

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

David Hodgson

Options XII

Centre of Mathematical Modelling of Infectious Disease

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

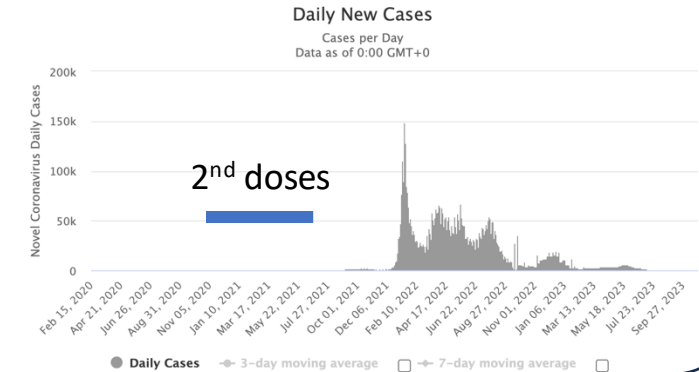
01/10/24

# Motivation: Data

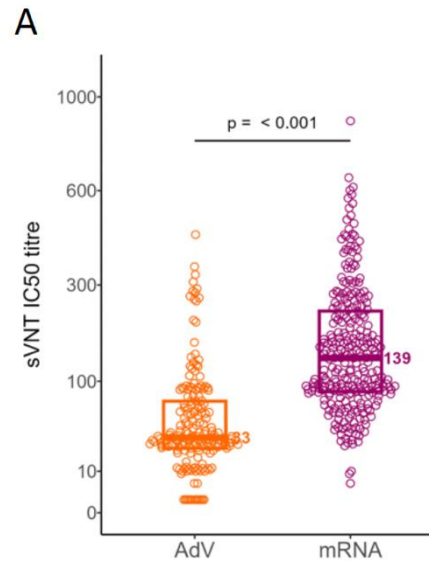
## Prospective cohort study (NCT05110911, 2020-Present)

### Australia (various sites)

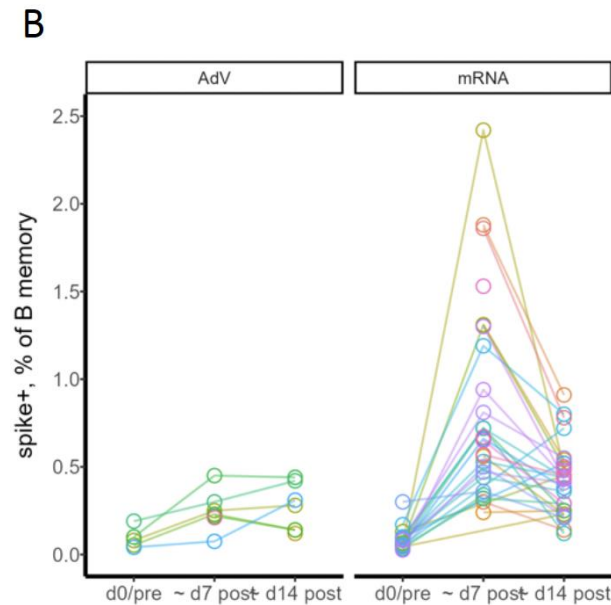
- In 2021: Pivot to consider the impact of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination
- Response to second dose



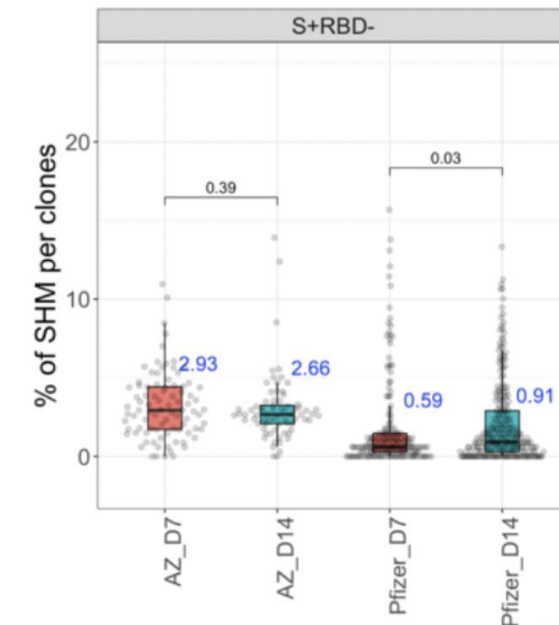
## sVNT titres to Ancestral spike



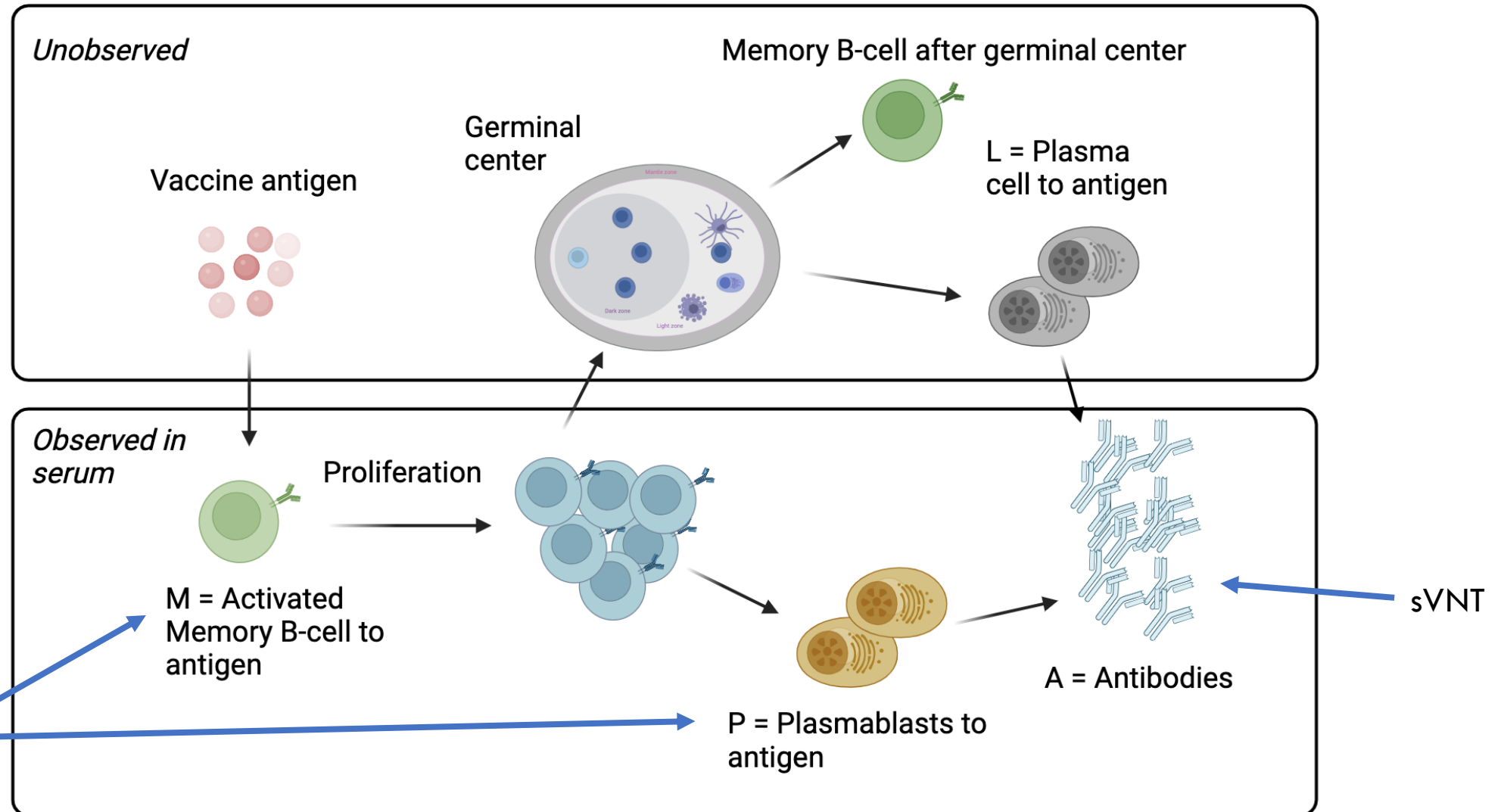
## Activated memory B-cells to Ancestral spike



