

Guiding HIV-1 Antibody Regimen Down-Selection and Prevention Efficacy Trial Design Using Machine Learning

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Dynamics & Evolution of HIV and Other Human Viruses
13 May 2020

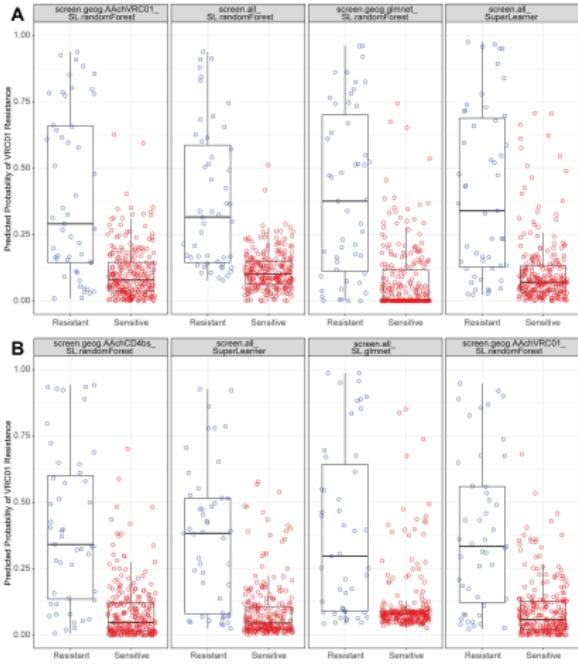
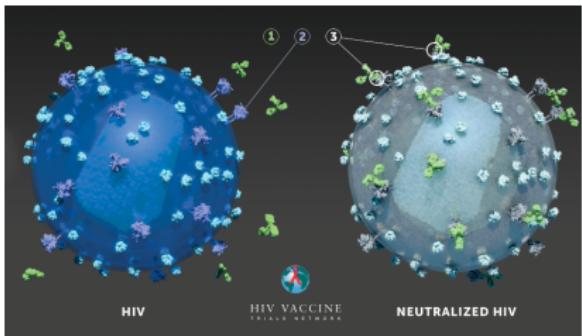
Motivation



NIH NIAID-sponsored HVTN + HPTN phase 2b

HIV prevention efficacy trial; statistical design
described in Gilbert et al. (2017) *Stat Commun*

Infect Dis



Magaret, Benkeser, Williamson et al. (2019)

PLoS Comput Biol

Snapshot: HVTN + HPTN Planned bnAb Clinical Testing*

bnAb regimen	Clinical Trial(s)	Number of Env pseudoviruses with IC ₅₀ data in CATNAP
VRC01	HVTN 703,704	828
VRC07-523-LS	HVTN 127,128	402
PGT121	HVTN	656
VRC07-523-LS + PGDM1400	HVTN 130	402
VRC07-523-LS + PGT121	HVTN 130	402
VRC07-523-LS + 10-1074	HVTN 130	402
VRC07-523-LS + PGT121 + PGDM1400	HVTN 130	402
VRC01/PGDM1400-10E8v4 (trispecific)	HVTN 129	205

