

Memory B cell proliferation drives differences in neutralising responses between Adenovirus-vectored and mRNA vaccines

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Options XII

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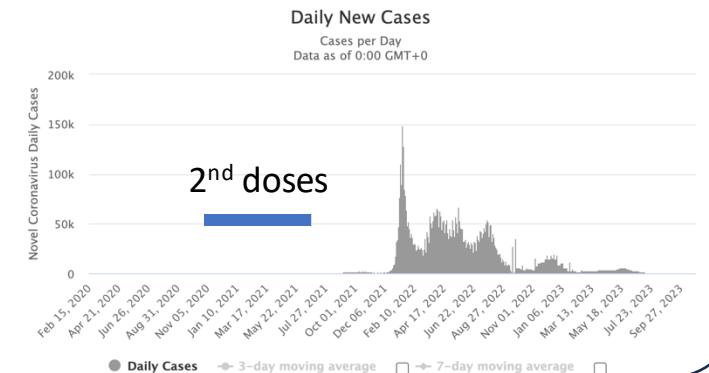


Motivation: Data

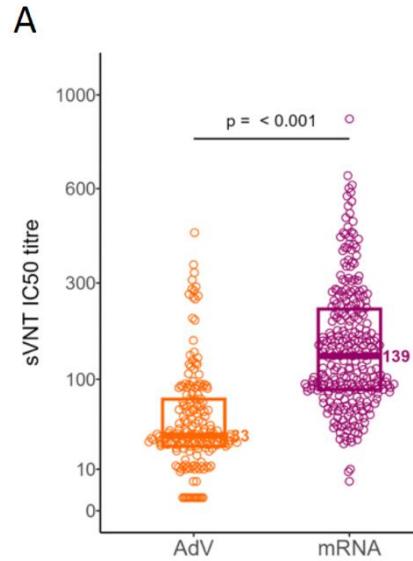
Prospective cohort study (NCT05110911, 2020-Present)

Australia (various sites)

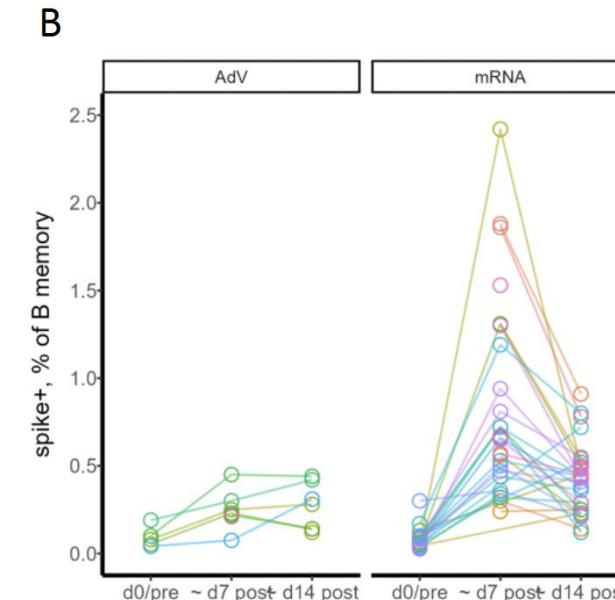
- In 2021: Pivot to consider the impact of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination
- Response to second dose



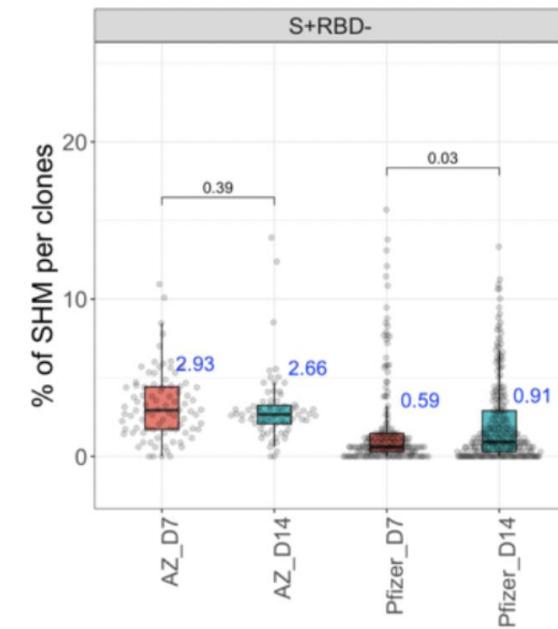
sVNT titres to Ancestral spike



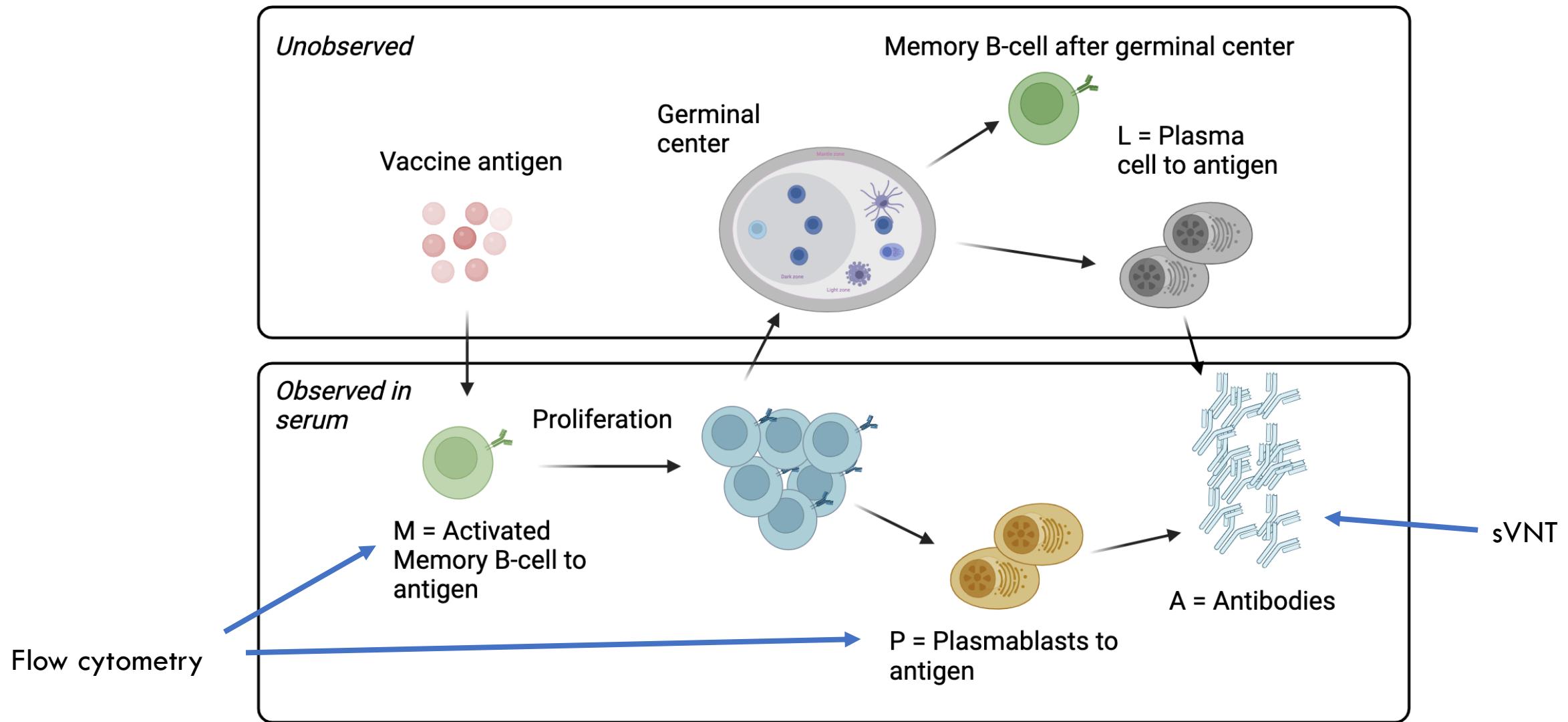
Activated memory B-cells to Ancestral spike