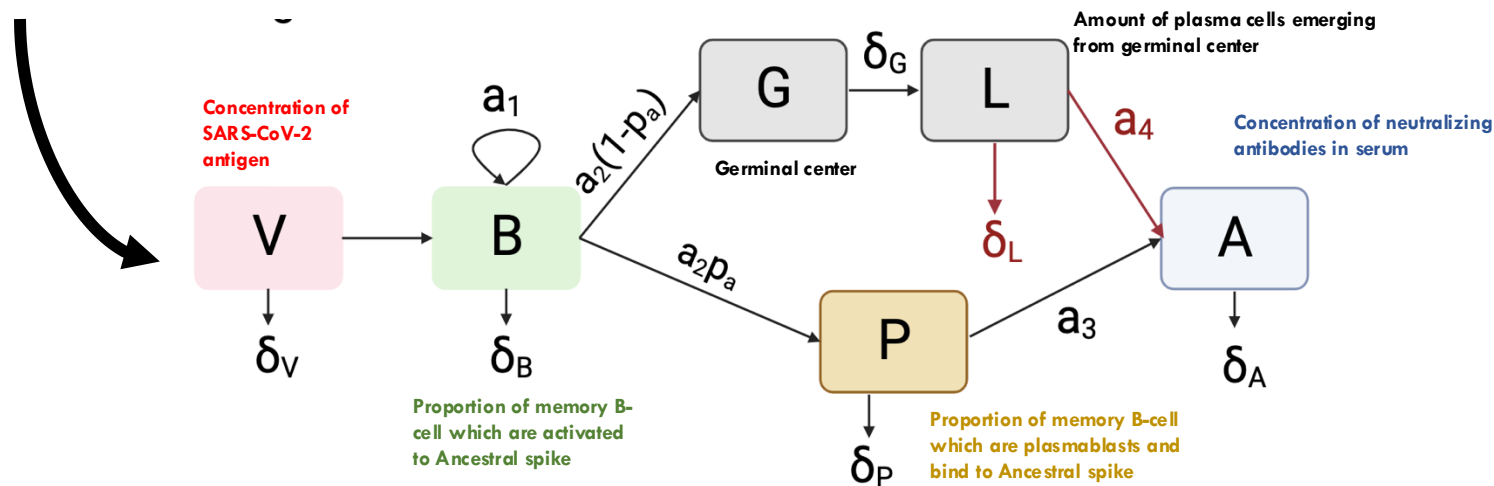
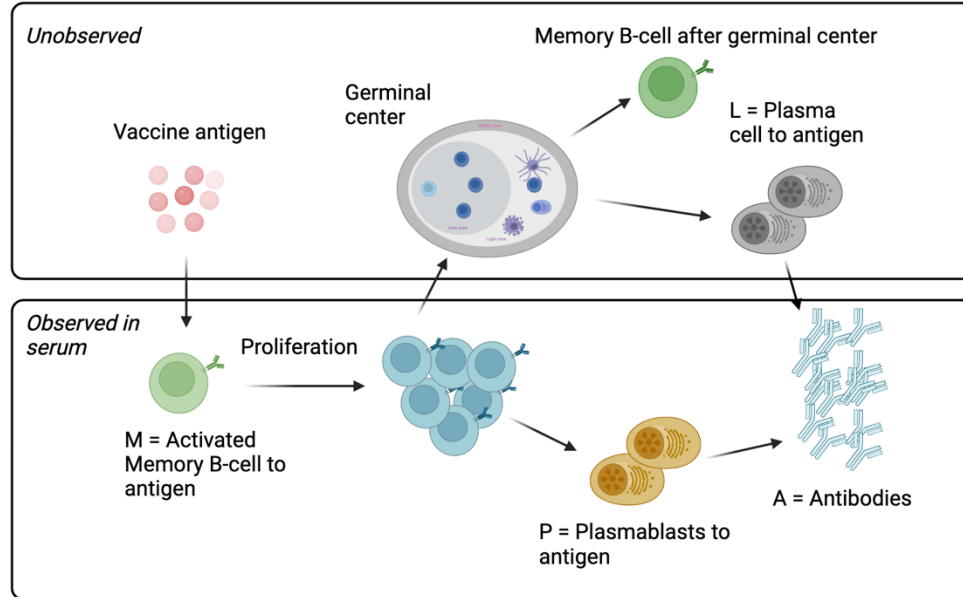
Liu et al. 2023 *Vaccine*



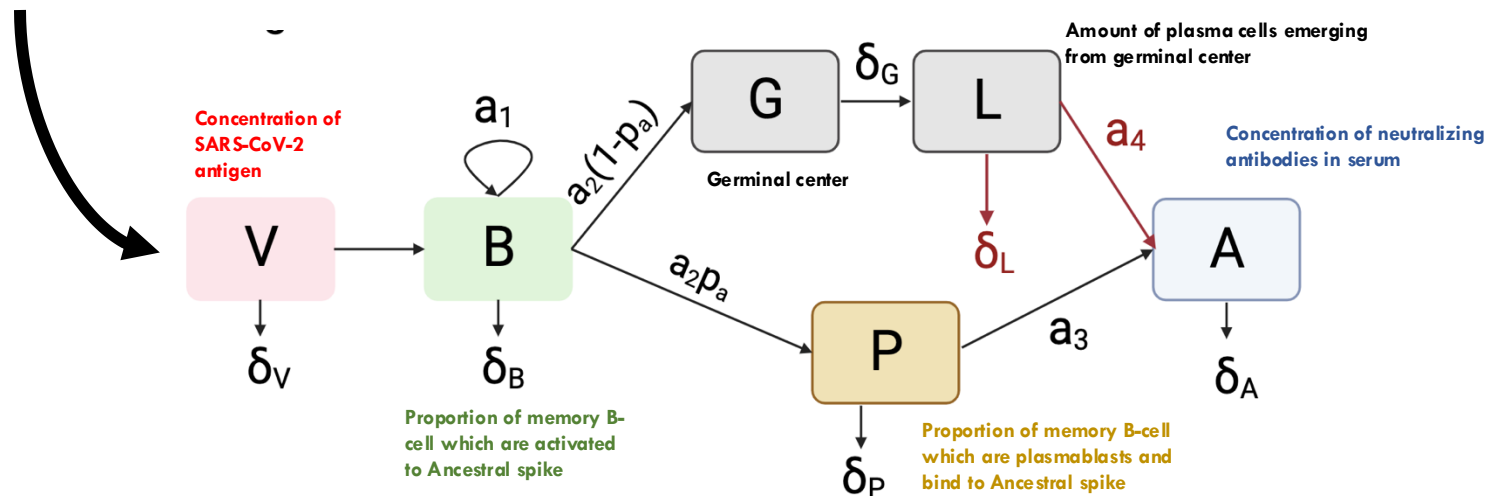
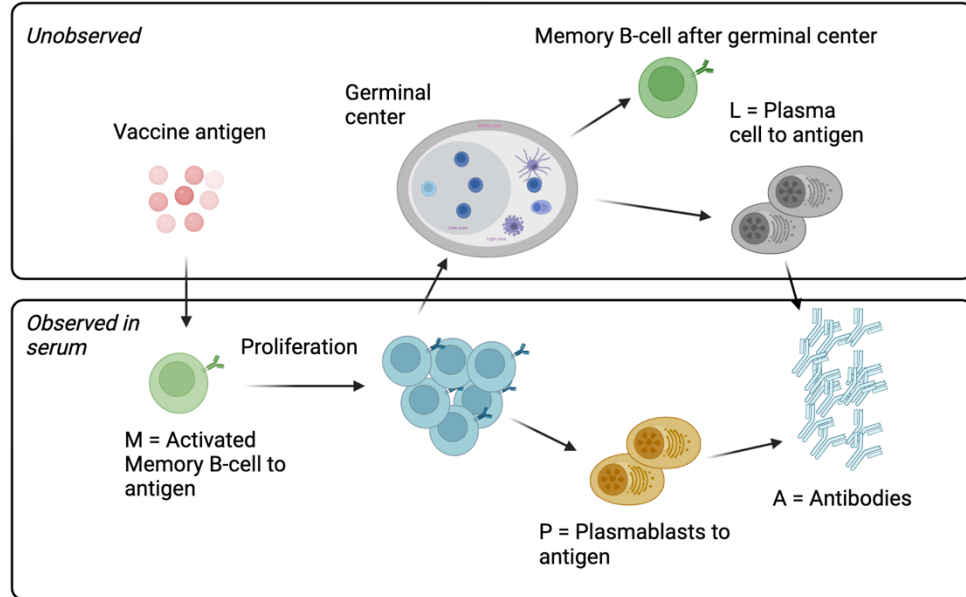
# Motivation: Immunological assumptions



