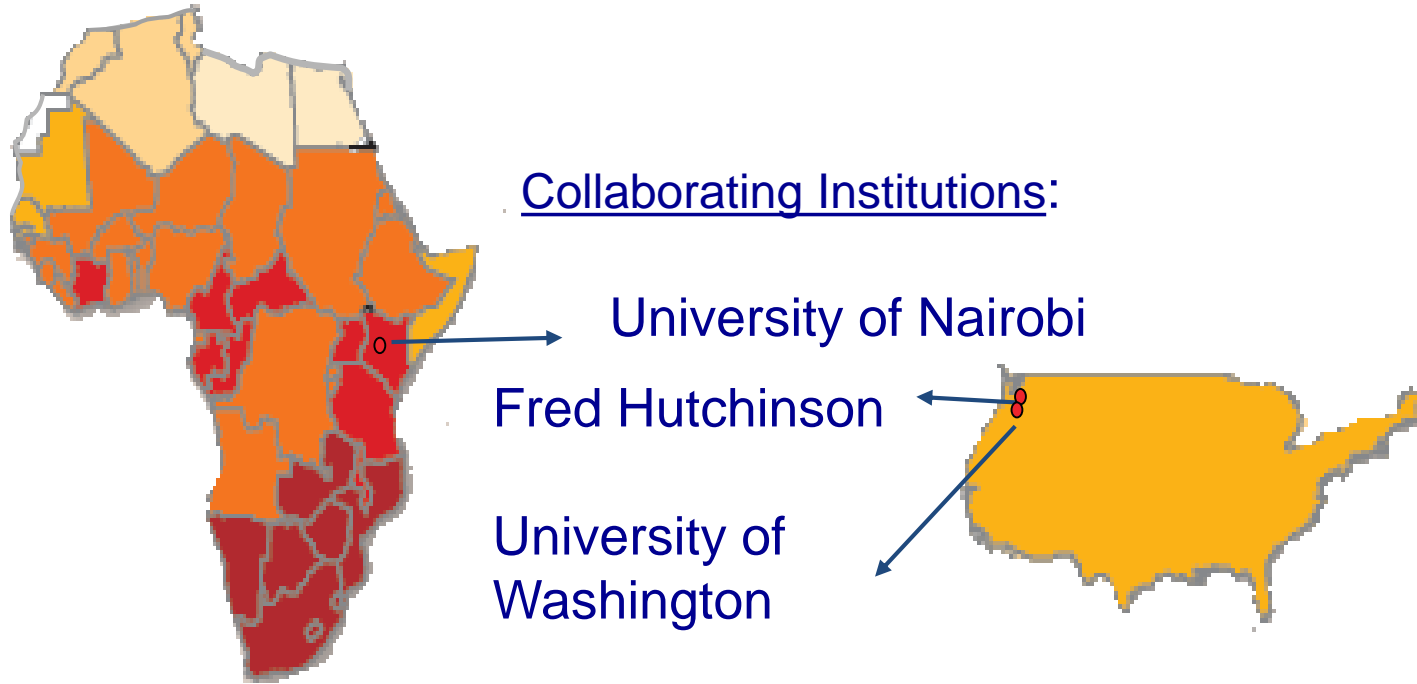
The development of broadly neutralizing antibodies in HIV-infected infants

Cassie Simonich

Julie Overbaugh

Studies of infant nAb responses to HIV

Seattle/Kenya Collaboration



What is the nAb response to HIV infection in infants?