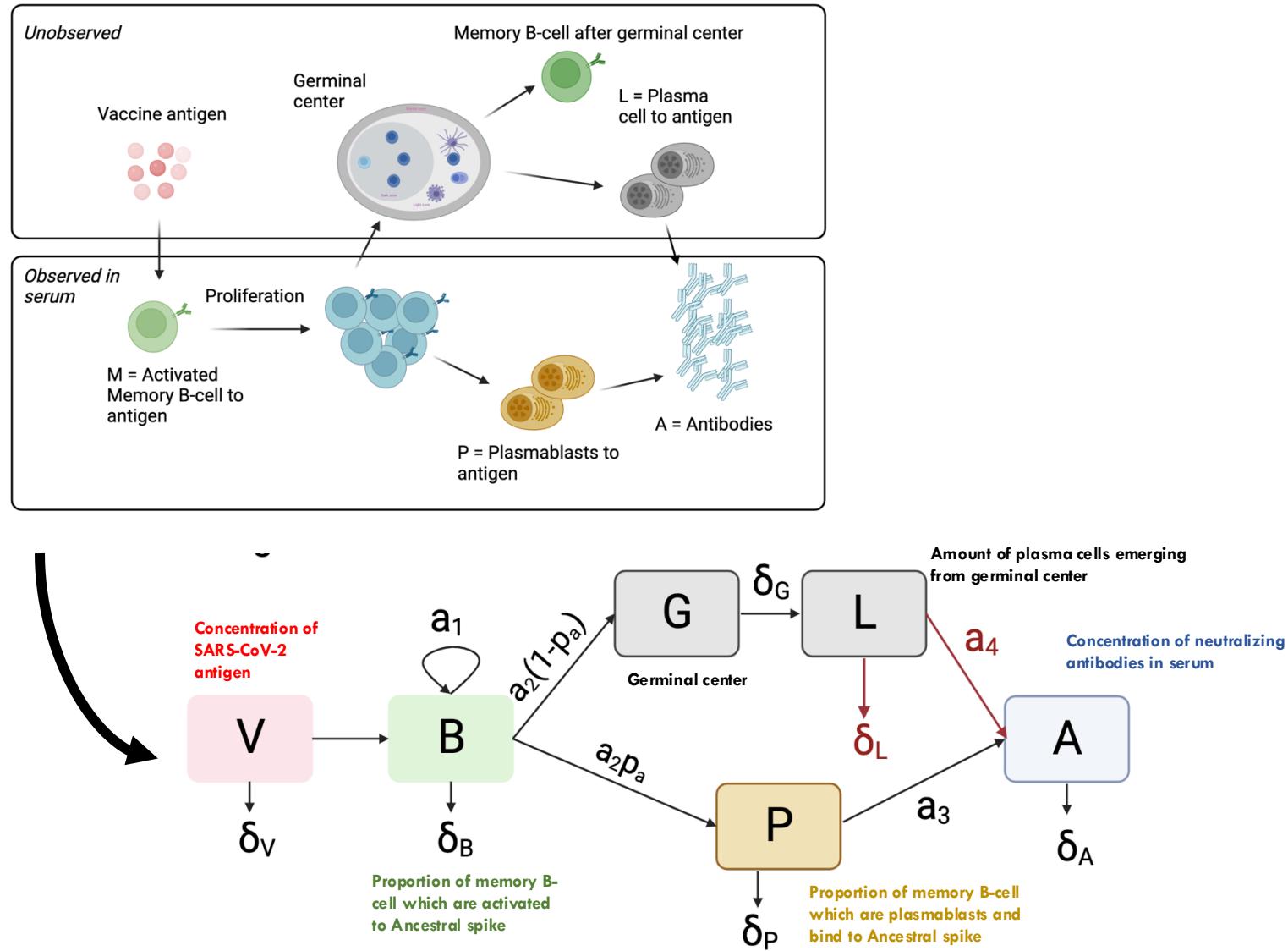
Liu et al. 2023 Vaccine



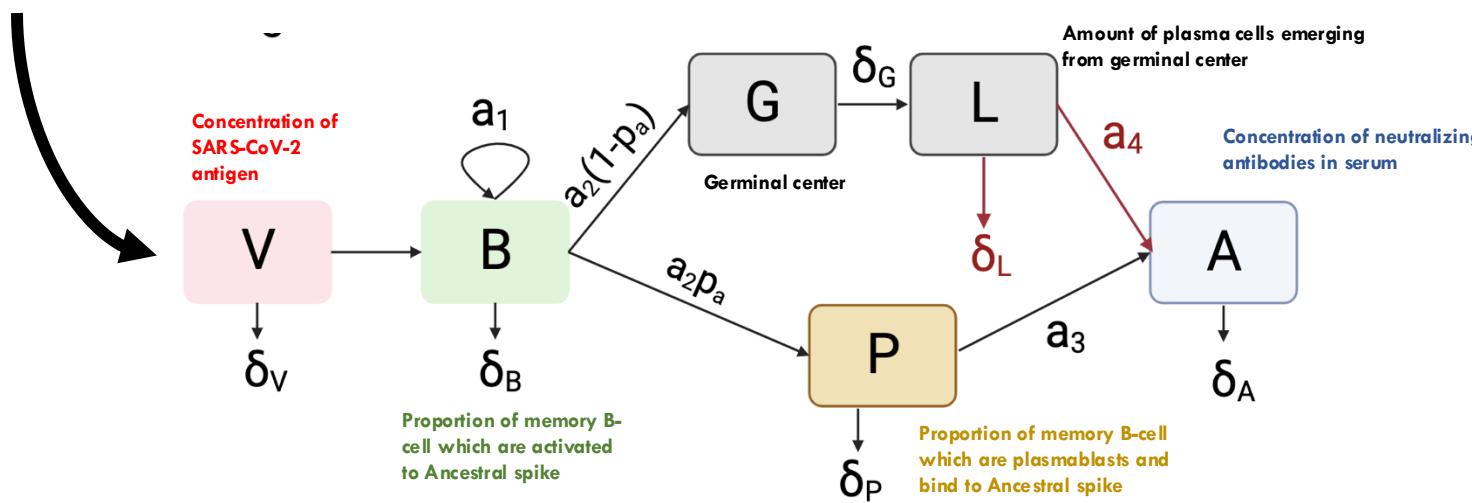
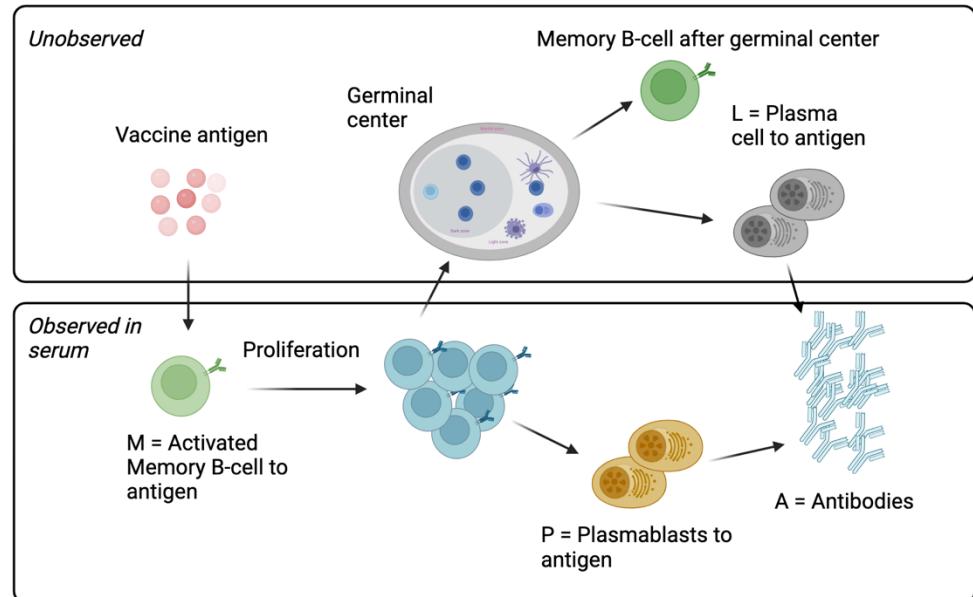
Motivation: Immunological assumptions



Methods: Model overview



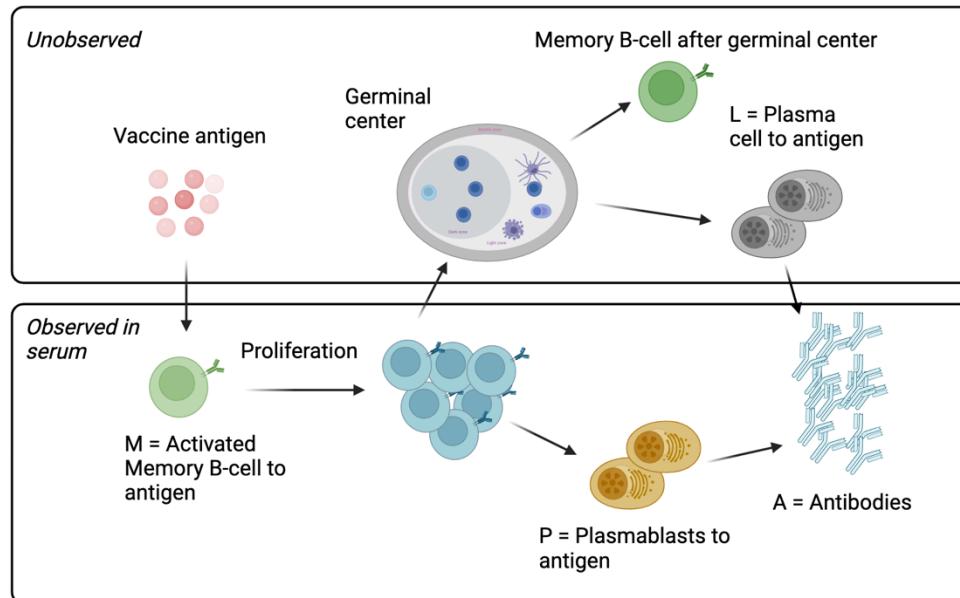
Methods: Model overview



Decay rates

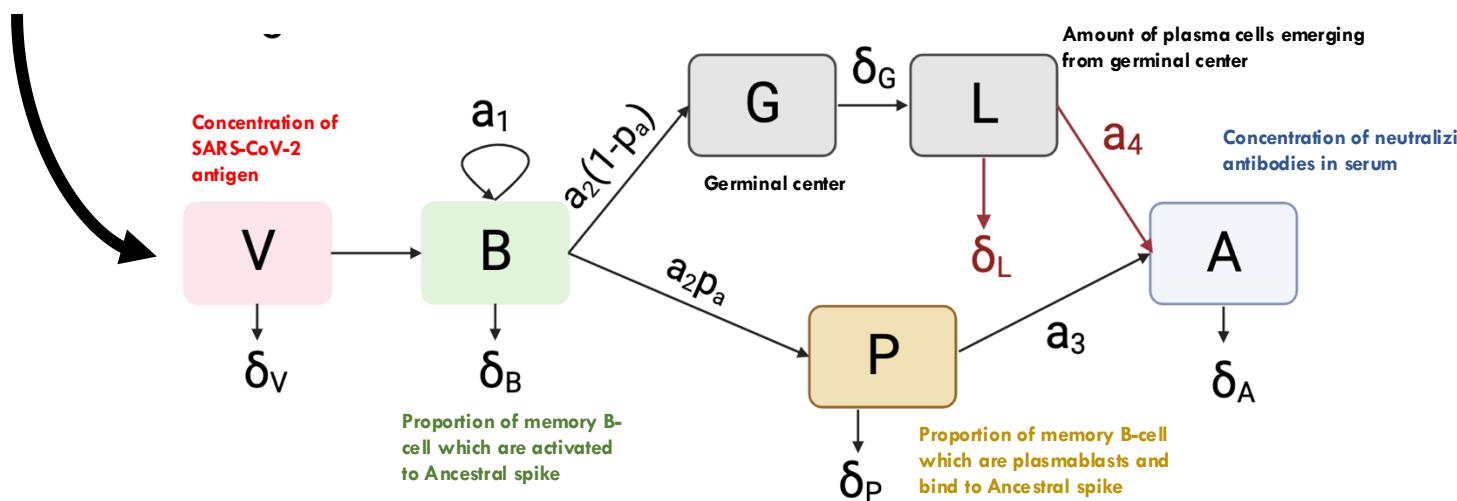
δ_V	Rate of decay of vaccine antigen	Uniform(1, 30) days
δ_B	Rate of decay of memory B-cells	~1000 days
δ_P	Rate of decay of plasmablasts	$N(4, 1)$ days
δ_G	Time for germinal centres to produce affinity matured plasma cells	$N(14, 3)$ days
δ_L	Rate of decay of plasma cells	$N(730, 200)$ days
δ_A	Rate of decay of neutralizing antibodies	$N(30, 5)$ days

Methods: Model overview



Antibody production

Parameter	Description	Prior
a_1	Immunogenicity of vaccine Rate of proliferation of memory B-cells per vaccine dose per day	Uniform(0, 2)
a_2	Rate of differentiation of memory B-cells to plasmablasts/plasma cells per vaccine dose per day	Uniform(0, 1)
a_3	Affinity of vaccine-induced antibodies from plasmablasts Rate of production of neutralizing antibodies per conc. of plasmablasts per day	Uniform(0, 3)
a_4	Affinity of vaccine-induced antibodies from plasma cells Rate of production of neutralizing antibodies per conc. of plasma cells per day	Uniform(0, 1)
p_1	Proportion of differentiated memory B-cells which become plasmablasts	$N(0.6, 0.1)$