# Methods: Model overview



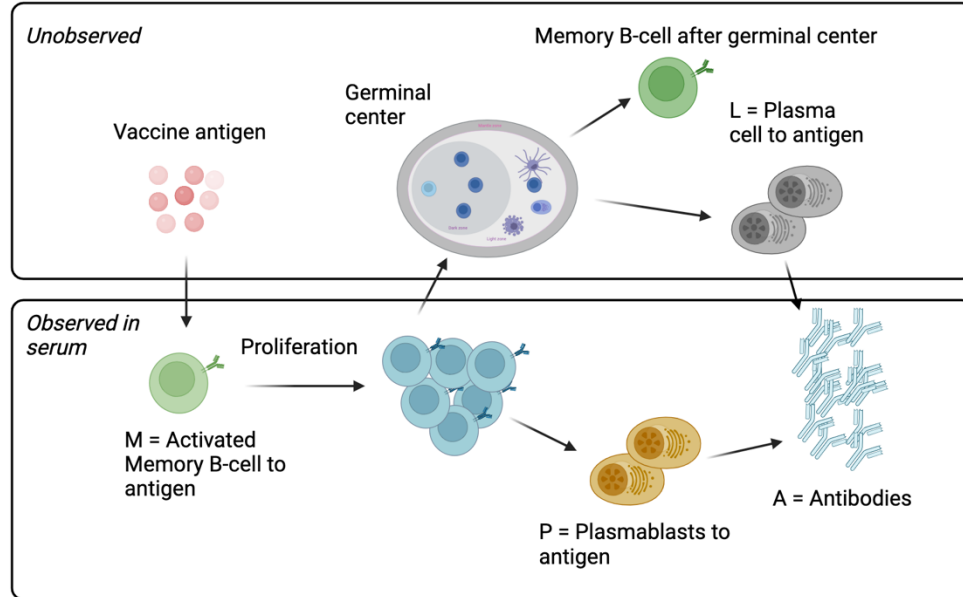
# Methods: Model overview



## Decay rates

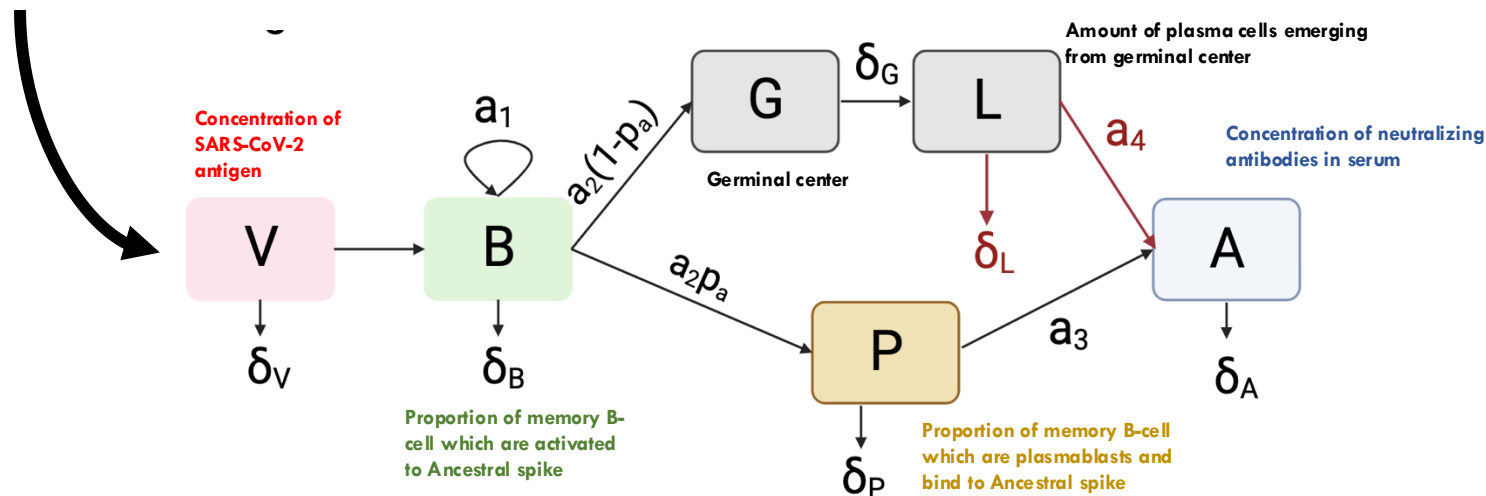
|            |  |                     |
|------------|--|---------------------|
| $\delta_V$ | Rate of decay of vaccine antigen                                   | Uniform(1, 30) days |
| $\delta_B$ | Rate of decay of memory B-cells                                    | ~1000 days          |
| $\delta_P$ | Rate of decay of plasmablasts                                      | $N(4, 1)$ days      |
| $\delta_G$ | Time for germinal centres to produce affinity matured plasma cells | $N(14, 3)$ days     |
| $\delta_L$ | Rate of decay of plasma cells                                      | $N(730, 200)$ days  |
| $\delta_A$ | Rate of decay of neutralizing antibodies                           | $N(30, 5)$ days     |

# Methods: Model overview



## Antibody production

| Parameter | Description  | Prior         |
|-----------|--|---------------|
| $a_1$     | <b>Immunogenicity of vaccine</b><br>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) |
| $a_3$     | <b>Affinity of vaccine-induced antibodies from plasmablasts</b><br>Rate of production of neutralizing antibodies per conc. of plasmablasts per day | Uniform(0, 3) |
| $a_4$     | <b>Affinity of vaccine-induced antibodies from plasma cells</b><br>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  | $N(0.6, 0.1)$ |



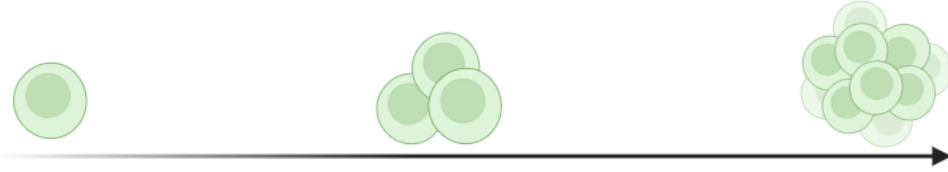
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# Methods: Interpretation of parameters

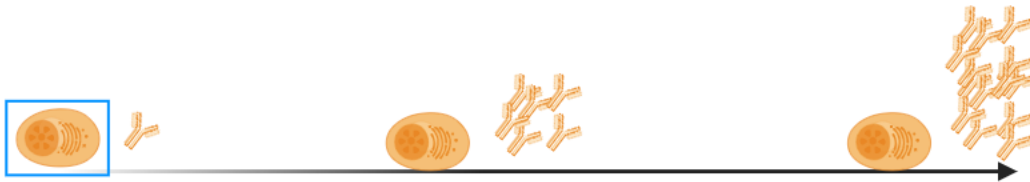
## Immunogenicity of vaccine dose

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



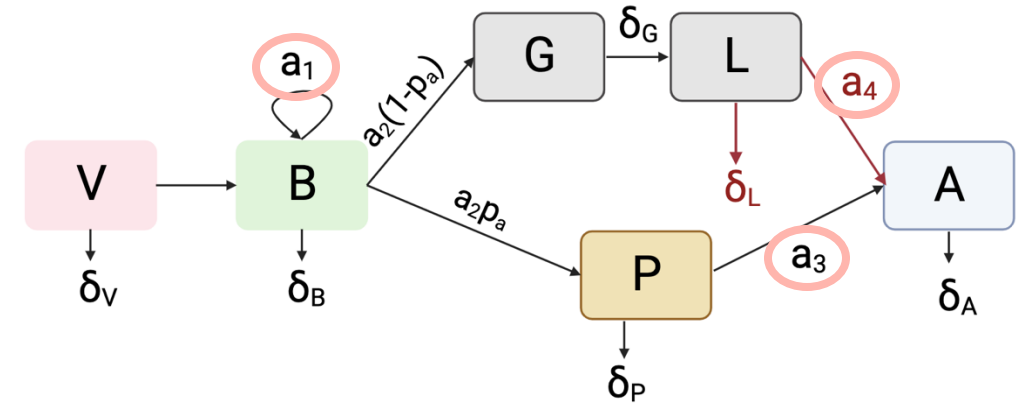
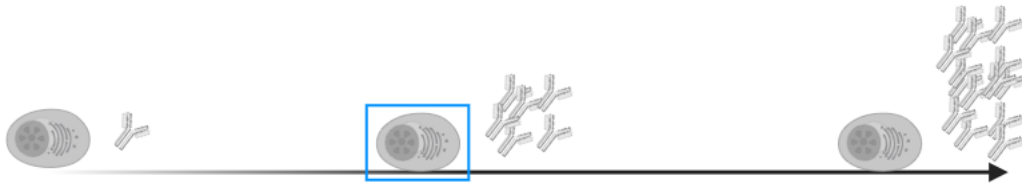
## Affinity of antibodies from plasmablasts

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



## Affinity of antibodies from plasma cells

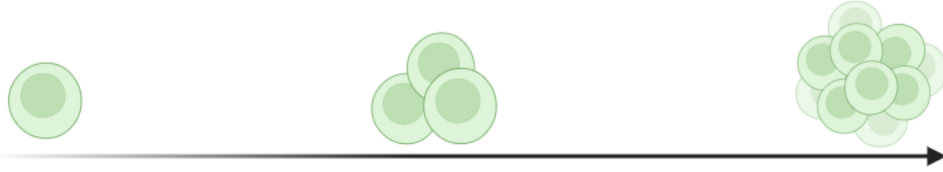
$a_4$ : Rate of production of neutralizing antibodies per conc. of plasma cell per day



# Methods: Interpretation of parameters

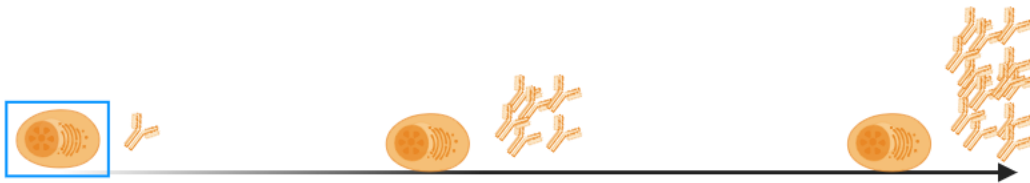
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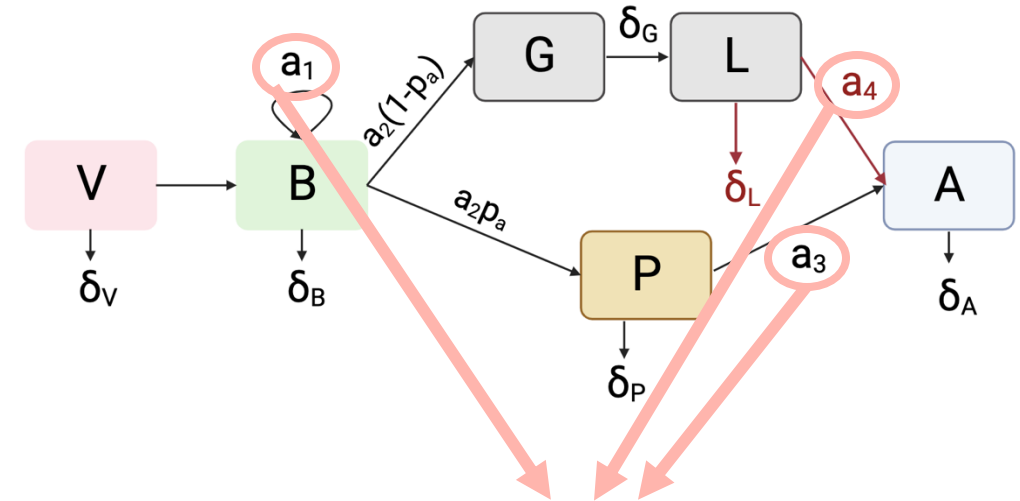
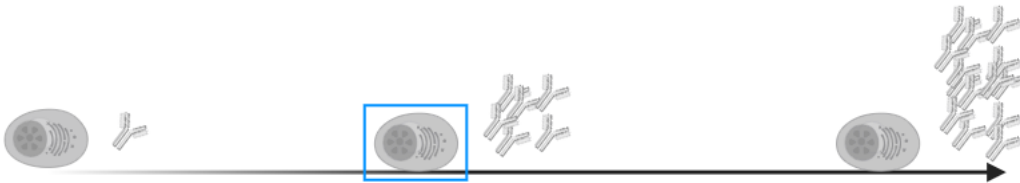
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## Hierarchical effects (mixed effects)