* as of January 2020

Critical Issues in bnAb HIV Prevention Research

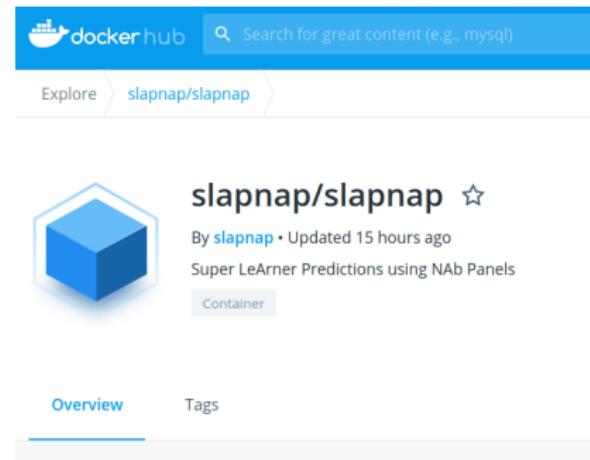
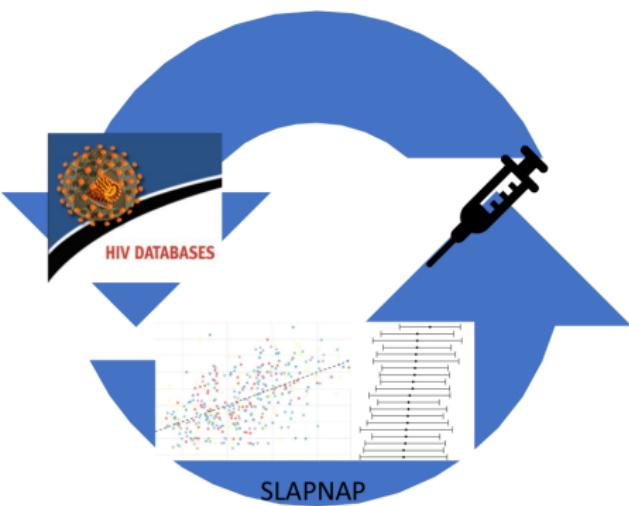
For a given bnAb regimen (e.g., 1-, 2-, 3-bnAb, multispecific):

- what is the regimen's neutralization breadth*?
- what is the regimen's neutralization potency*?

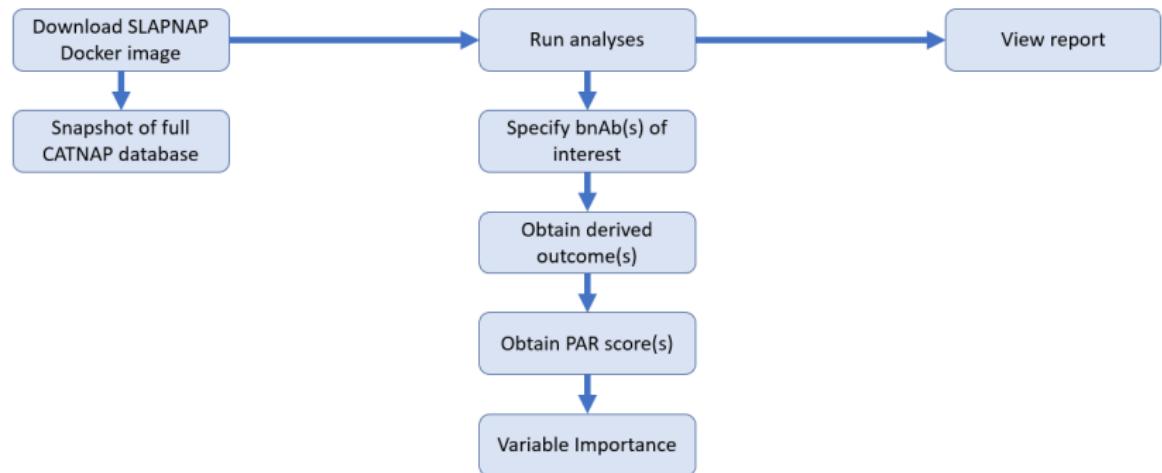
*against HIV-1 viruses circulating in the relevant population

We can address these questions with available data and machine learning.