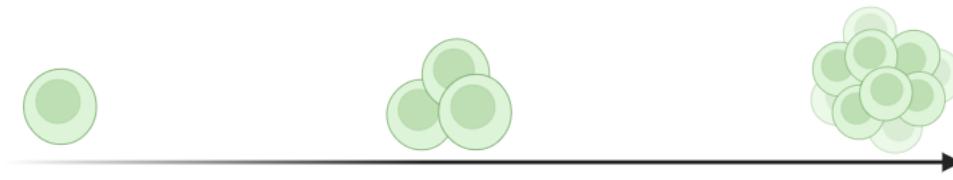
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Methods: Interpretation of parameters

Immunogenicity of vaccine dose

a_1 : Rate of proliferation of memory B-cells per vaccine dose per day



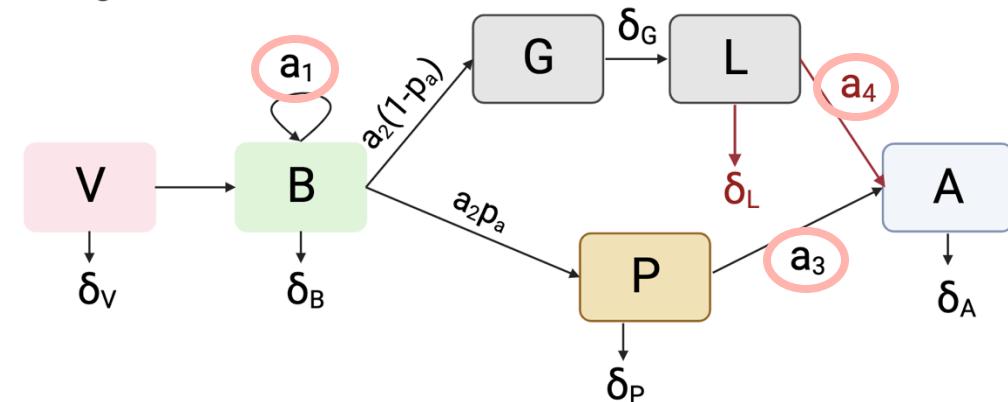
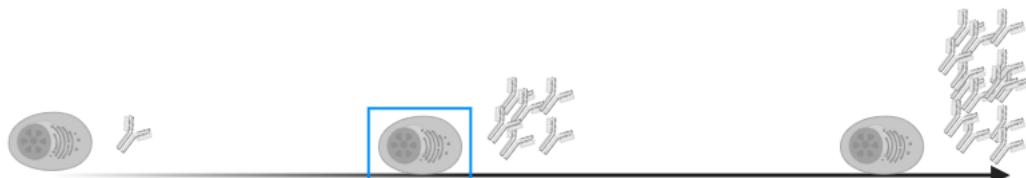
Affinity of antibodies from plasmablasts

a_3 : Rate of production of neutralizing antibodies per conc. of plasmablasts per day



Affinity of antibodies from plasma cells

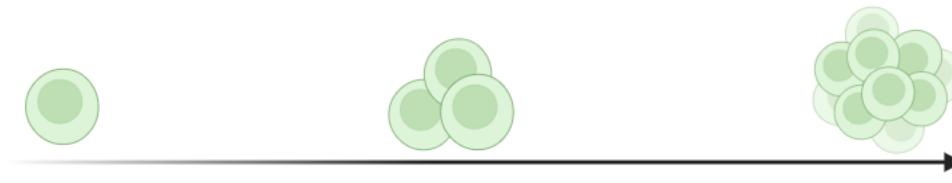
a_4 : Rate of production of neutralizing antibodies per conc. of plasma cell per day



Methods: Interpretation of parameters

Immunogenicity of vaccine dose

a_1 : Rate of proliferation of memory B-cells per vaccine dose per day



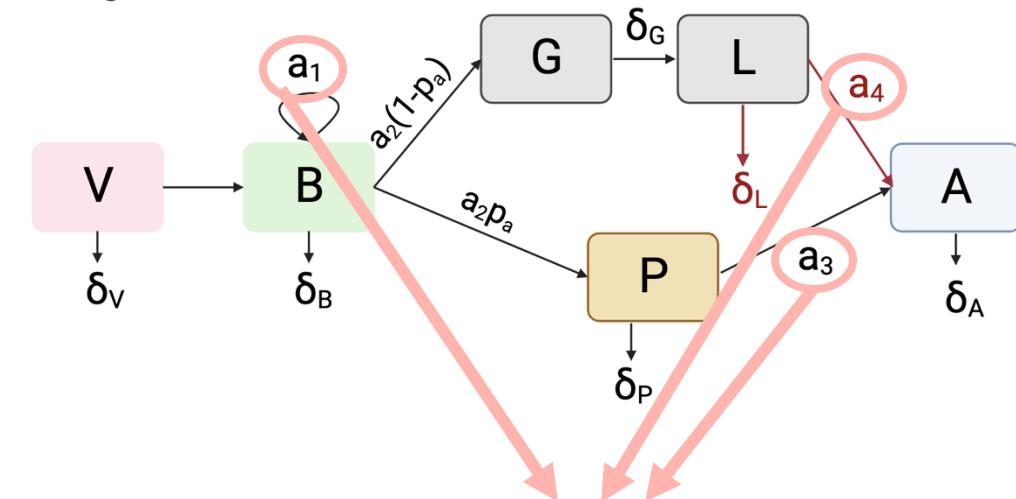
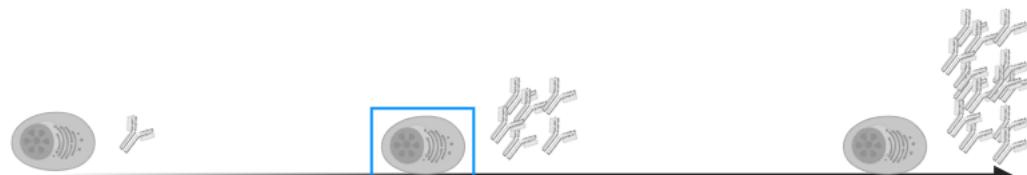
Affinity of antibodies from plasmablasts

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Affinity of antibodies from plasma cells

a_4 : Rate of production of neutralizing antibodies per conc. of plasma cell per day



Hierarchical effects (mixed effects)

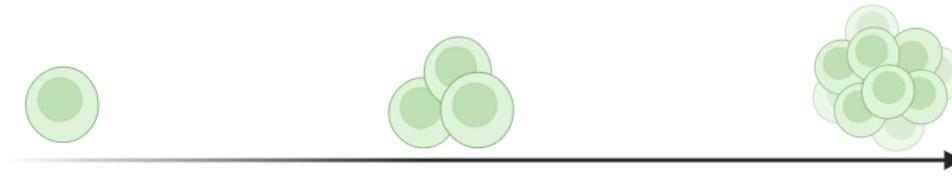
- Vaccine type, v , {AdV, mRNA}
- Time since last dose, t , {<28 days, ≥28 days}
- Age group, a , {<30, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60+}
- Individual-level effects

See how immunogenicity + antibody affinity changes between individuals

Methods: Interpretation of parameters

Immunogenicity of vaccine dose

a_1 : Rate of proliferation of memory B-cells per vaccine dose per day



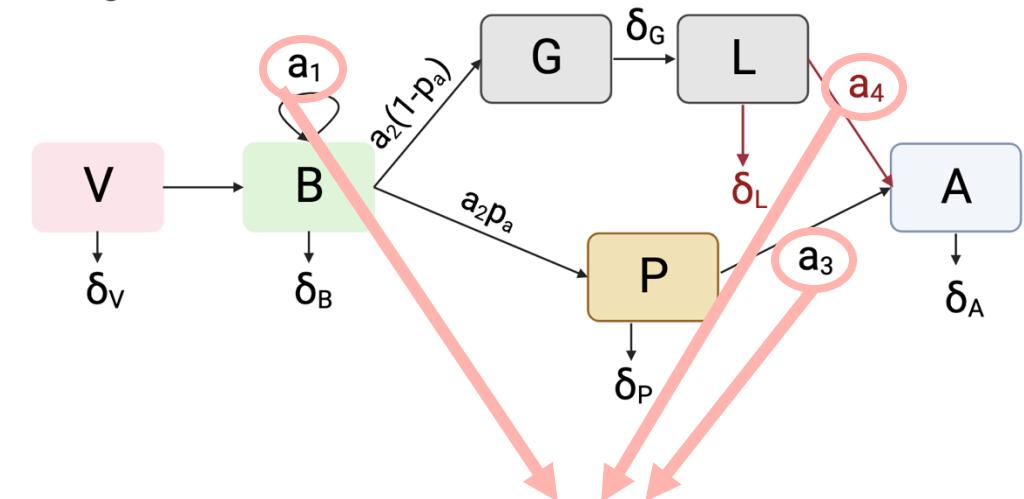
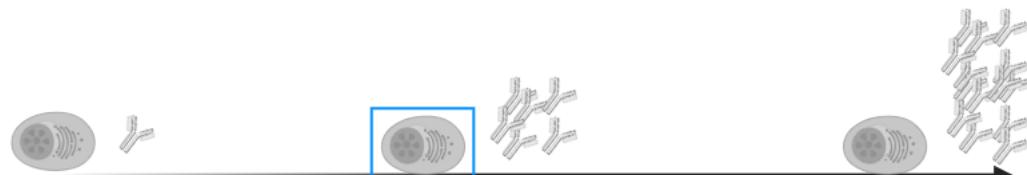
Affinity of antibodies from plasmablasts

a_3 : Rate of production of neutralizing antibodies per conc. of plasmablasts per day



Affinity of antibodies from plasma cells

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Hierarchical effects (mixed effects)