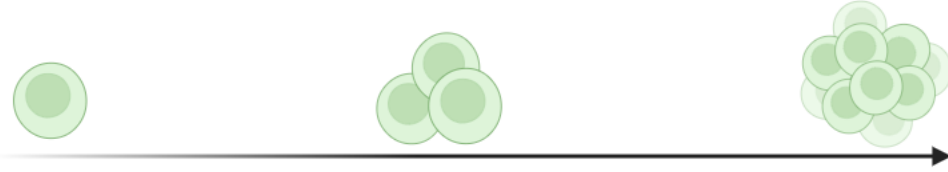
- Vaccine type,  $v$ , {AdV, mRNA}
- Time since last dose,  $t$ , {<28 days, ≥28 days}
- Age group,  $\alpha$ , {<30, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60+}
- Individual-level effects

See how immunogenicity + antibody affinity changes between individuals

# Methods: Interpretation of parameters

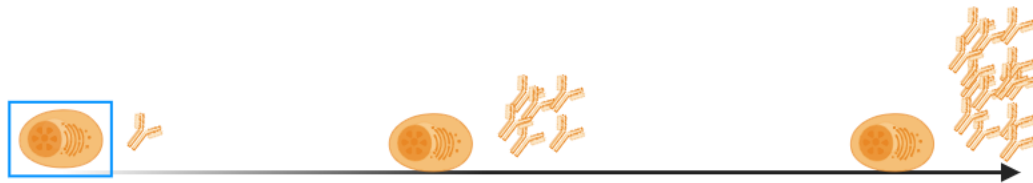
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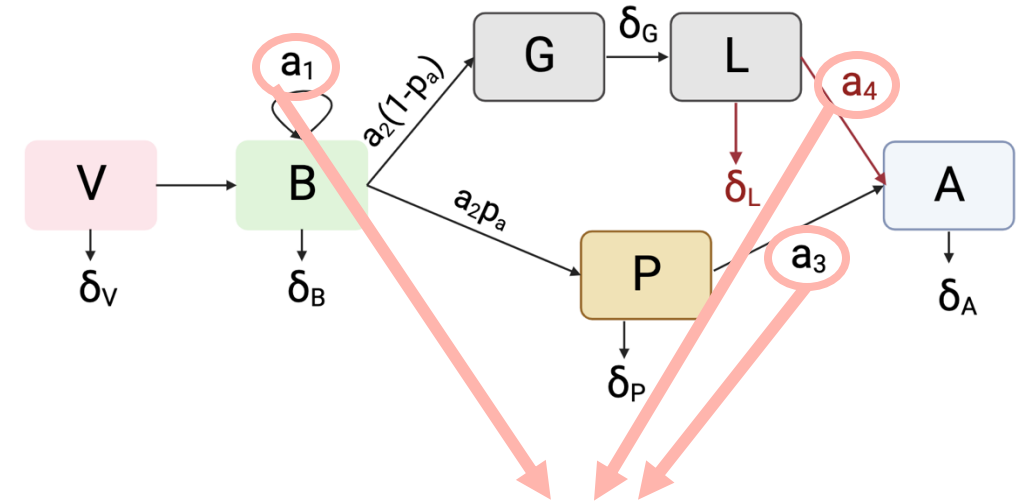
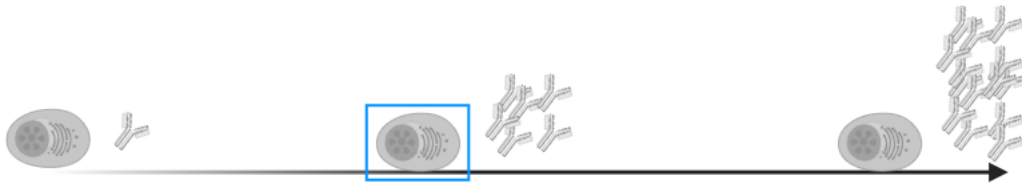
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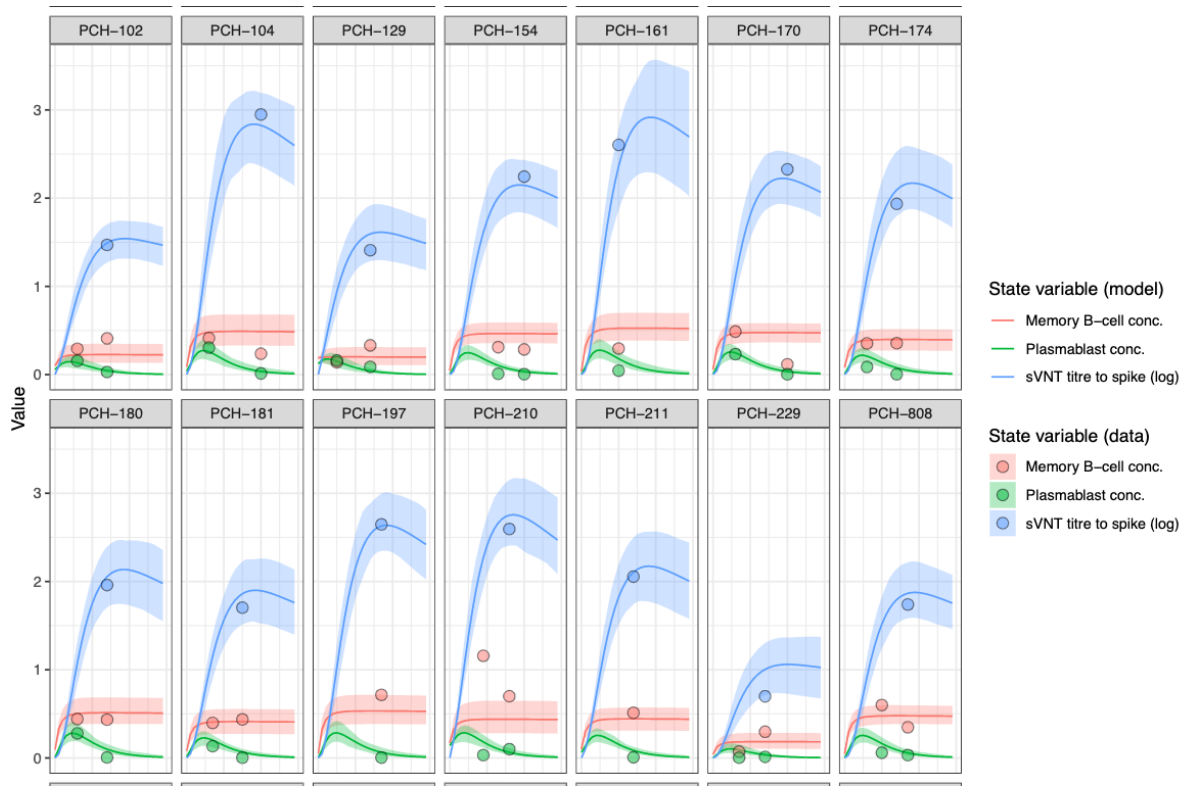
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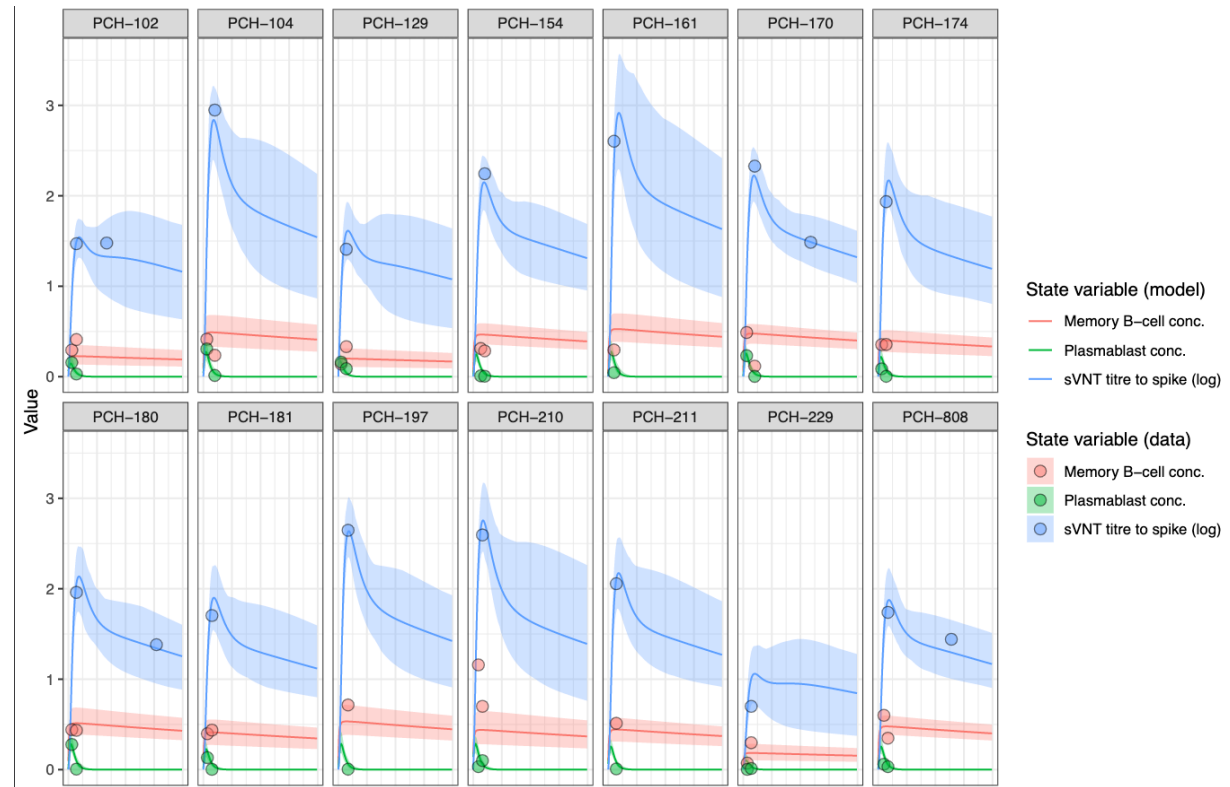
ODE with hierarchal effects fit to data using HMC in stan