SLAPNAP: Super LeArner Predictions using NAb Panels



SLAPNAP Pipeline

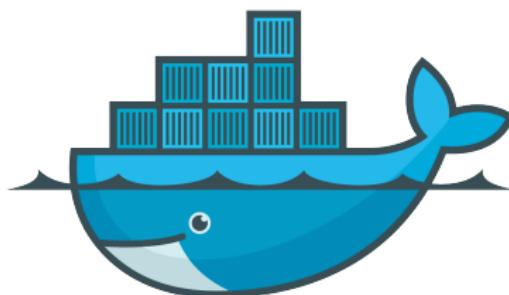


Key Components of SLAPNAP: Containerization

Download SLAPNAP
Docker image

Run analyses

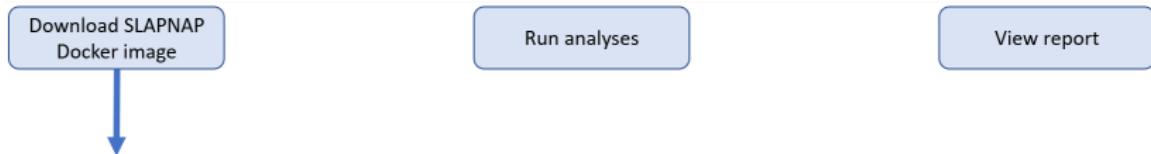
View report



docker

Lightweight | Fully reproducible

Key Components of SLAPNAP: CATNAP database



CATNAP: publicly-available database [Yoon et al. (2015) *Nuclic Acids Res*]

CATNAP

Compile, Analyze and Tally NAb Panels

Purpose: To provide easy analysis of data associated with HIV-1 neutralizing antibodies, including neutralization panel data, sequences, and structures.

See also: [Help](#) | [Other CATNAP tools](#) | [How to Cite](#)

Can't find your antibodies or viruses? [Find Names](#)
[Download CATNAP data](#)

New! Notable issues and helpful information on geometric mean calculations. [See](#)

Select by **Antibody and Virus** Study Antibody, Virus and Study ?

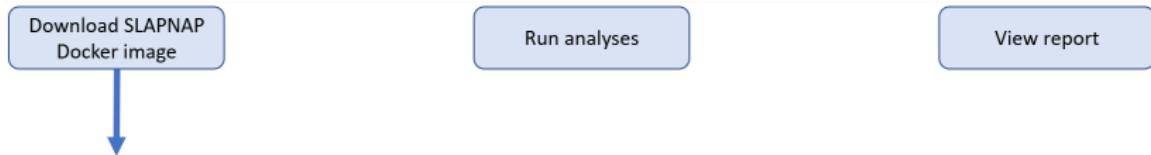
Antibodies by Names Attributes Your list

Viruses by Names Attributes Panels Your list

Ab = 424 # Polyclonal Ab = 40 # Ab mxt = 40 # of Viruses = 1191 (956 seqs available)

Select all <input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Donor	# of viruses tested	Select all <input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Subtype	# of Abs tested	Seq

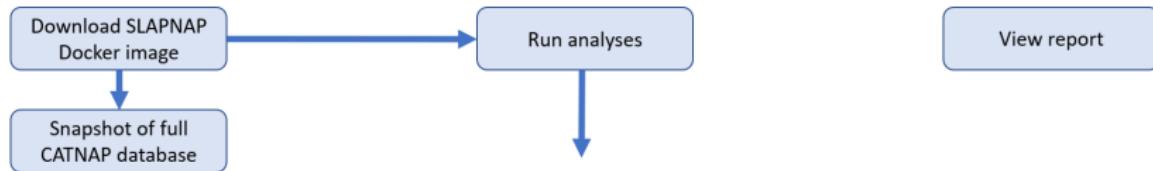
Key Components of SLAPNAP: CATNAP database



CATNAP: publicly-available database [Yoon et al. (2015) *Nuclic Acids Res*]

- IC₅₀ and IC₈₀ neutralization values
- Derived outcomes:
 - for J nAbs, predicted $\text{IC}_k = \left(\sum_{j=1}^J \text{IC}_{k,j}^{-1} \right)^{-1}$
[Wagh et al. (2016) *PLoS Pathogens*]
 - IIP = $\frac{10^m}{\text{predicted } \text{IC}_{50}^m + 10^m}$;
 $m = \log_{10}(4) / \{\log_{10}(\text{predicted } \text{IC}_{80}) - \log_{10}(\text{predicted } \text{IC}_{50})\}$
 - Estimated sensitivity = $\text{predicted } \text{IC}_{50} < 1$
 - Multiple sensitivity = $\sum_{j=1}^J (\text{IC}_{50,j} > 1) \leq 2$
- Input feature groups:
 - Amino acid sequence sites: gp120 CD4 binding sites, gp120 V2, gp120 V3, gp41 MPER
 - Other groups: Region-specific counts of PNG sites, viral geometry, cysteine counts