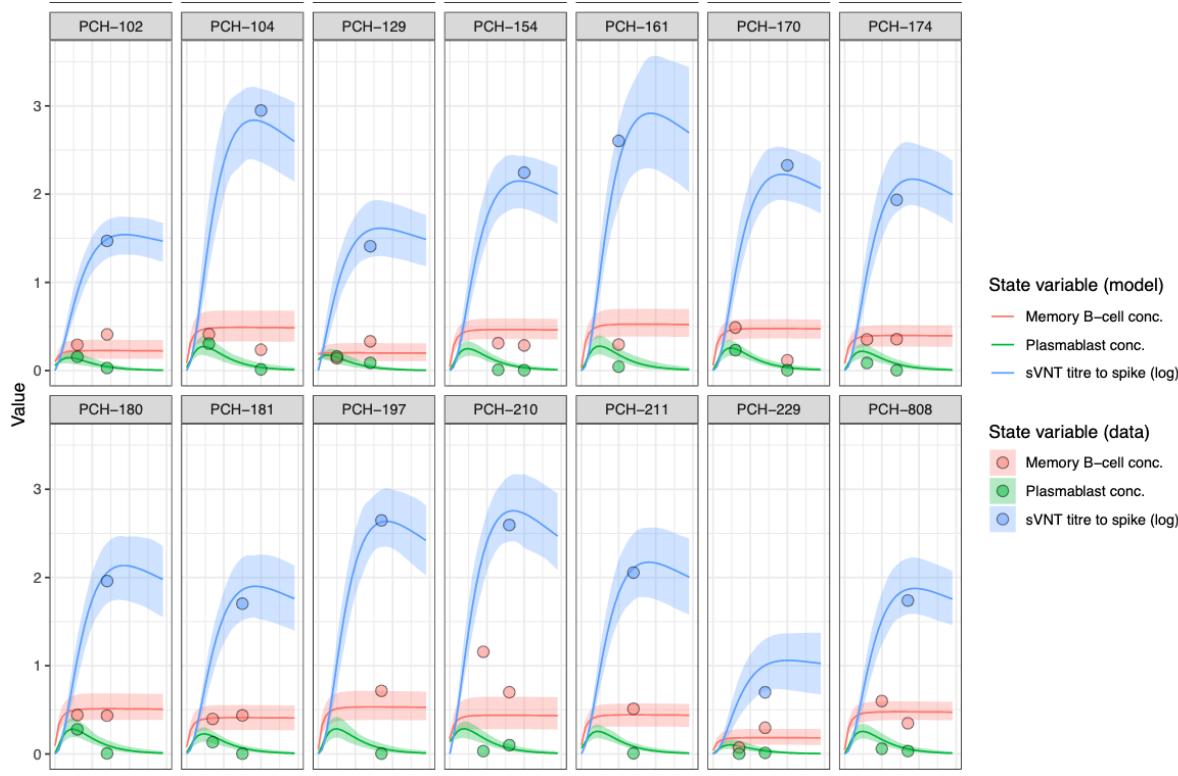
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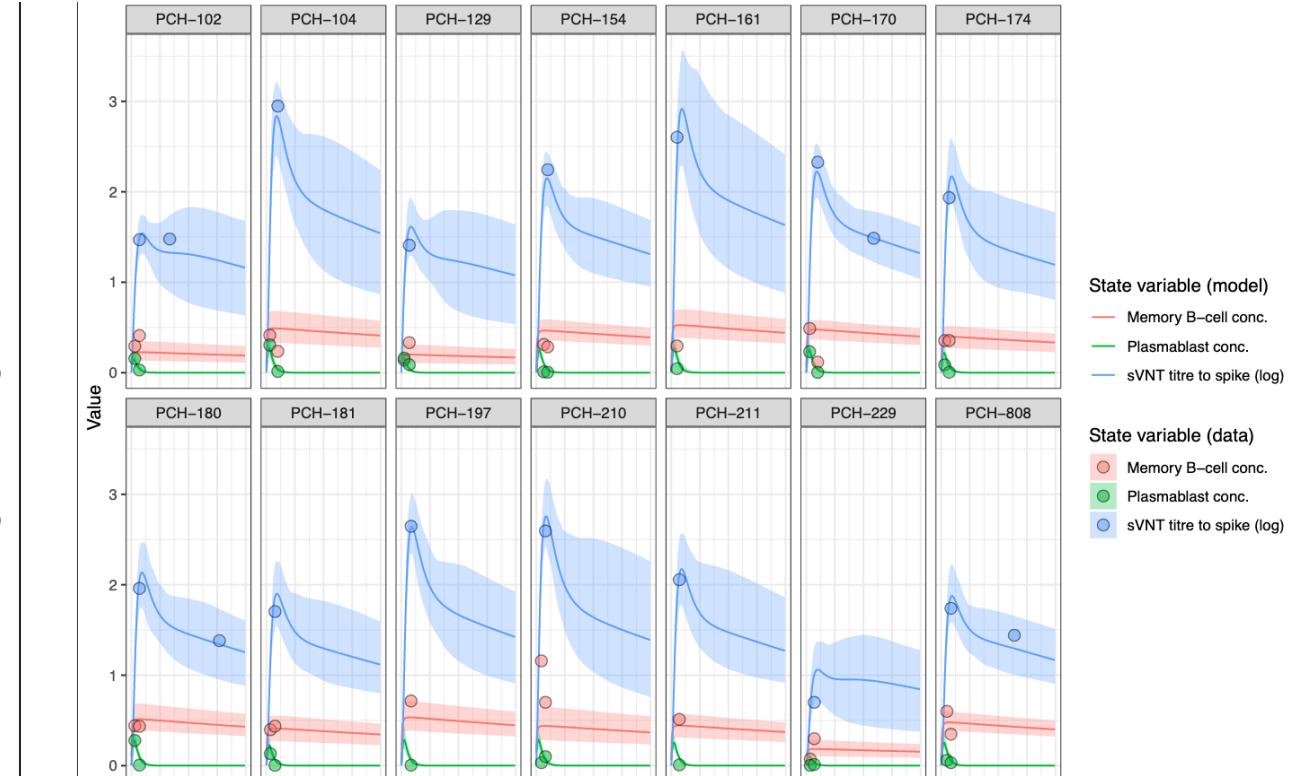
ODE with hierachal effects fit to data using HMC in stan

Results: Individual-level fits

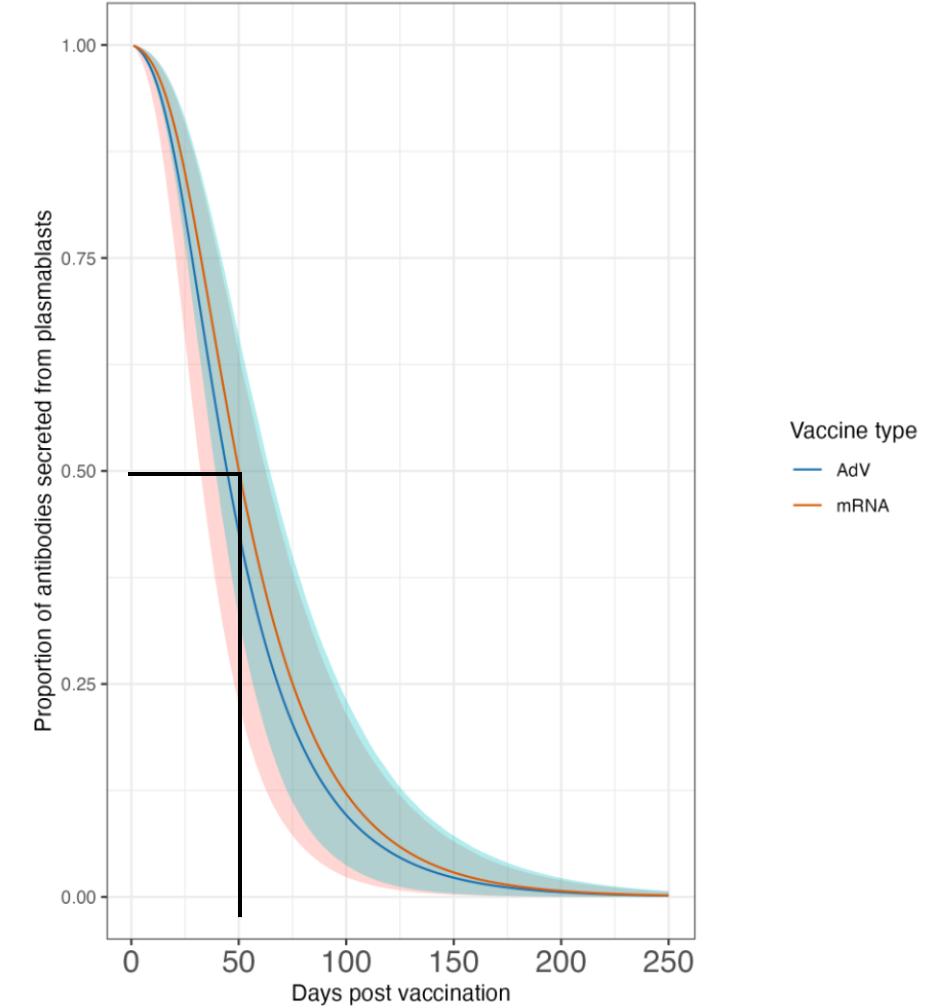
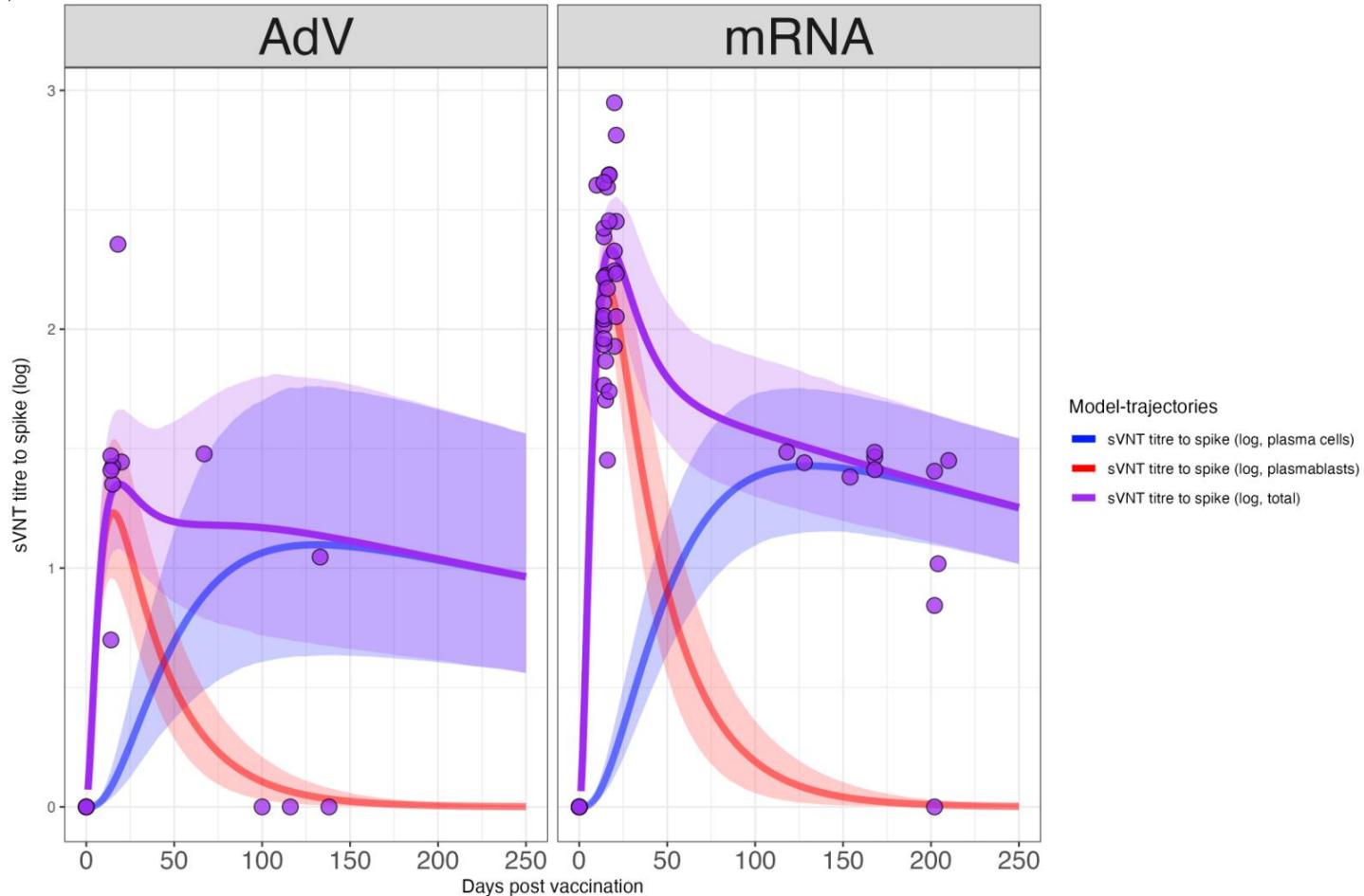
First 30 days