# Results: Individual-level fits

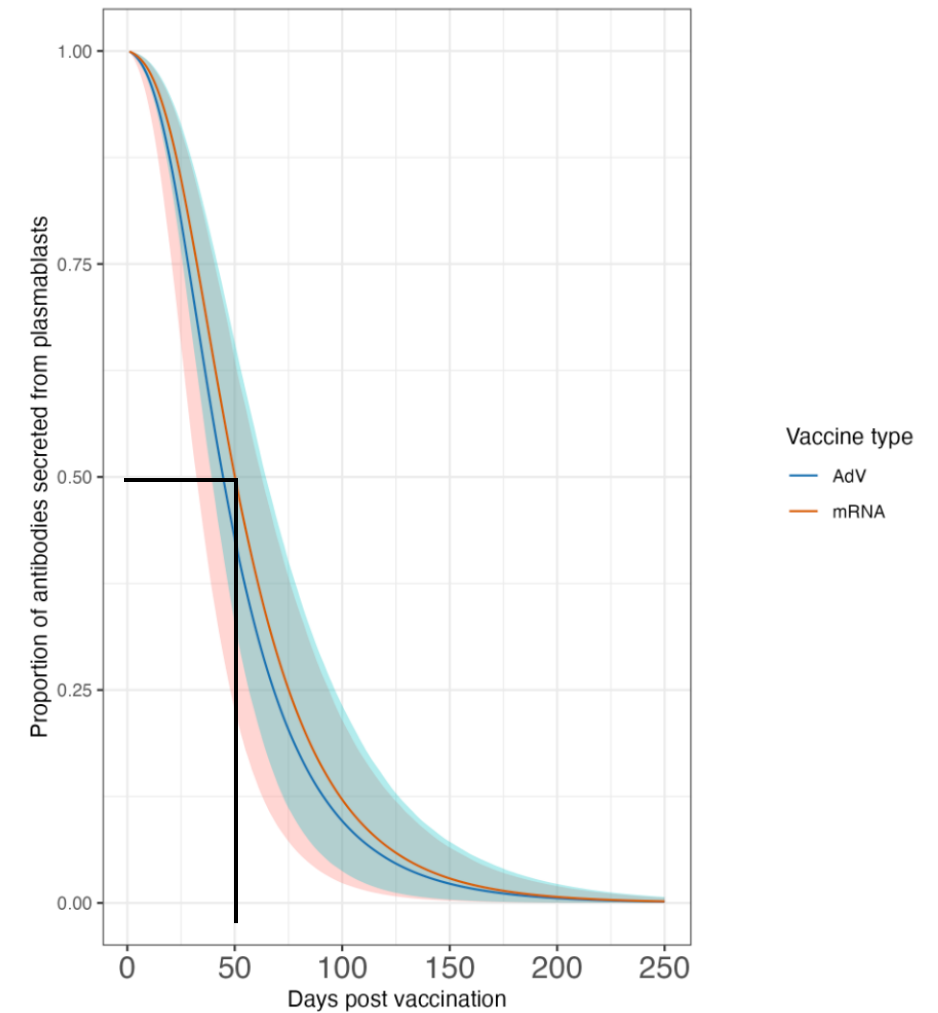
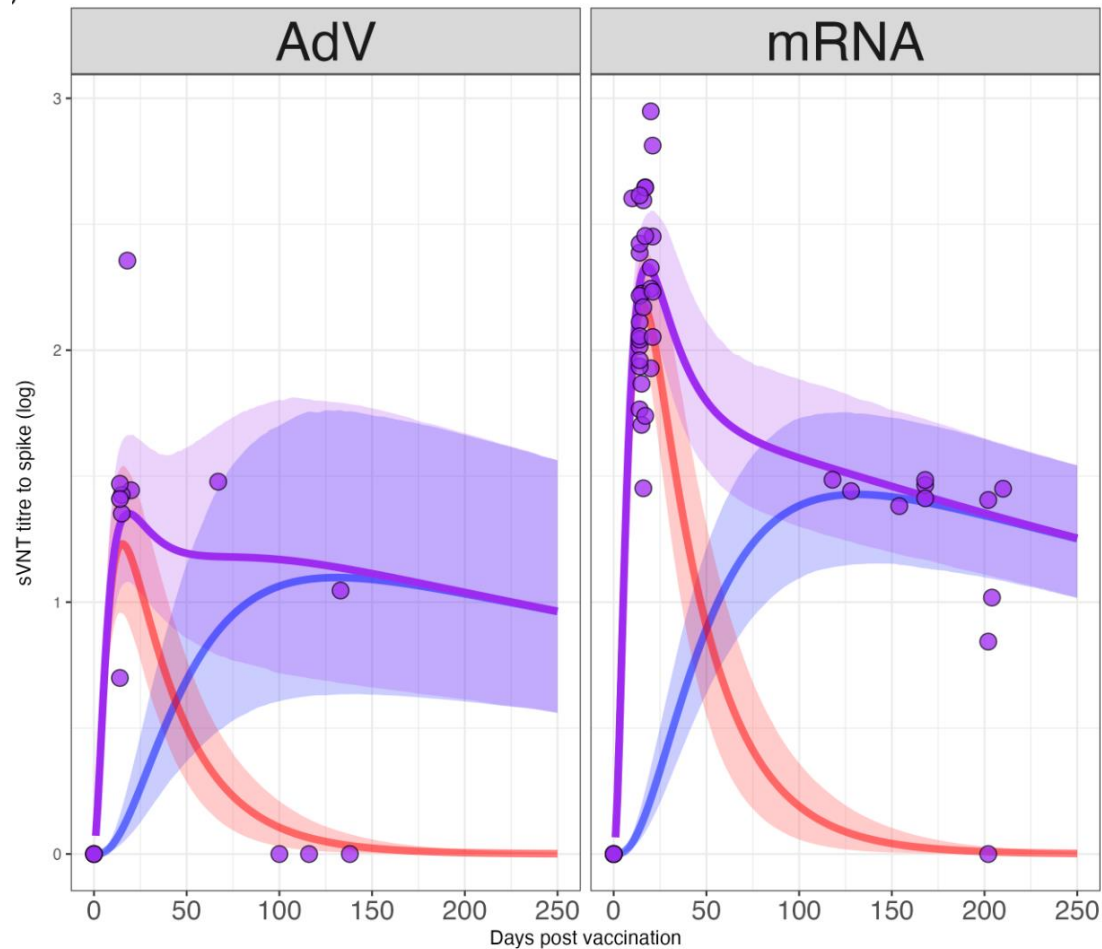
## First 30 days