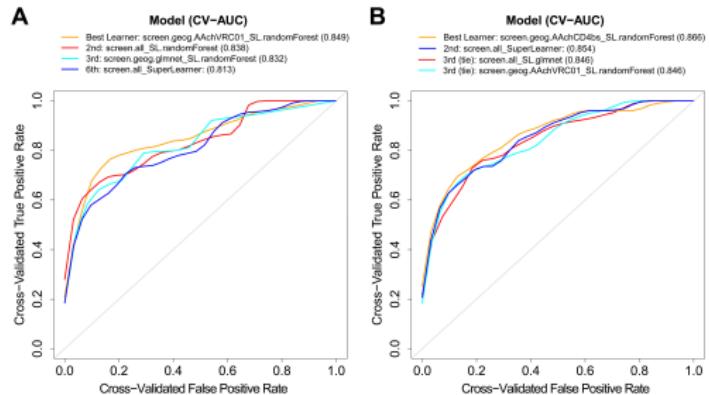
Key Components of SLAPNAP: PAR Scores



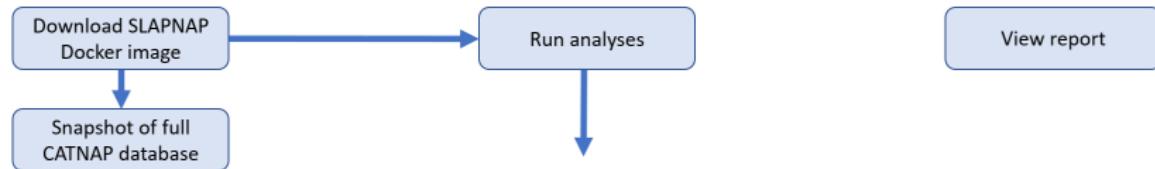
Proteomic Antibody Resistance (PAR) score

[Magaret, Benkeser, Williamson et al. (2019) *PLoS Comput Biol*]

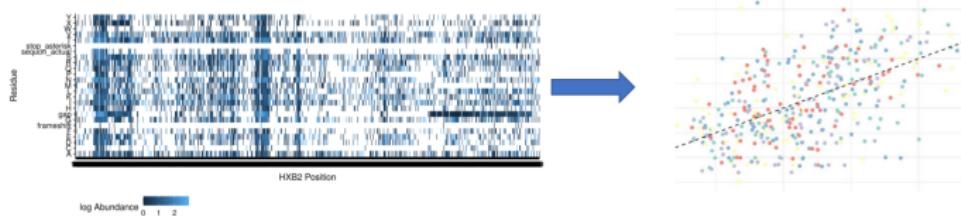
- Predicted probability of resistance of Env pseudovirus to bnAb
- Uses Super Learning [van der Laan et al. (2007) *Stat Appl Gen Mol Bio*]



Key Components of SLAPNAP: PAR Scores



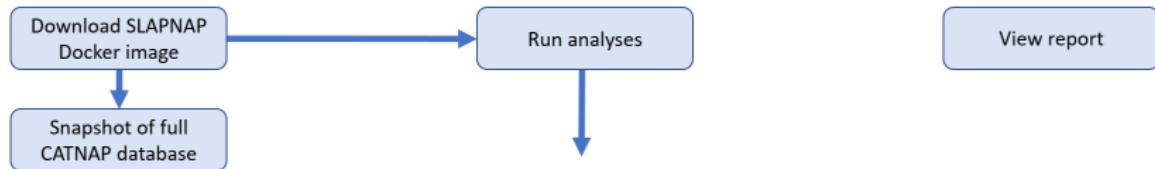
Super Learning:



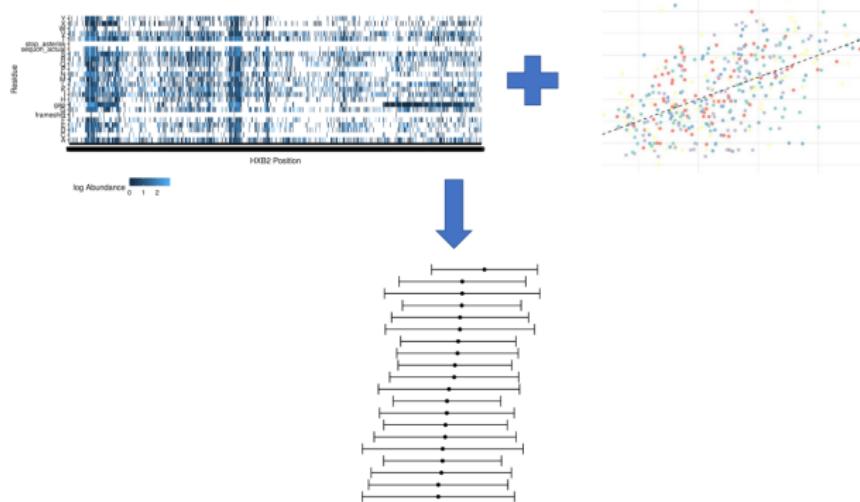
Goal: learn **best possible** outcome predictor

Ensembling + cross-validation

Key Components of SLAPNAP: Variable Importance



Biological variable importance [Williamson et al. (2020) *arXiv*]

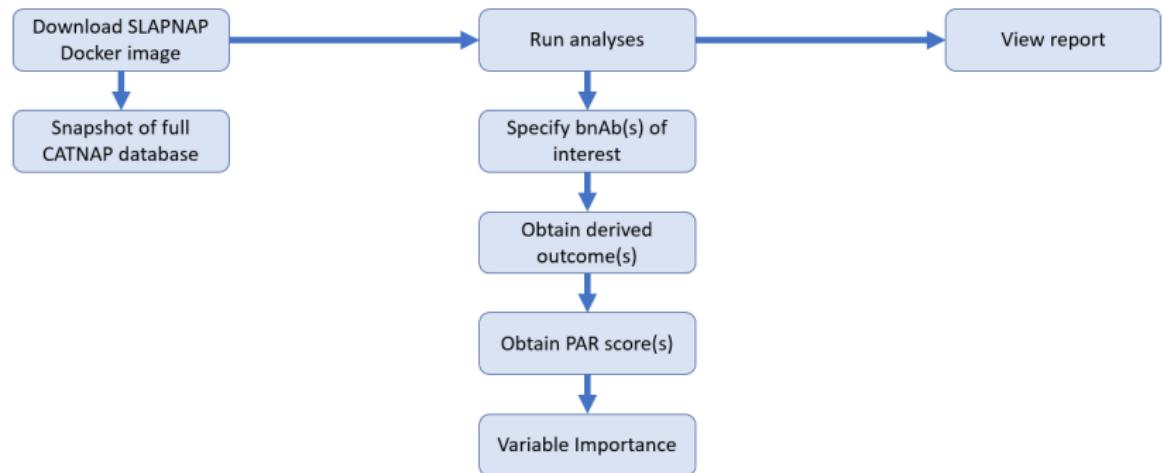


Goal 1: biological importance

- Population R^2
- Population AUC

Goal 2: learner importance

Key Components of SLAPNAP: Report



Example: Predicting HIV-1 Neutralization by VRC01

Pull the latest image: docker pull slapnap/slapnap

Run the container:

```
sudo docker run \
  -v <path to output directory>/output:/home/output/ \
  -e nab="VRC01" \
  -e outcomes="ic50;ic80;iip;sens1;sens2" \
  -e learners="rf;lasso;xgboost" \
  -e cvtune="TRUE" \
  -e cvperf="TRUE" \
  -e importance_grp="marg" \
  -e importance_ind="marg;pred" \
  -e return="report;data" \
  slapnap
```

mount results directory

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specify bnAb(s)