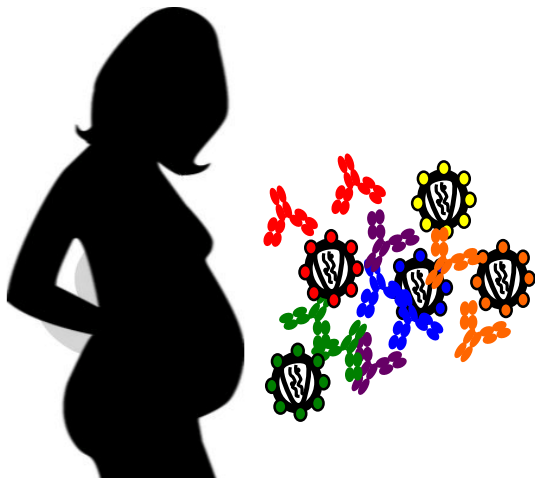


There are many unique aspects of MTCT

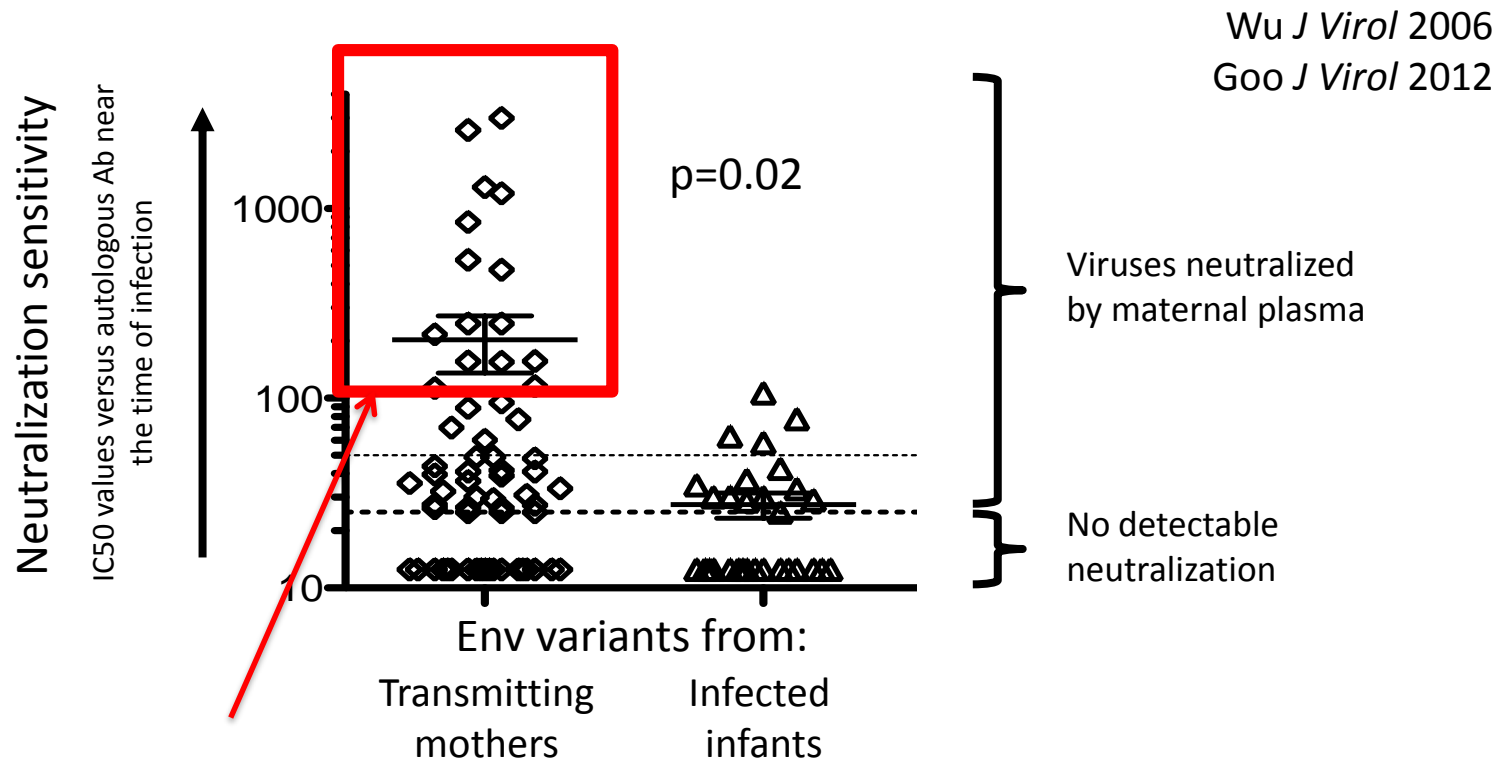
In the case of intrapartum and breastfeeding transmission, infection occurs and infant antibody responses develop in the face of **passively acquired HIV-specific antibodies from the mother**