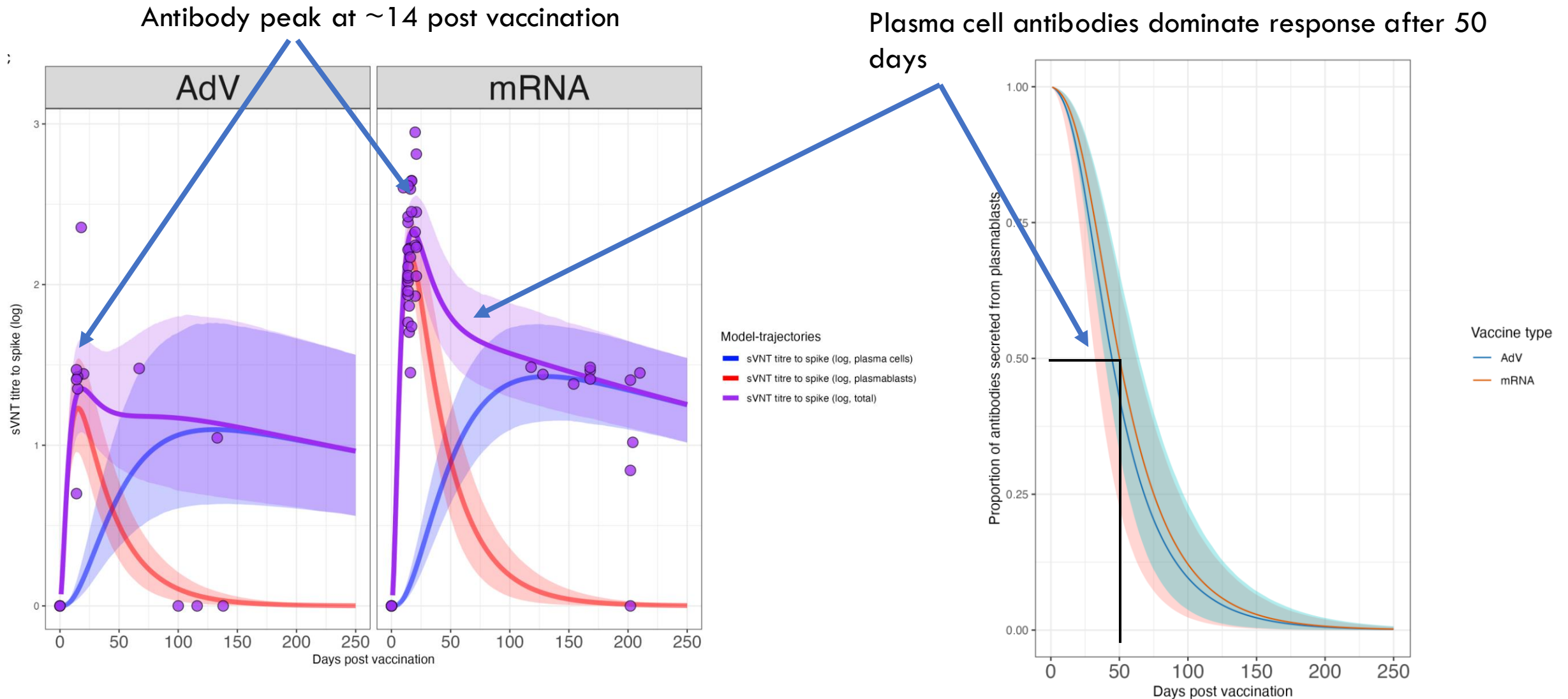
## First 220 days



# Results: Antibody kinetics inference



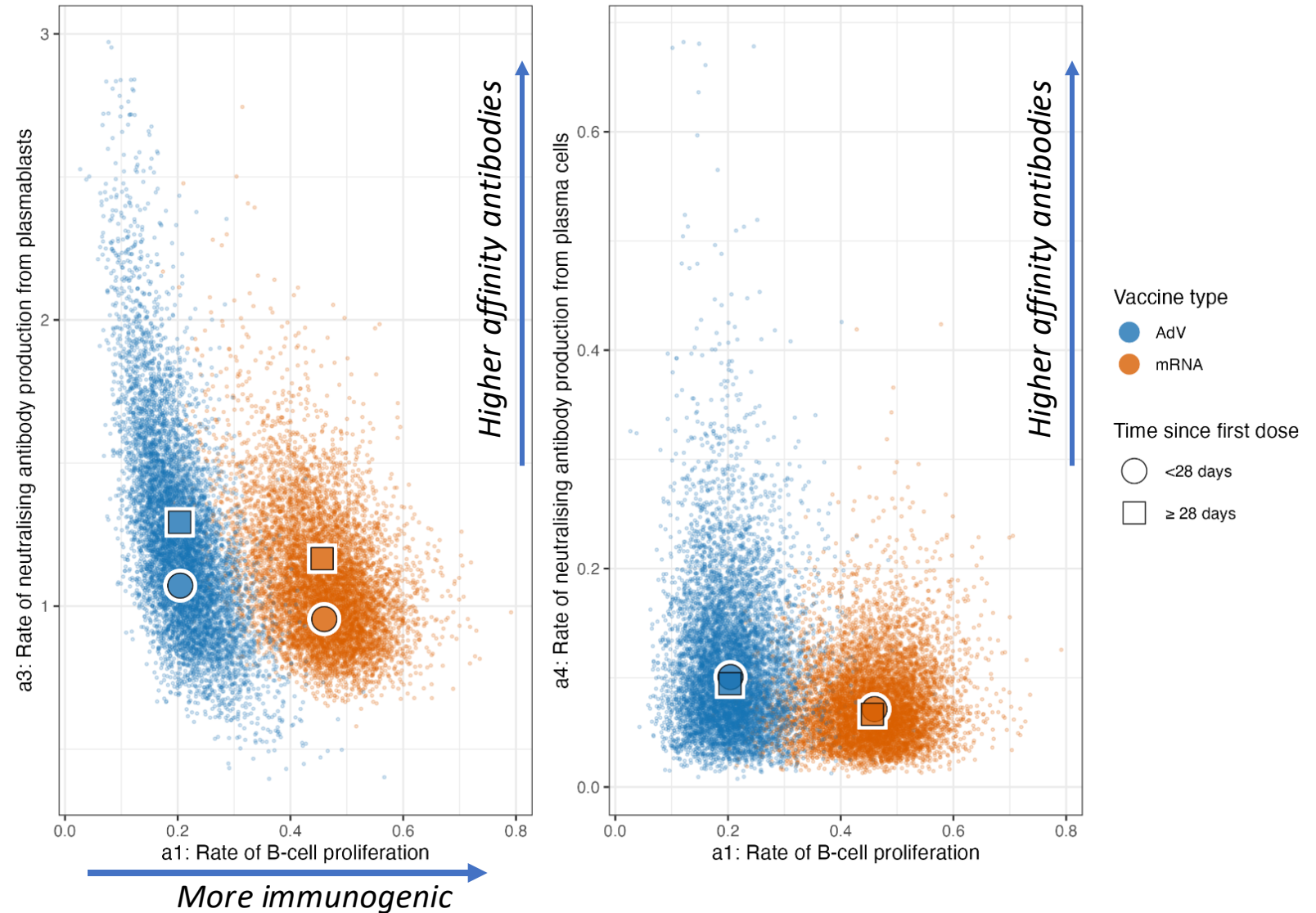
# Results: Antibody kinetics inference



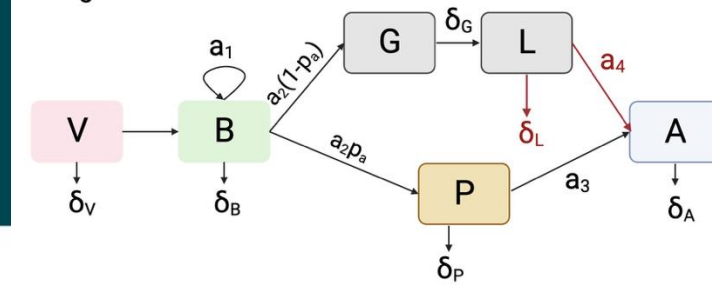
# Results: Immunogenicity vs antibody affinity

- Marginal posteriors so adjusted for potential confounding

A. Impact of time since first dose on humoral kinetics

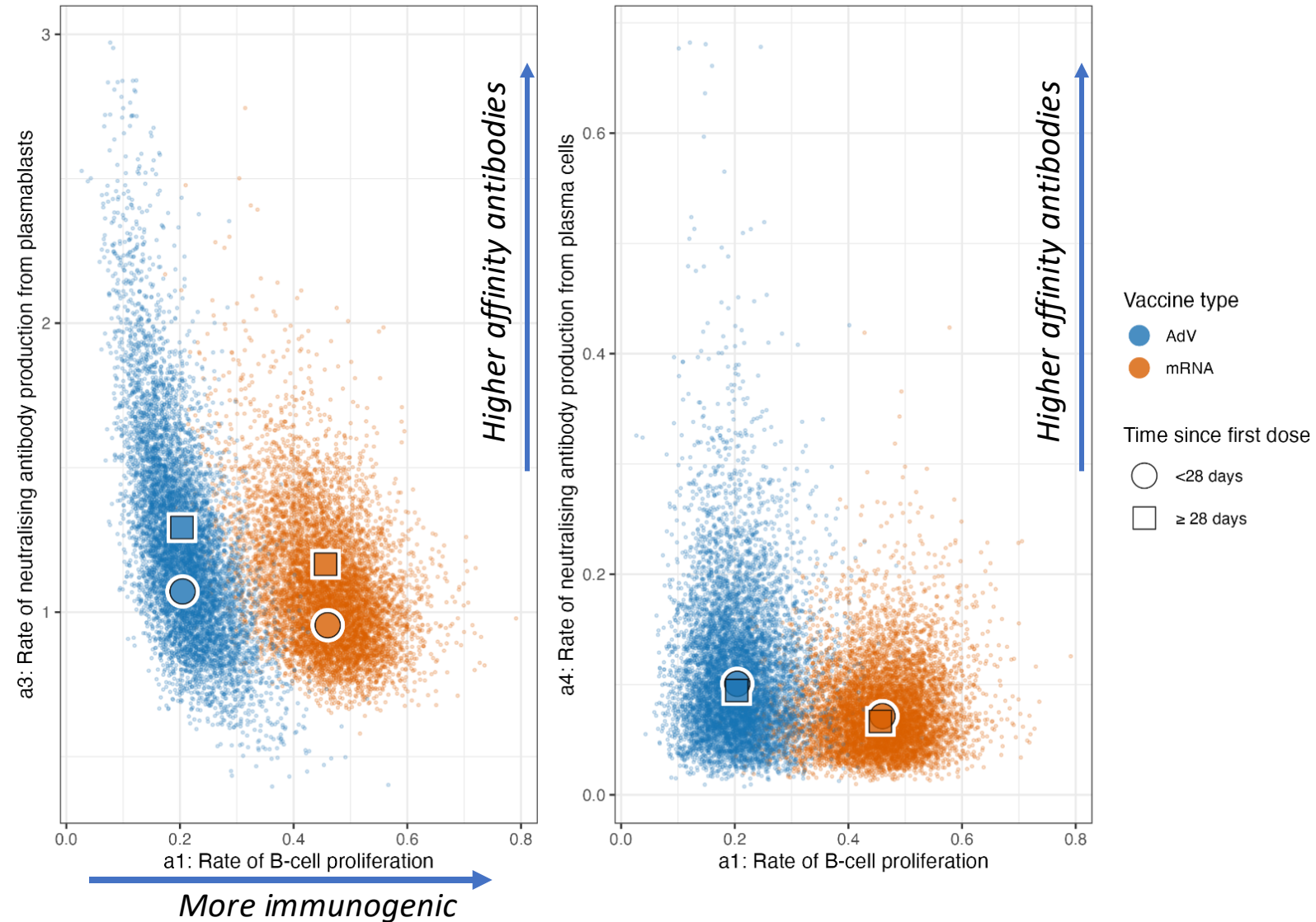


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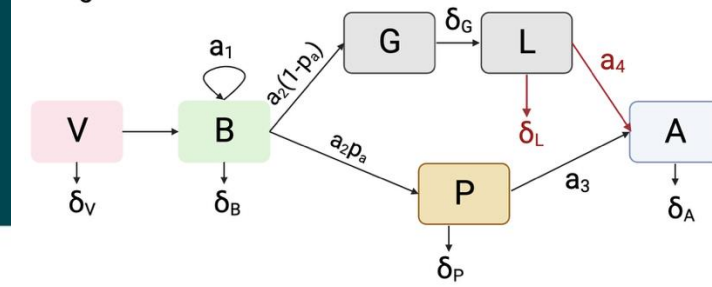