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slapnap
```

specify outcome(s)

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slapnap
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specify learner(s)

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-e learners="rf;lasso;xgboost" \
-e cvtune="TRUE" \
-e cvperf="TRUE" \
use cross-validation (recommended)
-e importance_grp="marg" \
-e importance_ind="marg;pred" \
-e return="report;data" \
slapnap
```

Example: Predicting HIV-1 Neutralization by VRC01

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-e importance_grp="marg" \
-e importance_ind="marg;pred" \
-e return="report;data" \
slapnap
```

request variable importance

←

←

Example: Predicting HIV-1 Neutralization by VRC01

Pull the latest image: docker pull slapnap/slapnap

Run the container:

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sudo docker run \
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-e importance_grp="marg" \
-e importance_ind="marg;pred" \
-e return="report;data" \
slapnap
```

return object(s)

Example: VRC01 Report

SLAPNAP Report: VRC01

SLAPNAP Team

01 May, 2020

1 Executive summary

The NAb studied in this analysis is VRC01. The analysis considered 5 measures of sensitivity: IC-50, IC-80, IIP, estimated sensitivity, multiple sensitivity. IIP [Shen et al. (2008); Wagh et al. (2016)] is calculated as

$$\frac{10^m}{\text{IC-}50^m + 10^m},$$

where $m = \log_{10}(4)/(\log_{10}(\text{IC-}80) - \log_{10}(\text{IC-}50))$. Estimated sensitivity is defined by the binary indicator that $\text{IC-}50 < 1$. Since only one antibody was specified for this analysis, multiple sensitivity is the same as estimated sensitivity. Based on this specification of NAb and outcomes:

- 828 sequences were extracted from the CATNAP database;
- 476 sequences had complete data and were used in the analysis;
- out of the sequences with complete data, 111 were estimated to be resistant to the antibody, while 365 were estimated to be sensitive (using estimated sensitivity);
- out of the sequences with complete data, 111 were estimated to be resistant to the antibody, while 365 were estimated to be sensitive (using multiple sensitivity).