First 220 days

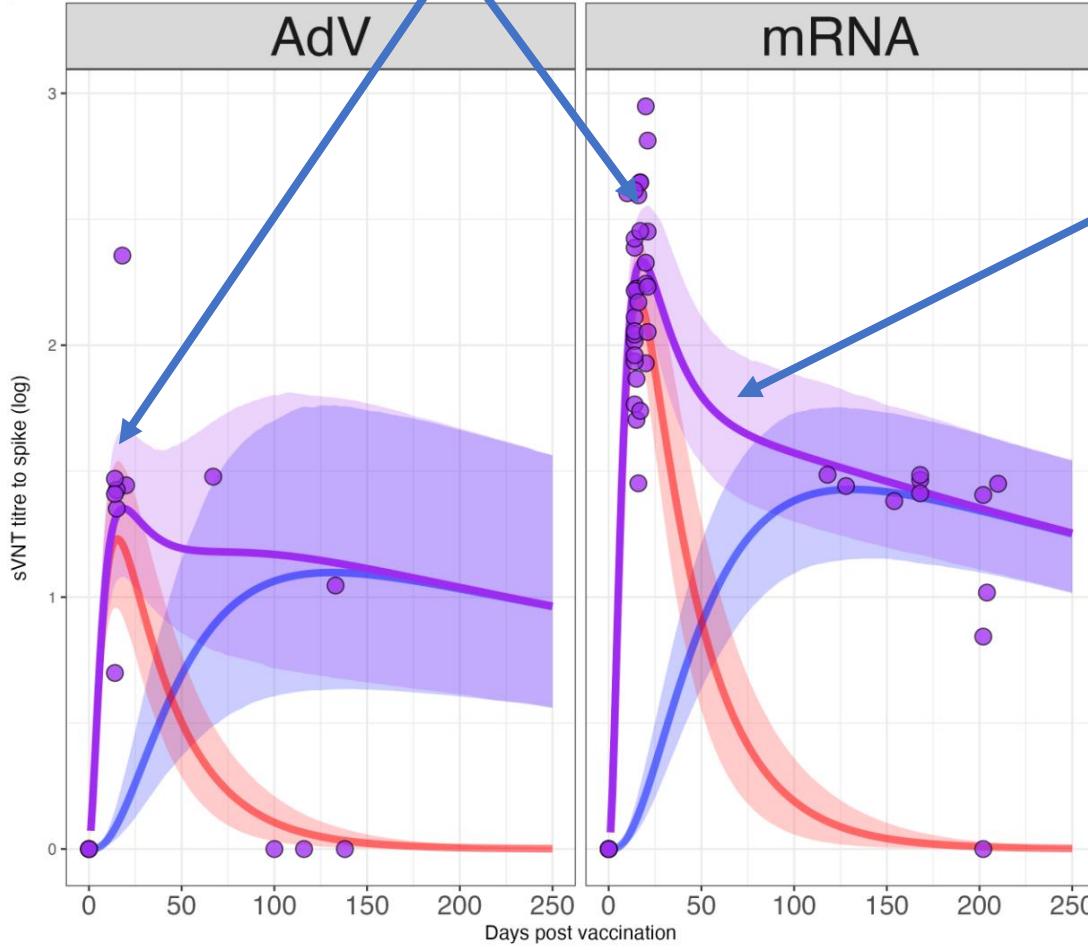


Results: Antibody kinetics inference

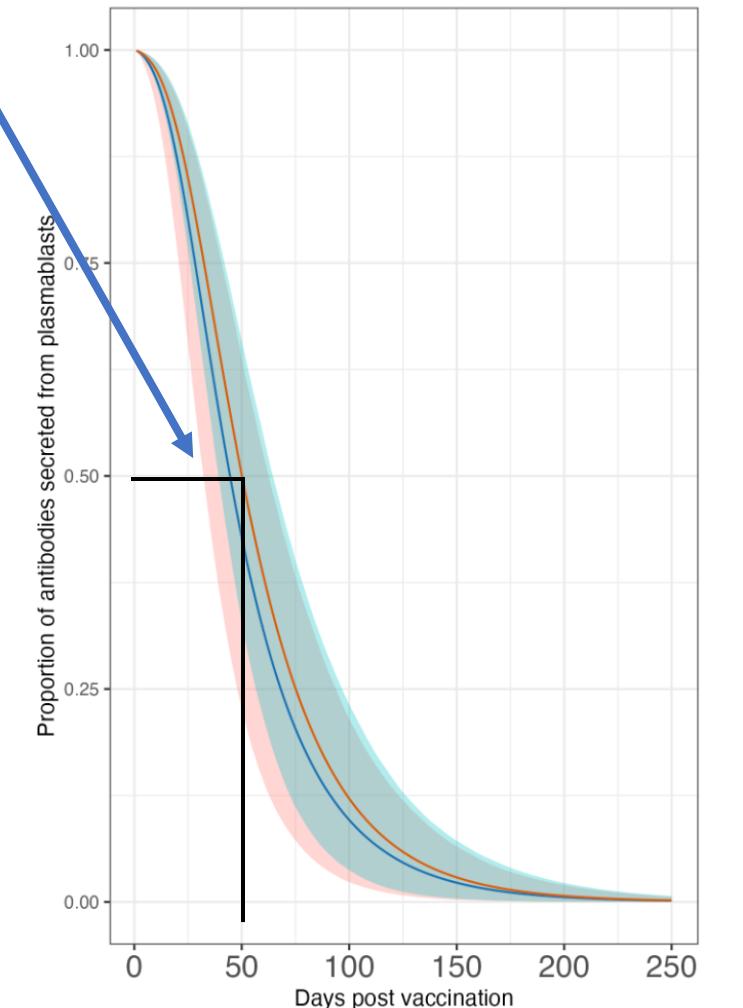


Results: Antibody kinetics inference

Antibody peak at ~14 post vaccination



Plasma cell antibodies dominate response after 50 days



Model-trajectories

- sVNT titre to spike (log, plasma cells)
- sVNT titre to spike (log, plasmablasts)
- sVNT titre to spike (log, total)

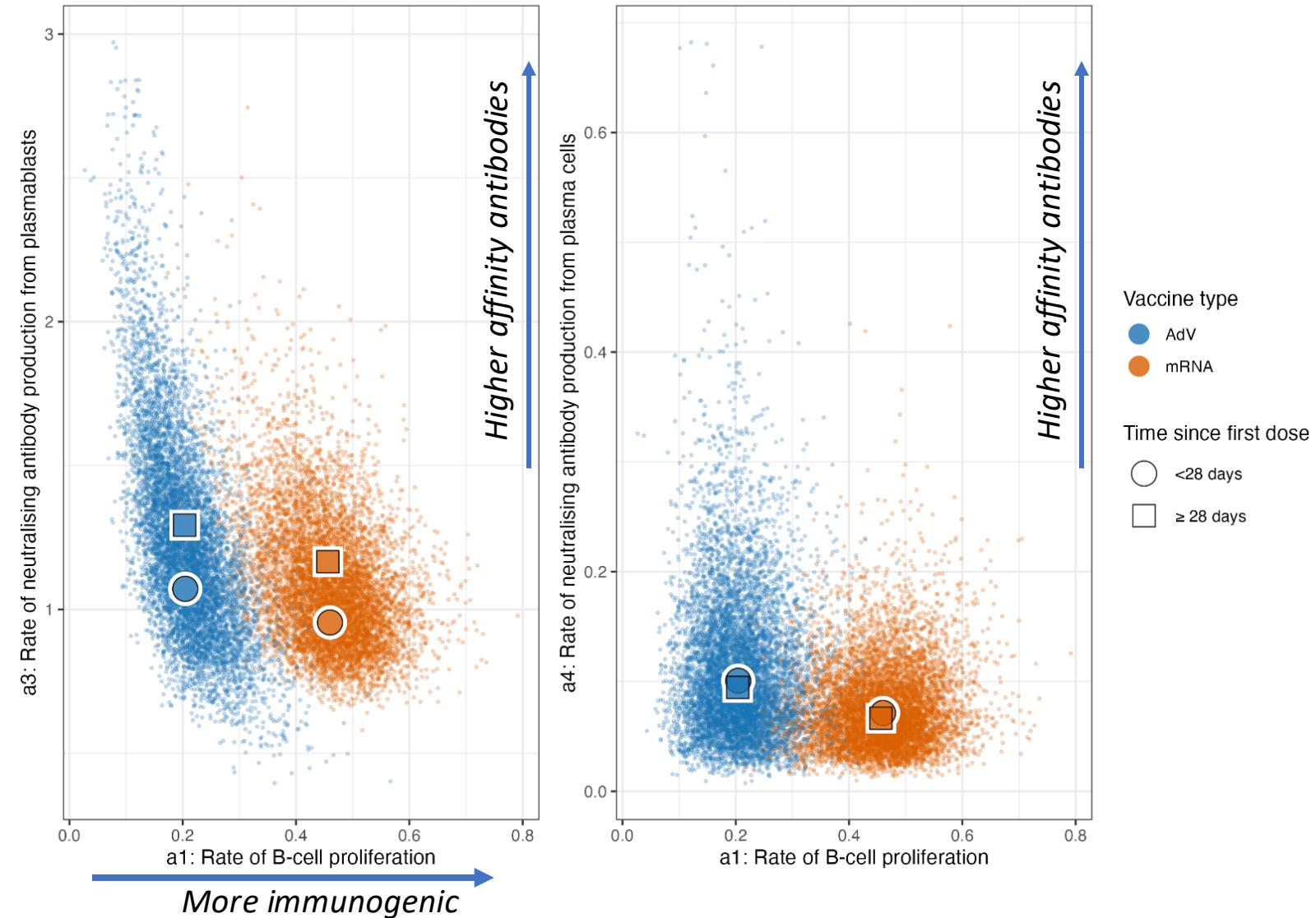
Vaccine type

- AdV
- mRNA

Results: Immunogenicity vs antibody affinity

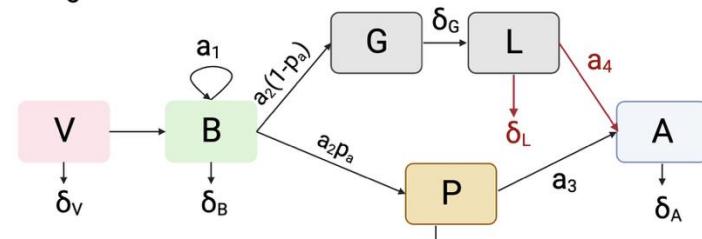
- Marginal posteriors so adjusted for potential confounding