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- mRNA 2.3 times immunogenic than AdV

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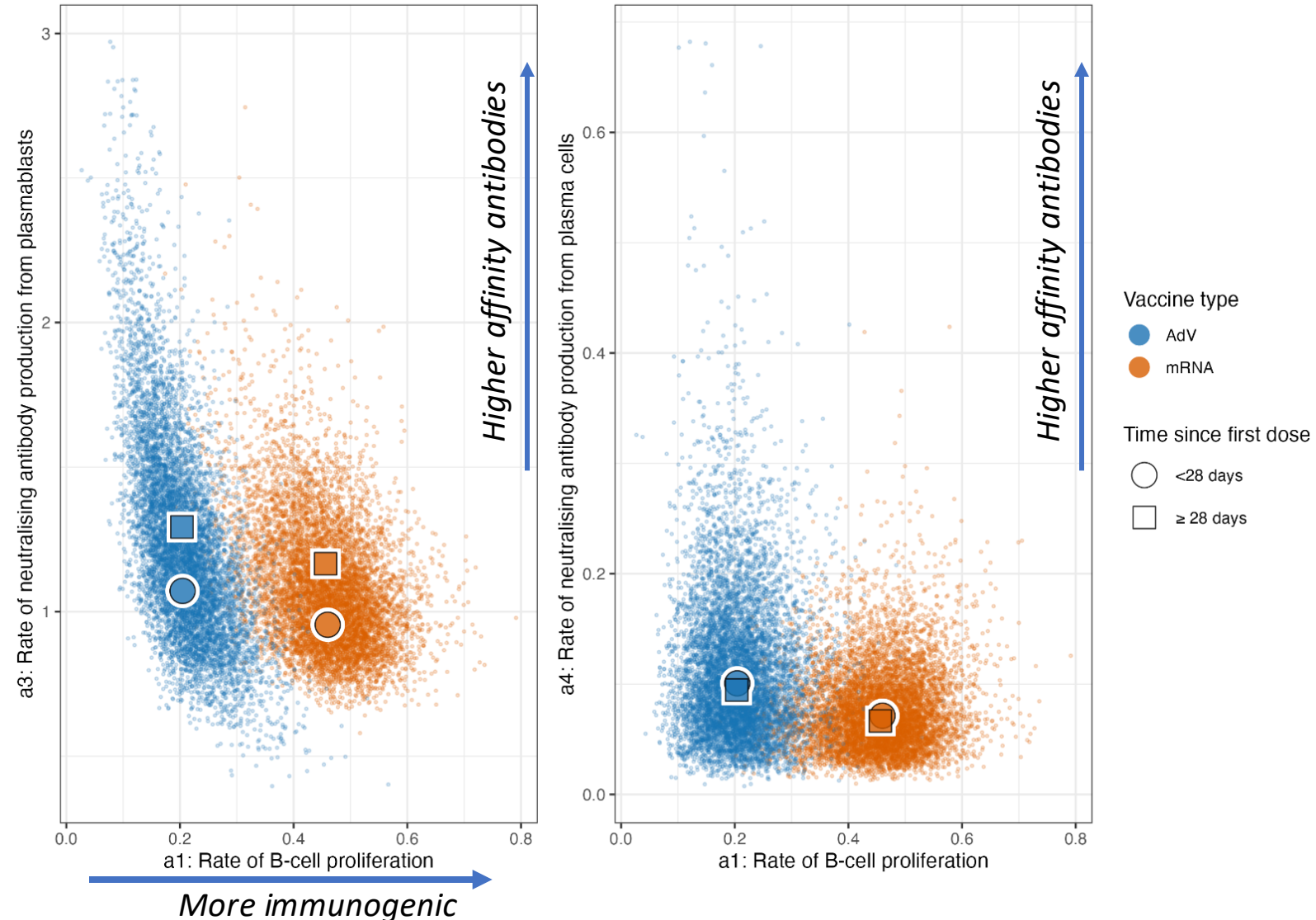


# Results: Immunogenicity vs antibody affinity



- 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 from plasma cells
- AdV has higher affinity antibodies than AdV?

A. Impact of time since first dose on humoral kinetics



## 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

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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