- These maternal HIV-specific Abs could create immune complexes that enhance the developing Ab responses in infants
- Studies from the Haigwood lab in NHP suggest passive abs can augment de novo responses

(Haigwood JV 2004, Ng Nat Med 2010)



The viruses that establish infection in infants are generally neutralization escape variants

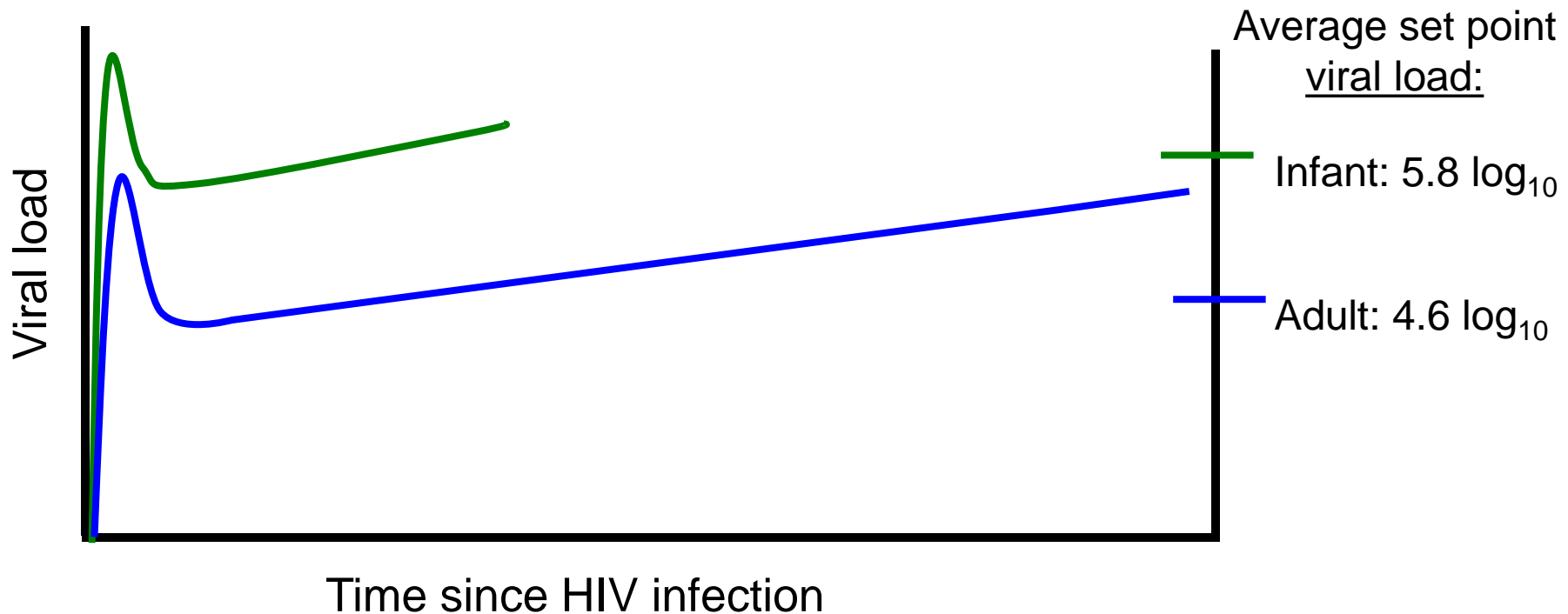


- Sensitive variants are not transmitted
- Escape occurs through conformational masking not by mutation in the epitope itself
- Perhaps the Env protein of viruses transmitted to infants have unique properties