A. Impact of time since first dose on humoral kinetics

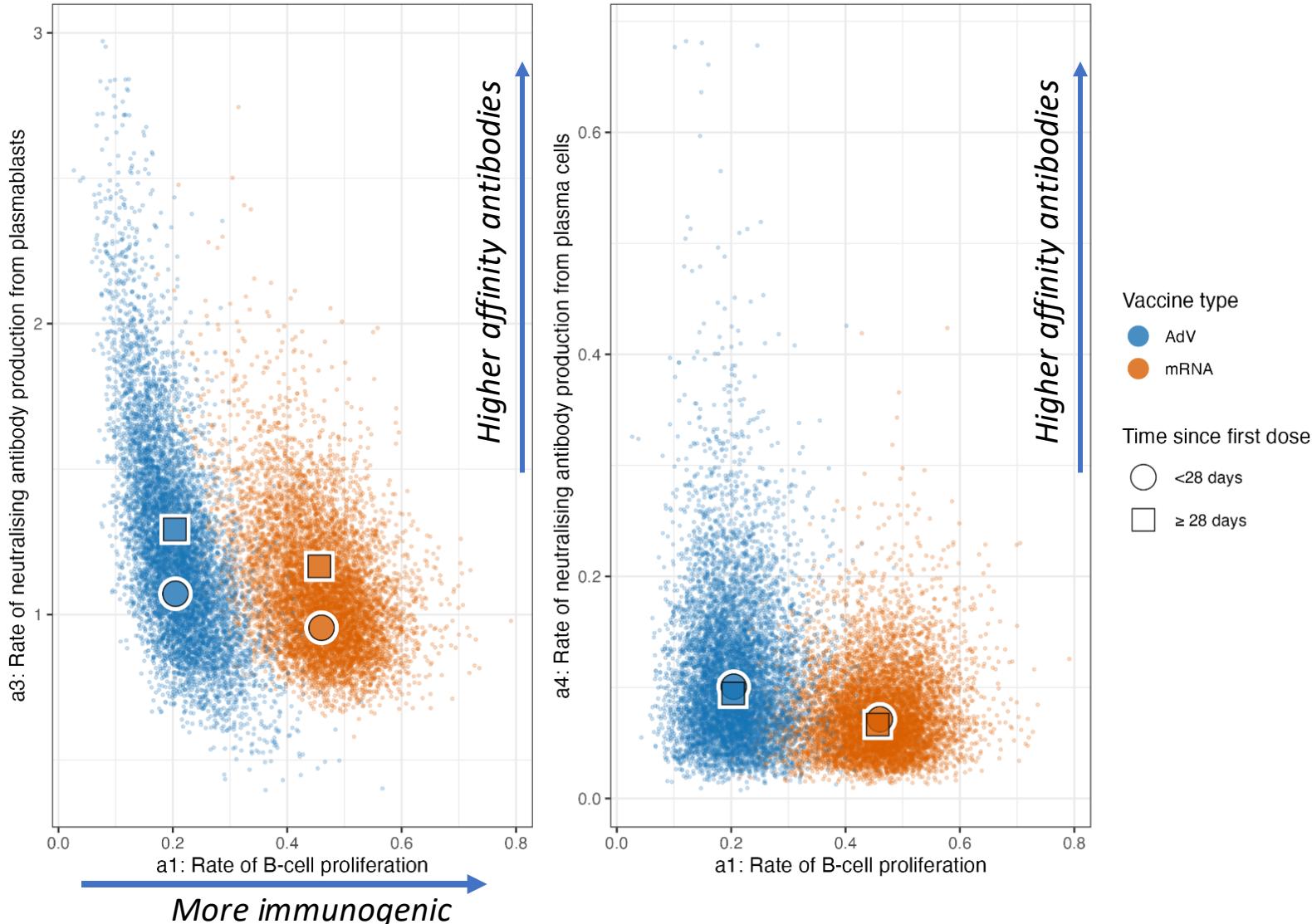


Results: Immunogenicity vs antibody affinity

- Marginal posteriors so adjusted for potential confounding
- mRNA 2.3 times immunogenic than AdV



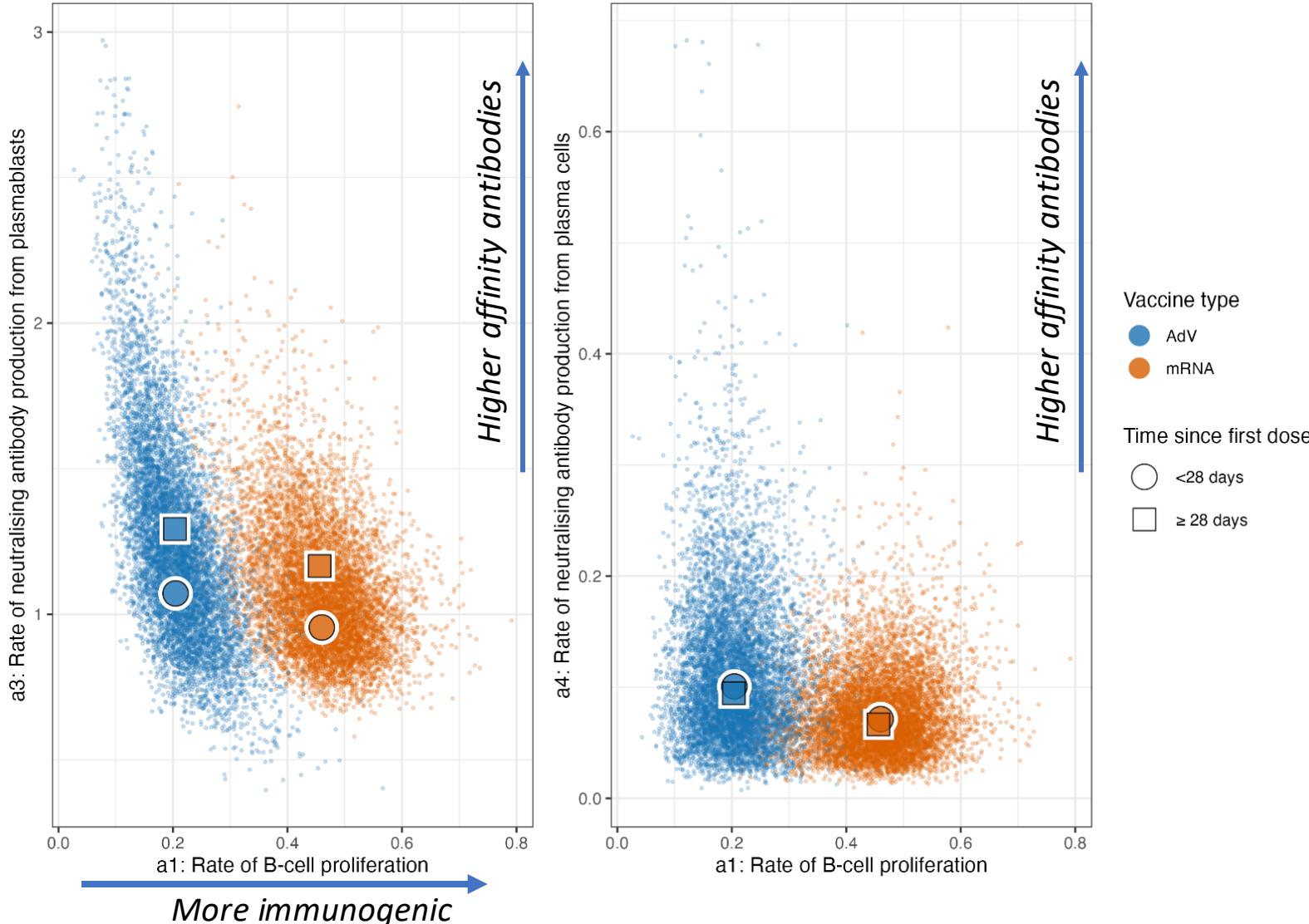
A. Impact of time since first dose on humoral kinetics



Results: Immunogenicity vs antibody affinity

- Marginal posteriors so adjusted for potential confounding
- mRNA 2.3 times immunogenic than AdV
- Longer between doses -> higher affinity antibodies from plasmablasts
- No strong effect of timing between doses and antibody affinity form plasma cells
- AdV has higher affinity antibodies than AdV?