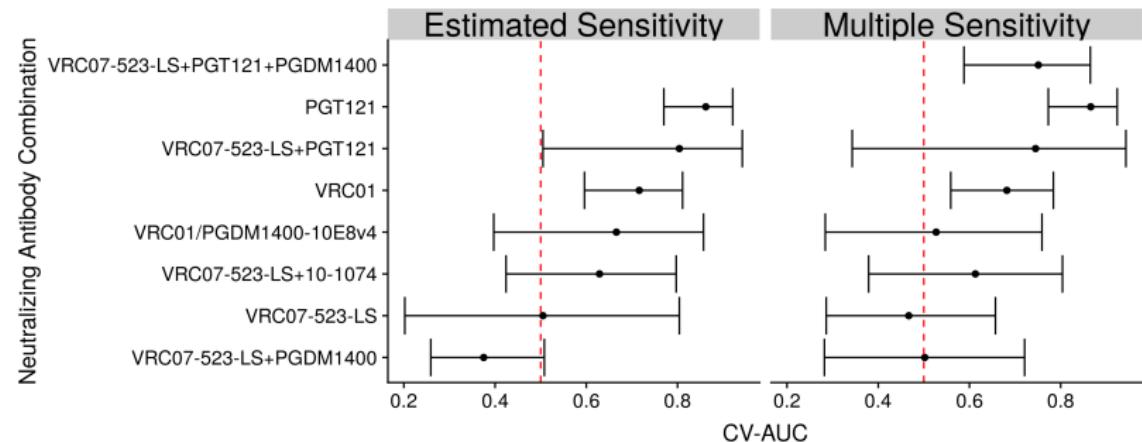
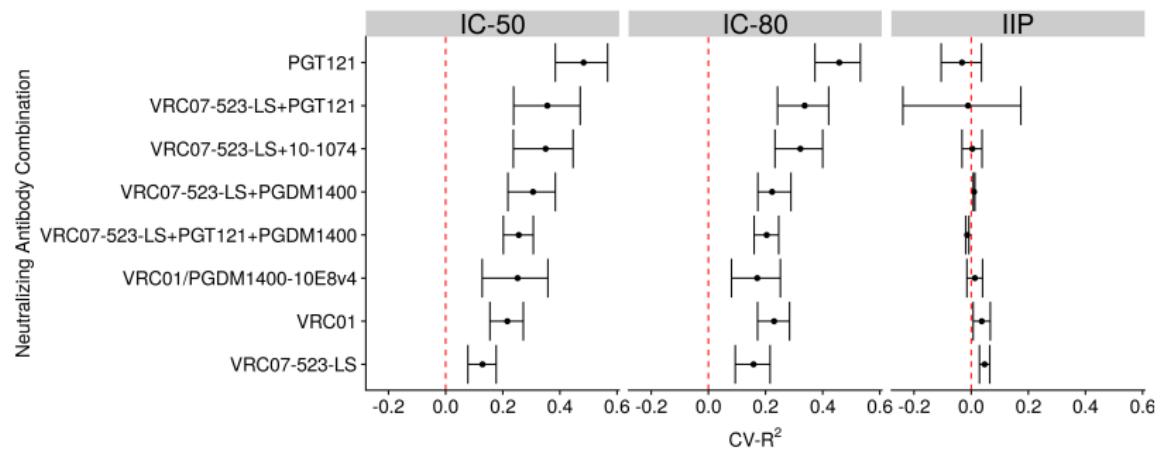
[click to go to full report](#)

Predicting HIV-1 Neutralization for HVTN Studies

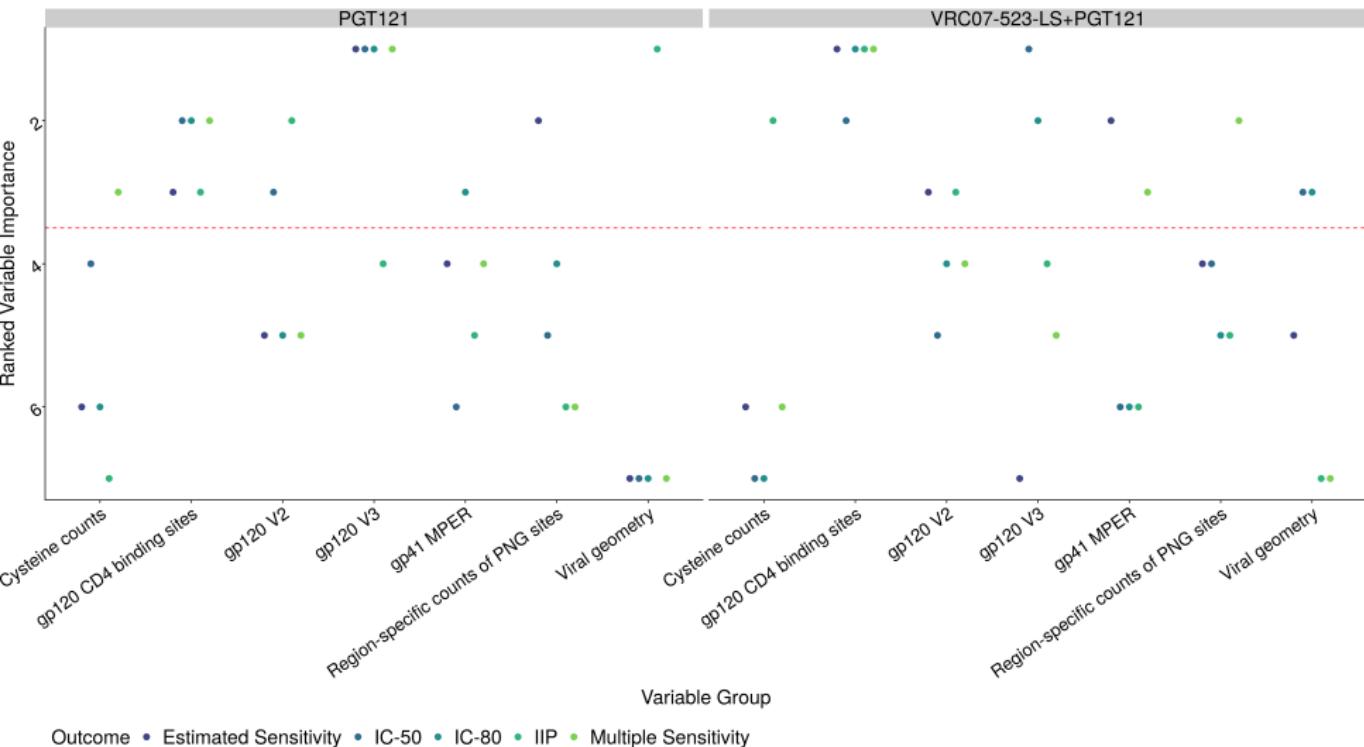
Full SLAPNAP analysis for bnAbs in HVTN + HPTN clinical testing:

- VRC01
- VRC07-523-LS
- PGT121
- VRC07-523-LS + PGT121
- VRC07-523-LS + PGDM1400
- VRC07-523-LS + 10-1074
- VRC07-523-LS + PGT121 + PGDM1400
- VRC01/PGDM1400-10E8v4 (trispecific)

Summary of Results: Prediction Performance



Summary of Results: Variable Importance



Future Work

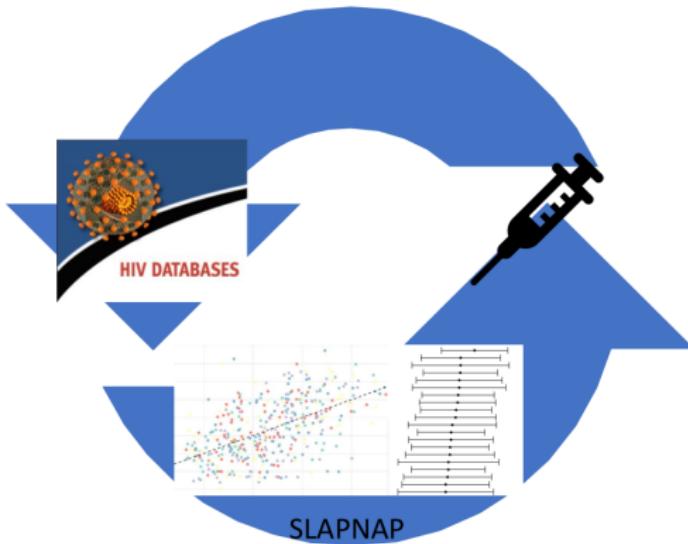
SLAPNAP performance:

- Testing on a large suite of synthetic data
- Implement new outcomes (e.g., maximum percent inhibition)

Applications:

- Help guide ranking of bnAb regimens
- Help down-selection of bnAb regimens into efficacy trials
- Augment neutralization datasets with SLAPNAP predictions based on Env sequence data sets

Conclusions



github.com/benkeser/slapnap | hub.docker.com/r/slapnap/slapnap

Acknowledgments

SLAPNAP core team

Fred Hutch: BW, Craig Magaret,
Bhavesh Borate, Lindsay Carpp,
Peter Gilbert

Emory: David Benkeser

Key collaborators

Adam Dingens (Fred Hutch)
Shelly Karuna (Fred Hutch)

Funding: NIAID (UM1 AI068635 [SDMC: HIV Vaccine Trials Network])