Infants have higher viral loads than adults

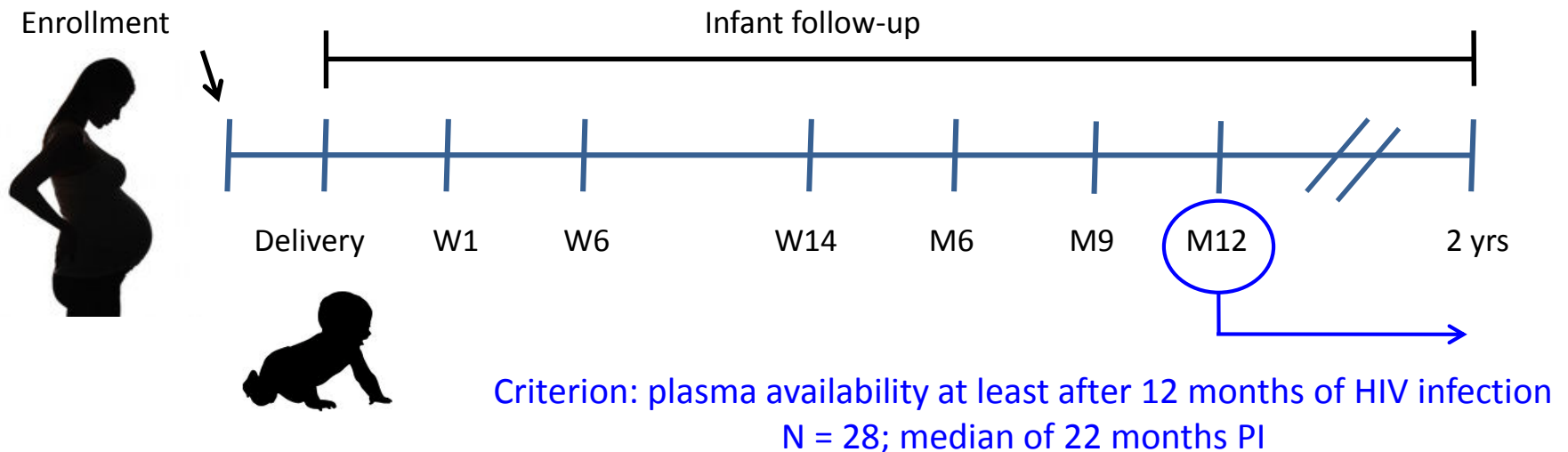
Viral load is correlated with development of bnAbs

Piantadosi *JV* 2009; Sather *JV* 2009; Euler *JID* 2010; Gray *JV* 2011; Rusert *Nat Med* 2016

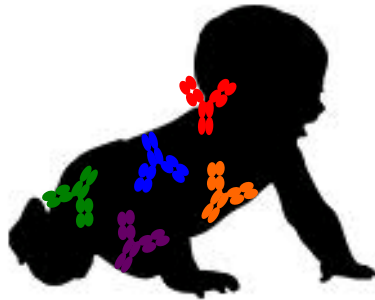


Do infants develop bnAbs?

Nairobi Breastfeeding Clinical Trial: conducted 1992-1997 (pre PMTCT)



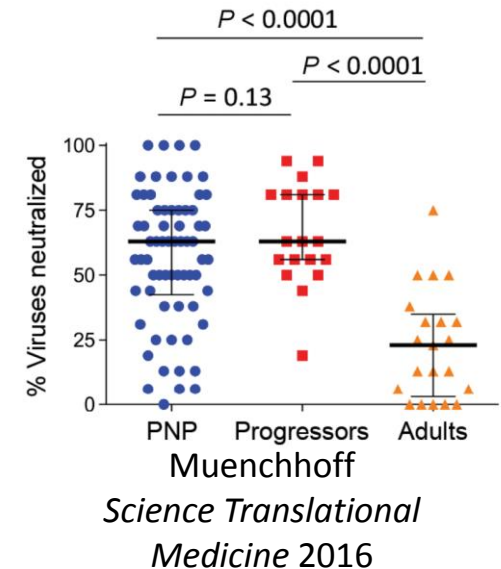
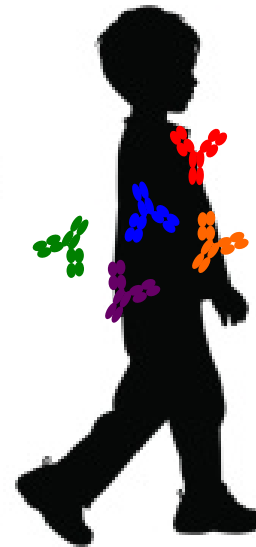
Pediatric broadly neutralizing antibody responses