A. Impact of time since first dose on humoral kinetics



Take homes

ANTIBODY KINETICS

- Antibodies from plasma cells dominate the antibody response after ~50 days post-vaccination

AdV vs mRNA

- mRNA stimulates B-cell proliferation 2-times higher rates than AdV
- Antibody affinity per plasmablasts is greater the longer between vaccine doses
 - It is difficult to determine which vaccine has superior antibody affinity due to confounding with duration between doses
- Despite higher levels of SHM and antibody affinity in AZ, the higher immunogenicity of mRNA vaccine provides more persistent antibody levels

Take homes

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- Antibodies from plasma cells dominate the antibody response after ~50 days post-vaccination

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Full paper on medRxiv:

Memory B cell proliferation drives differences in neutralising responses between ChAdOx1 and BNT162b2 SARS-CoV-2 vaccines

David Hodgson, Yi Liu, Louise Carolan, Siddhartha Mahanty, Kanta Subbarao, Sheena G. Sullivan, Annette Fox, Adam Kucharski

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.07.11.24310221>

Acknowledgements



Data collection and serological analysis



WHO Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research on Influenza at the Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory (VIDRL)



Prof. Sheena Sullivan
+ Team



Dr. Annette Fox Marsh
+ Team

Mathematical modelling

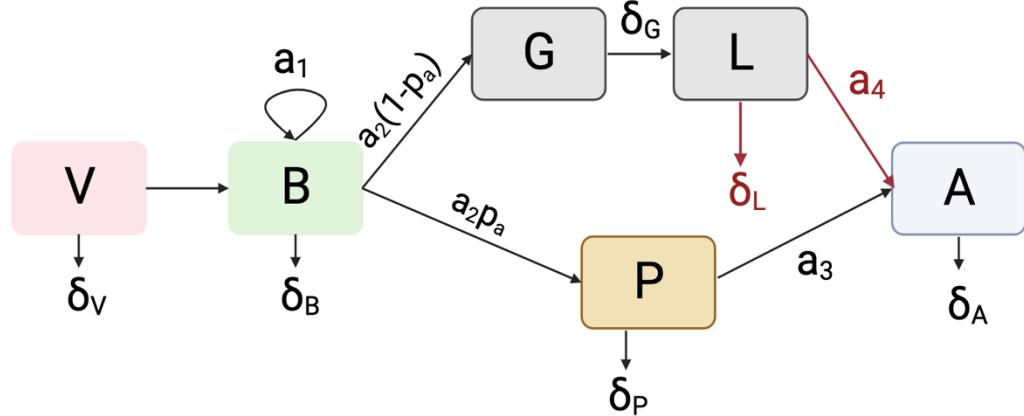


Prof. Adam Kucharski

david.hodgson@lshtm.ac.uk



eQU + Ations



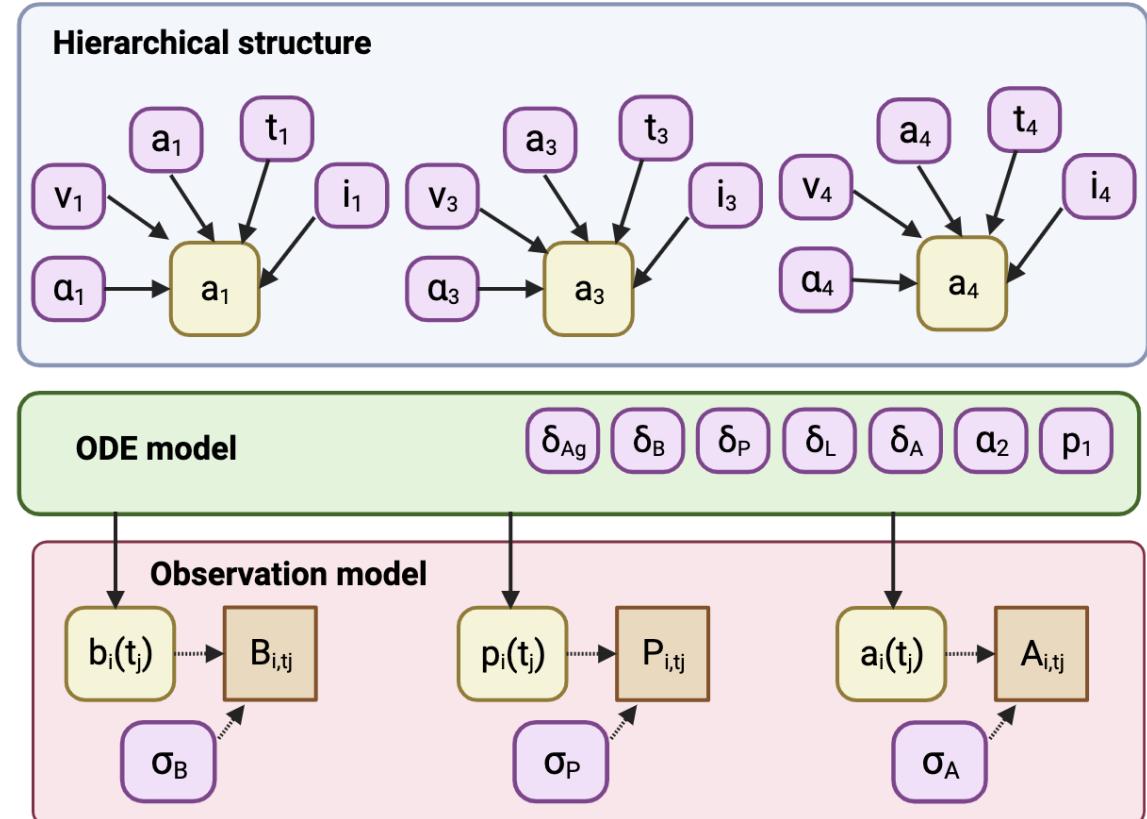
$$V = A_0 \exp(-t\delta_V),$$

$$\frac{dB_{mem}}{dt} = \exp(-t\delta_V)\tilde{a}_1 - \exp(-t\delta_V)M\tilde{a}_2 - M\delta_M,$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \exp(-t\delta_V)M\tilde{a}_2p_a - \delta_P,$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \exp(-t\delta_V)\tilde{a}_2(1 - p_a),$$

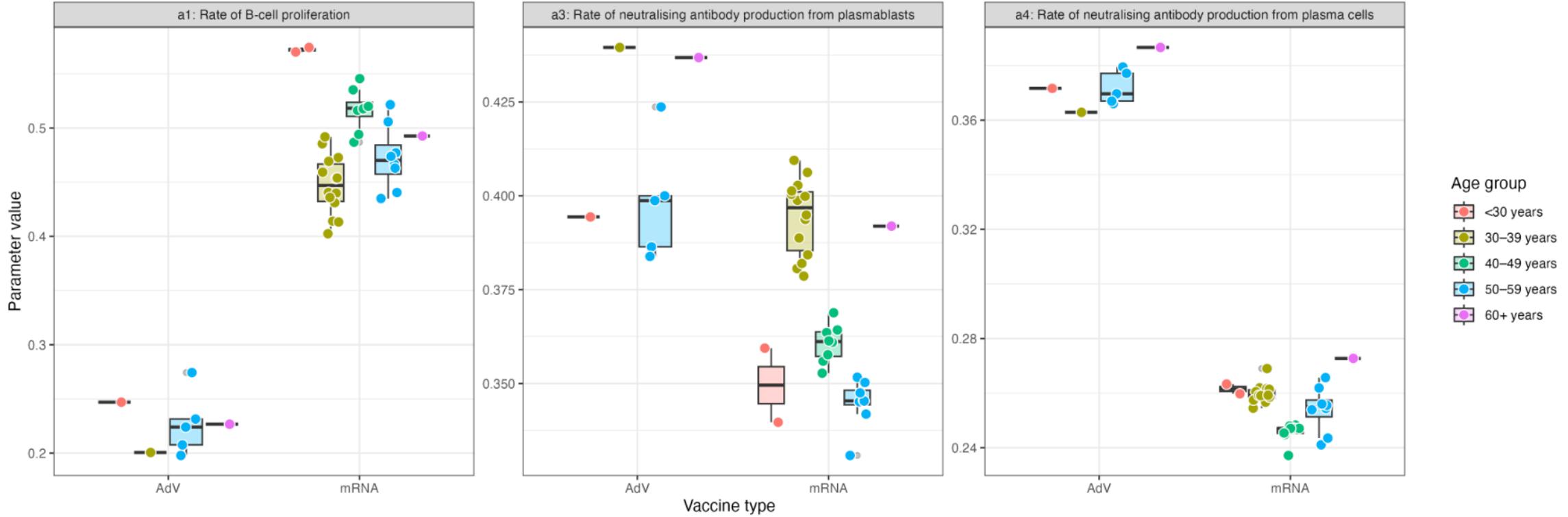
$$\frac{dA}{dt} = a_3P - A\delta_A,$$



Deterministic relationships →
 $a_1 = a_1 + v_1(v) + a_1(a) + t_1(t) + i_1(i)$

Stochastic relationships →
 $B_{i,tj} \sim \text{Cauchy}(b_i(t_j), \sigma_B)$ $P_{i,tj} \sim \text{Cauchy}(p_i(t_j), \sigma_P)$ $A_{i,tj} \sim \text{Cauchy}(a_i(t_j), \sigma_A)$

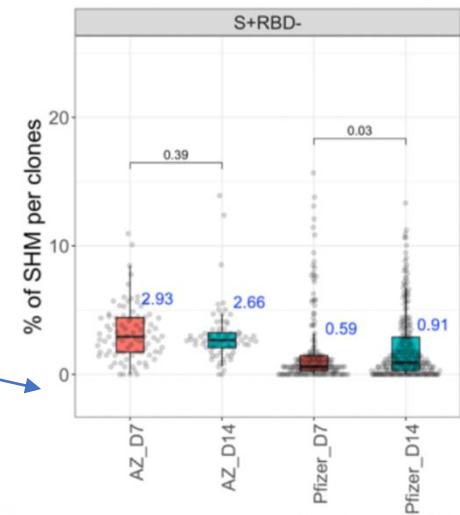
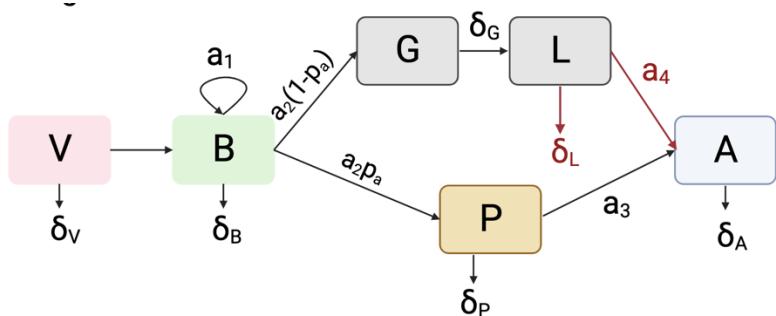
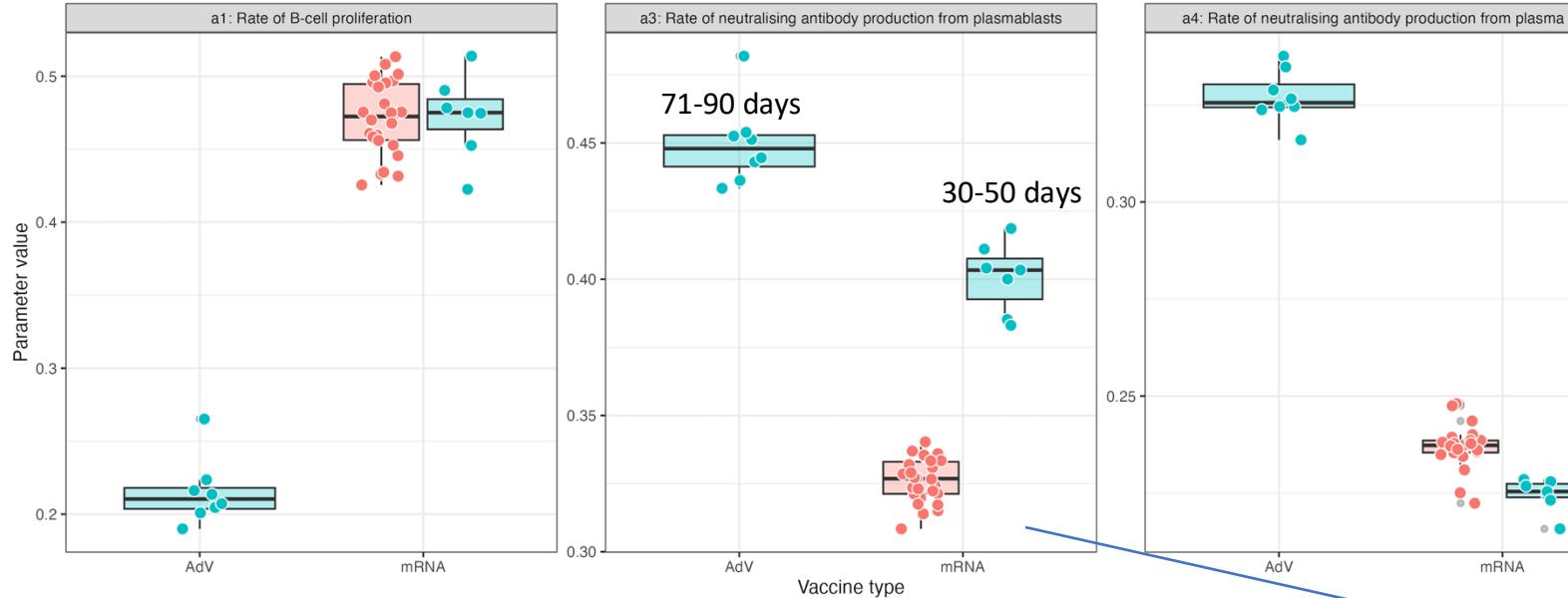
Results: Effect of age