Goo Nature Medicine 2014

12-30 months of age

- **71%** (20/28) tier-2, cross-clade neutralization
- **29%** (8/28) neutralized viruses from 4 different clades

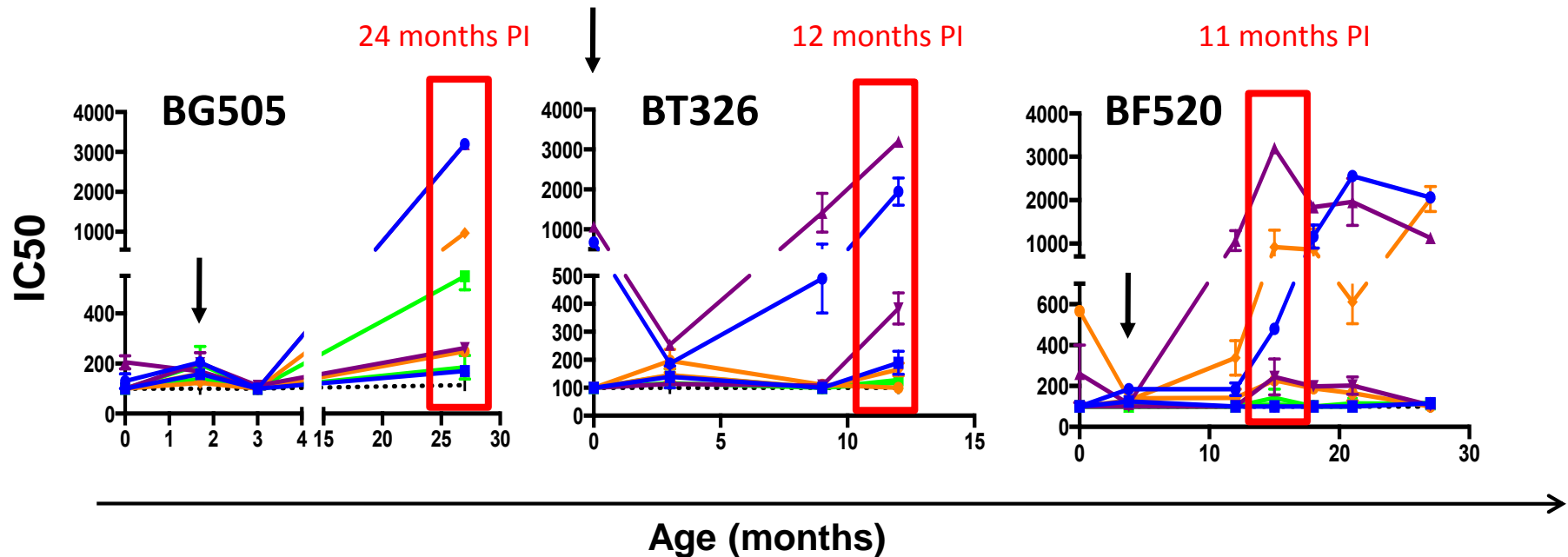


Median age of 6.6 years

- **75%** (64/85) neutralized >50% of a cross-clade panel of viruses

Viral load associated with neutralization breadth

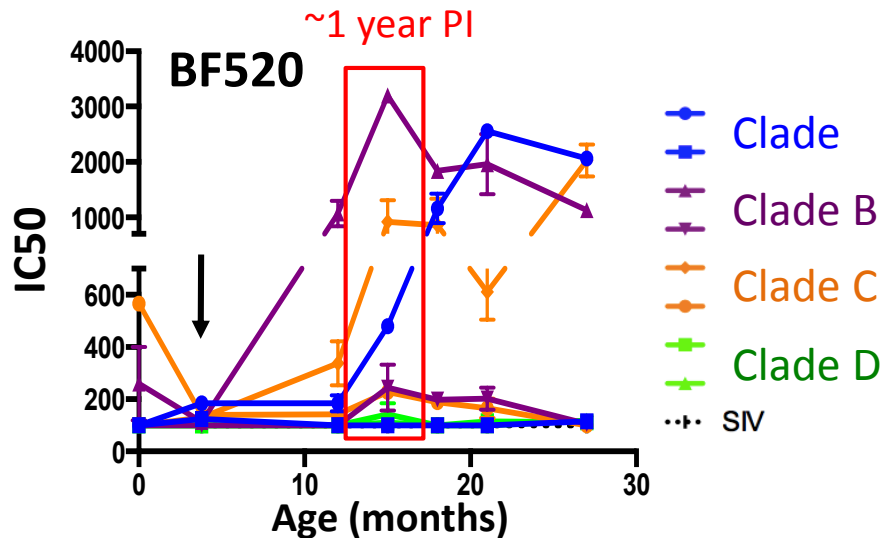
Some infants develop bnAbs with rapid kinetics



- 20/28 infants developed cross clade nAbs at a median of 22 months post-infection
- Some developed bnAbs within the first year of infection
- Unable to detect dominant plasma responses targeting known bnAb epitopes, suggesting the responses may be polyclonal and/or directed to novel epitopes

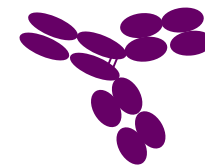


First case of infant-derived HIV antibodies



- Clade A infected infant; first positive at 4 months (HIV RNA and DNA negative at 1.5 months of life)
- Cross-clade neutralization detected at ~1 year post-infection
- Stored sample from Nov 1995

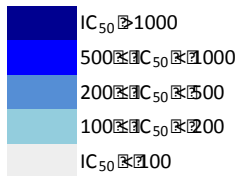
- Screened individual IgG⁺ memory B cell culture supernatants for neutralizing activity
- Ten HIV-specific nAbs were isolated
- 6 show some ability to neutralize a Tier 2 virus
- One showed cross-clade breadth: BF520.1
- All were unique B cell lineages



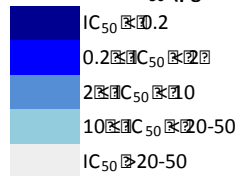
A combination of mAbs contribute to breadth, one of which has cross-clade breadth

			BF520 Plasma	BF520.1	BF520.2	BF520.3	BF520.4	BF520.5	BF520.6	BF520.7	BF520.8	BF520.9	BF520.10
		SIV	<100	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
Tier 1	Clade B	SF162	>3200	0.22	0.65	1.47	6.96	2.67	1.32	0.75	1.07	3.41	1.08
Tier 2	Clade A	Q461.d1	480	>20	1.72	1.76	6.23	>20	0.69	1.97	2.23	>20	>20
		Q23.17	339	0.29	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
		Q842.d16	306	>50	25.7	19.5	26.7	11.4	>50	23	>50	42.1	>50
		Q769.B9	<100	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
		Q259.d2.26	121	>50	>50	>50	>40	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
		BJ613.E1	188	>50	>50	>50	>40	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
		Q168.a2	<100	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
		Q842.d12	115	>50	>50	>50	>40	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
	Clade A/D	BF535.A1	128	>50	>50	>50	>40	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
	Clade B	TRO.11	244	5.26	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
THRO4156.18		<100	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	
CAAN.A2		124	42.2	>50	>50	>20	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	
TRJO4551.58		124	>20	>20	>20	>40	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	
Tier 3		PVO.4	119	38.1	>50	>50	>20	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	
Tier 2	Clade C	ZMN109F.PB4	108	>20	>50	>50	>40	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
		QC406.F3	922	0.2	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
		DU156.12	228	5.33	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
		DU422.1	159	6.81	>50	>50	>20	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
		DU172.17	159	20.6	>50	>50	>20	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
		CAP210.E8	186	>20	>50	>50	>40	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
	Clade D	QB857.B3	142	>20	>50	>50	>40	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
		QD435.A4	110	>20	>50	>50	>40	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50