Immunogenicity and antibody affinity doesn't seem to have an age trend
Most people 30–60 years old.

Results: Impact of time since last dose

- Individual-level effects (may be confounded)



High antibody affinity and somatic hypermutation for AdV compared to mRNA may be driven by longer time between vaccine doses

Methods: Impact of covariates

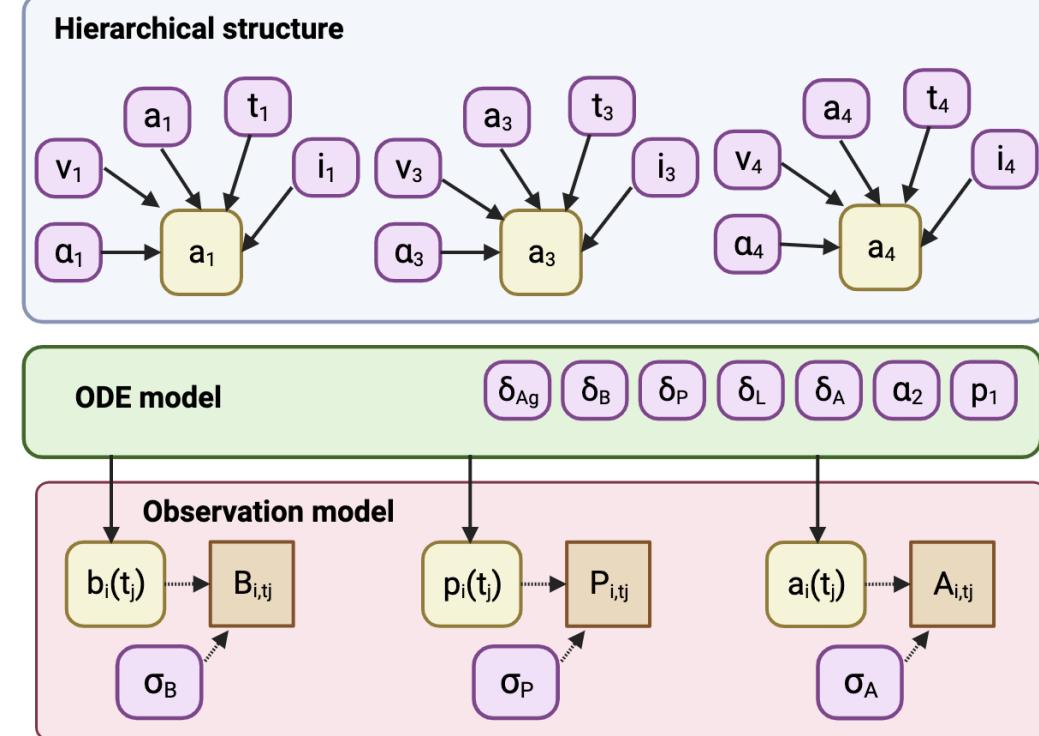
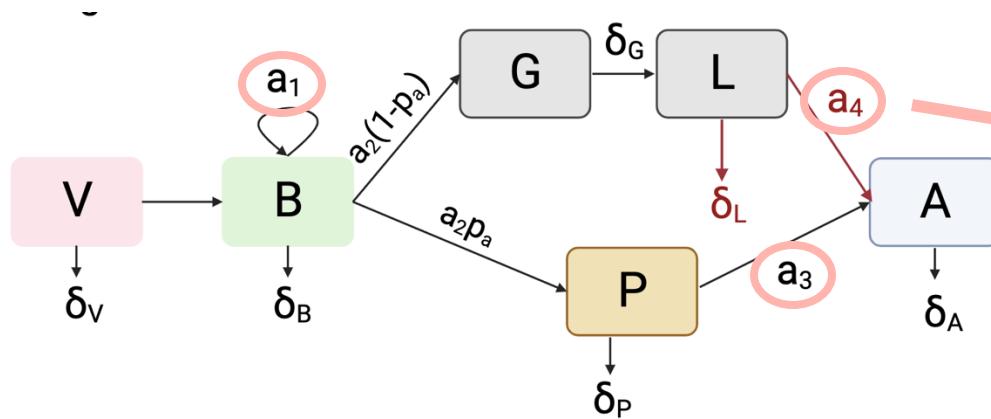
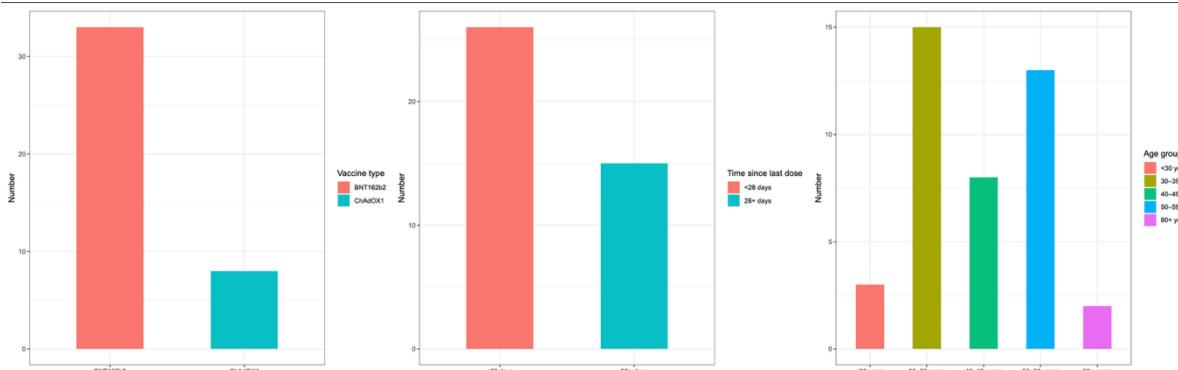
41 individuals with B-cell + sVNT titres

Covariates considered

Vaccine type, $v, \{AdV, mRNA\}$

Time since last dose, $t, \{<28 \text{ days}, \geq 28 \text{ days}\}$

Age group, $a, \{<30, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60+\}$

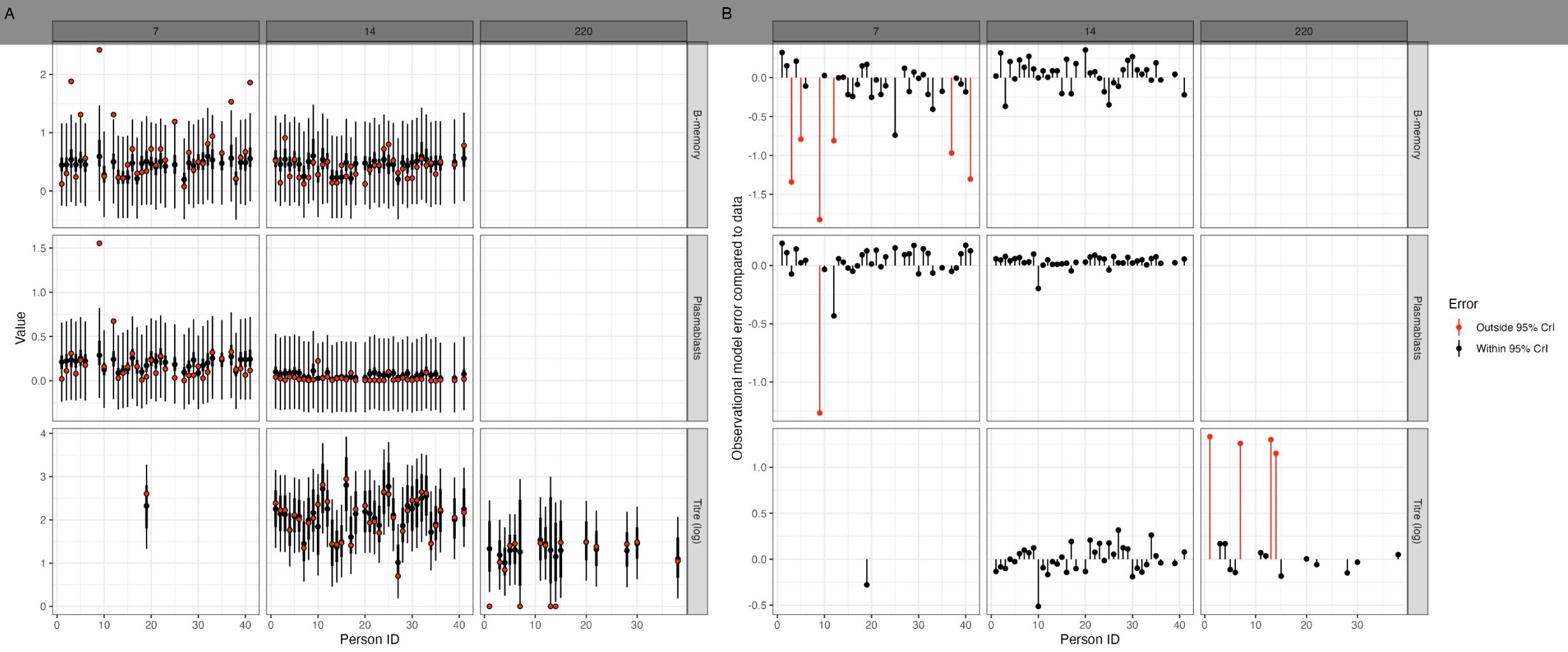


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1