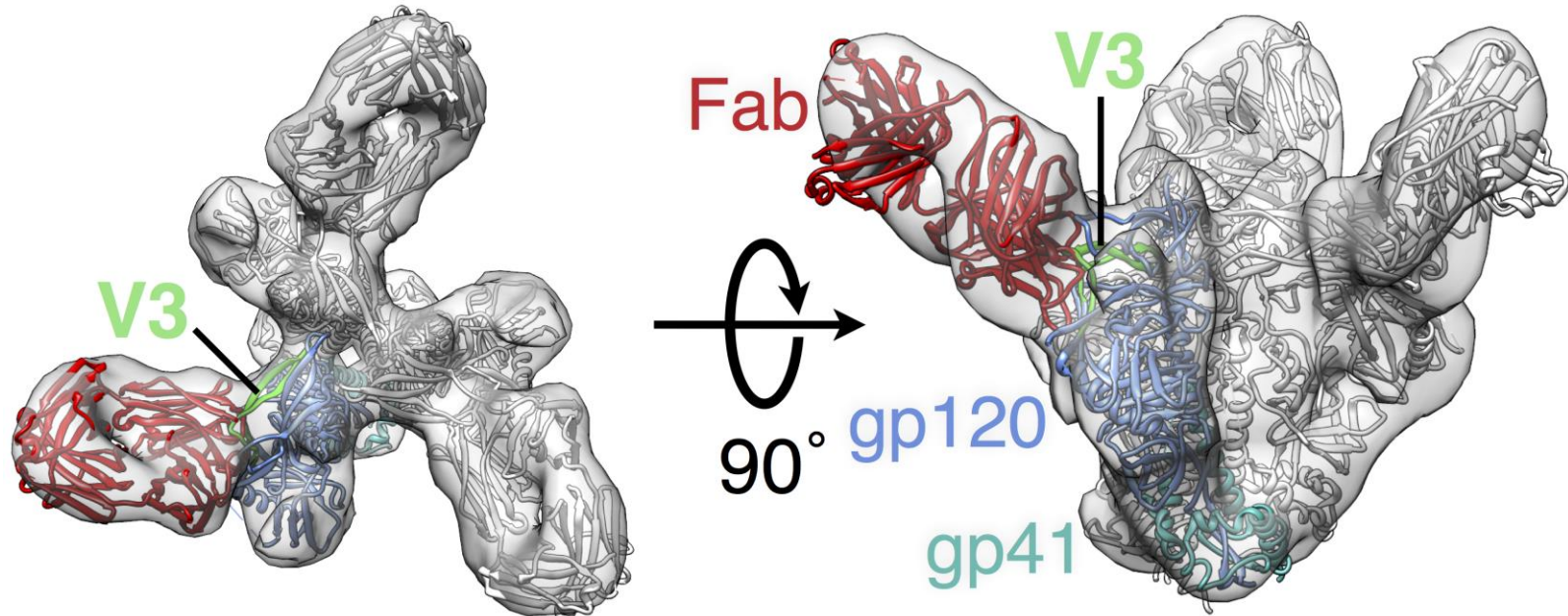
Plasma IC₅₀



mAb IC₅₀ (μg/ml)



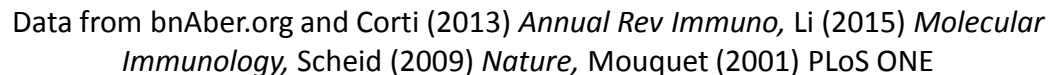
Negative stain EM reconstruction of Env:Ab



BG505 T332N- an infant derived clade A SOSIP trimer - with bnAb BF520.1 Fab

- BF520.1 targets the N332 supersite in V3
- BF520.1 utilizes distinct germline genes, has less SHM and lacks rare indels compared to adult mAbs targeting the N332 supersite





BF520

- This infant had a polyclonal response that led to breadth at ~ 1 year PI
- There was one N332 bnAb, BF520.1, that contributed to breadth along with other more clade specific nAbs
- BF520.1 binds, but does not neutralize autologous transmitted virus; nor did any of the other 9 nAbs from BF520
 - binding may have initiated the response
- BF520.1 does neutralize later autologous variants (2 months later)





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**Participants and Staff of the
Nairobi Breastfeeding Clinical Trial**



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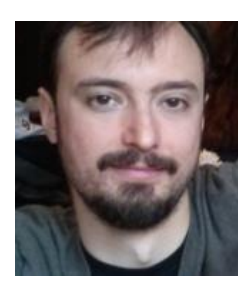
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