LONDON  
SCHOOL of  
HYGIENE  
& TROPICAL  
MEDICINE

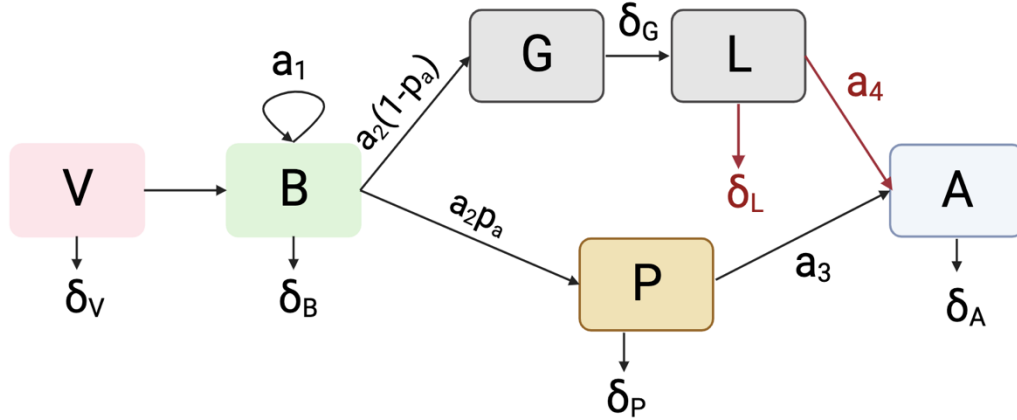


Prof. Adam Kucharski

david.hodgson@lshtm.ac.uk



# eQu + A tions



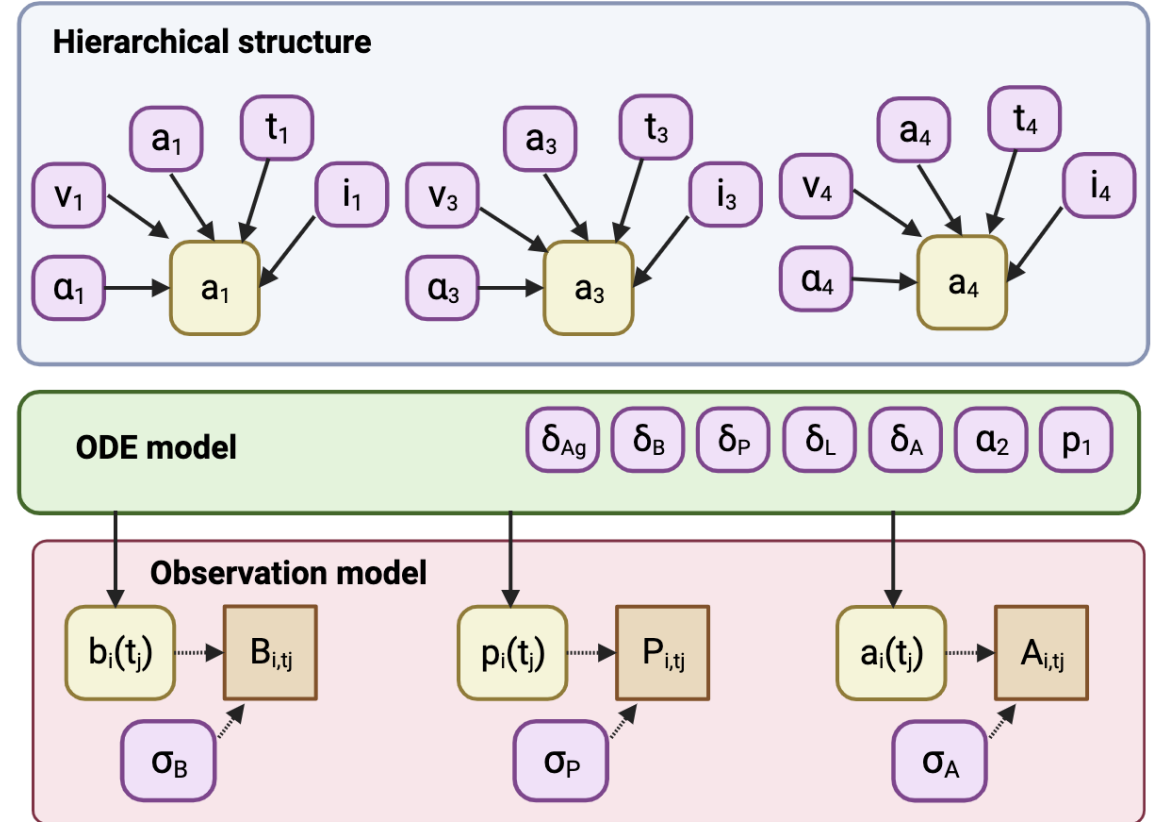
$$V = A_0 \exp(-t\delta_V),$$

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

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

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

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



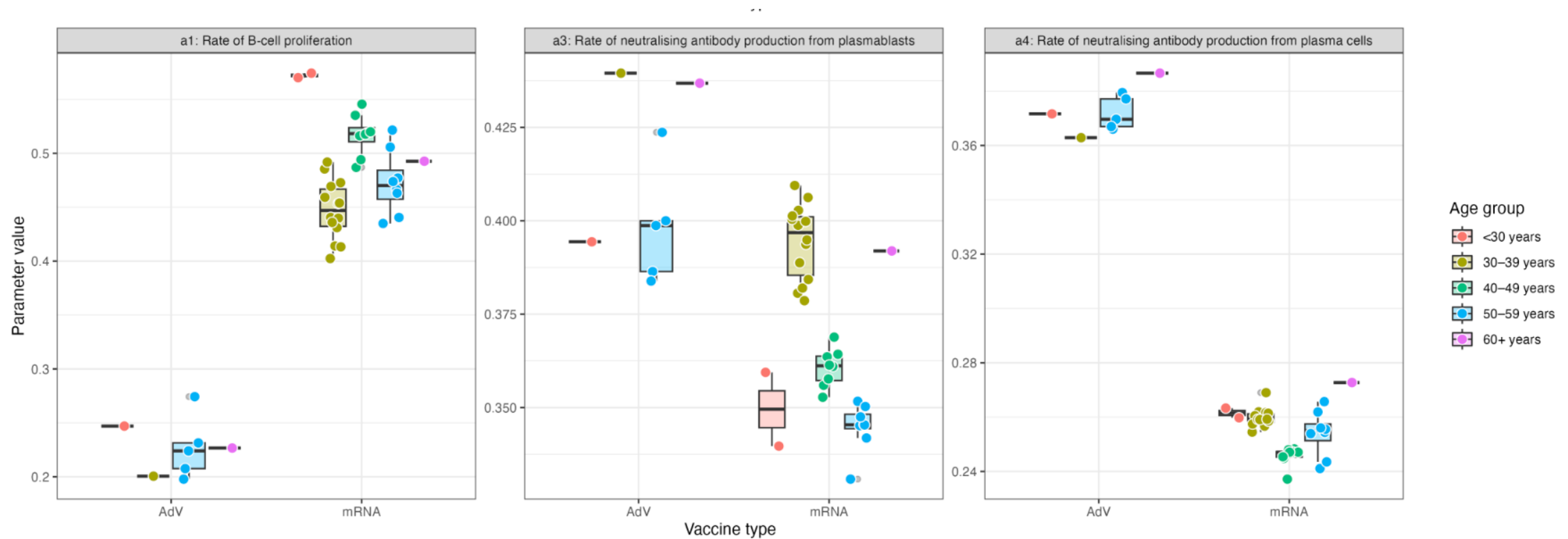
**Deterministic relationships**  $\longrightarrow$

$$a_1 = \alpha_1 + v_1(v) + a_1(a) + t_1(t) + i_1(i)$$

**Stochastic relationships**  $\dashrightarrow$

$$B_{i,t,j} \sim \text{Cauchy}(b_j(t_j), \sigma_B) \quad P_{i,t,j} \sim \text{Cauchy}(p_j(t_j), \sigma_P) \quad A_{i,t,j} \sim \text{Cauchy}(a_j(t_j), \sigma_A)$$

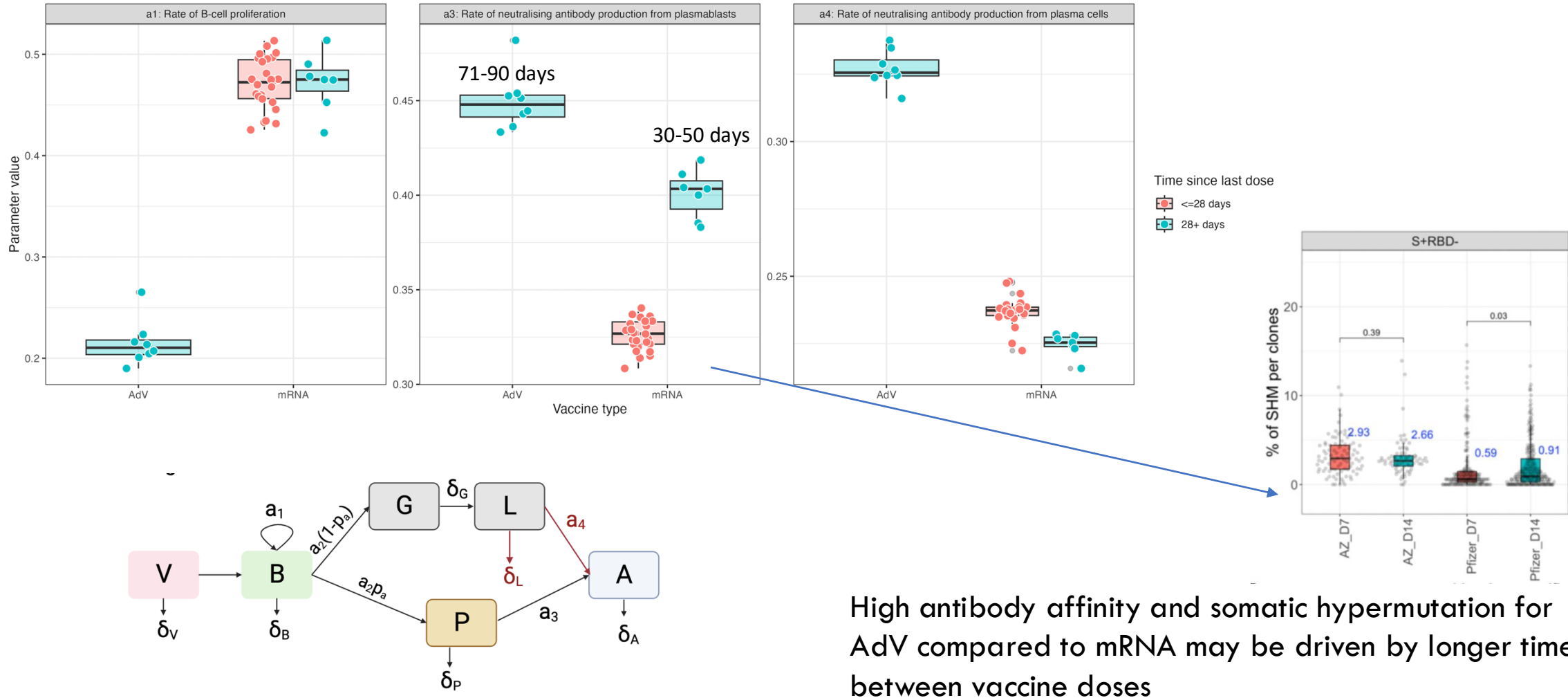
# Results: Effect of age



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)



# Methods: Impact of covariates

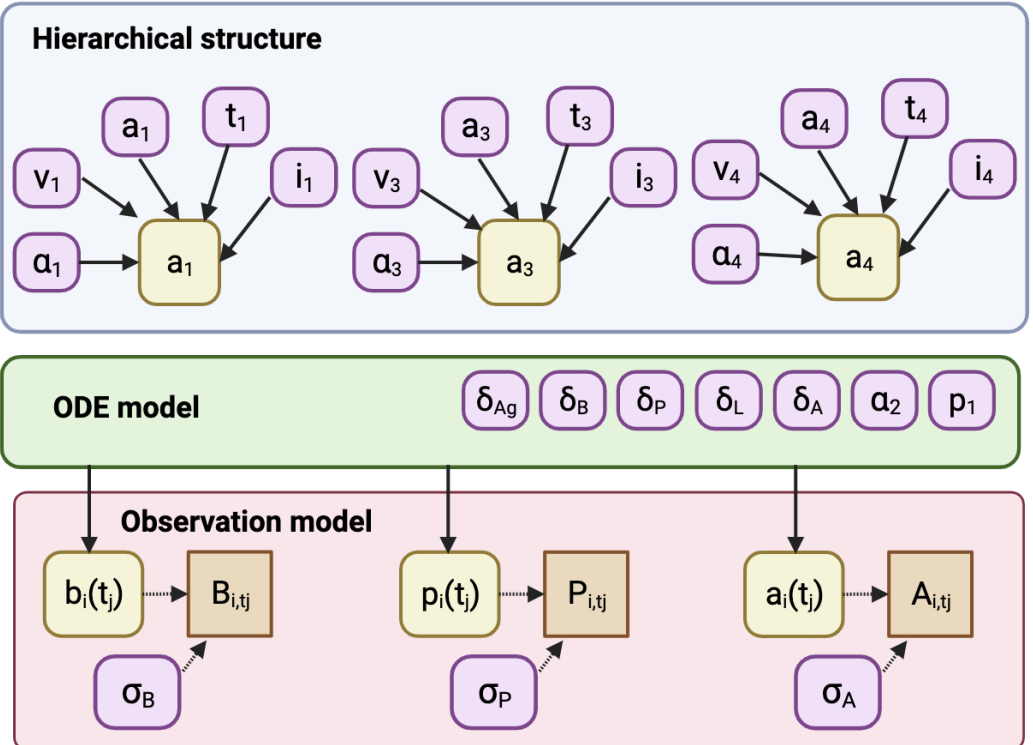
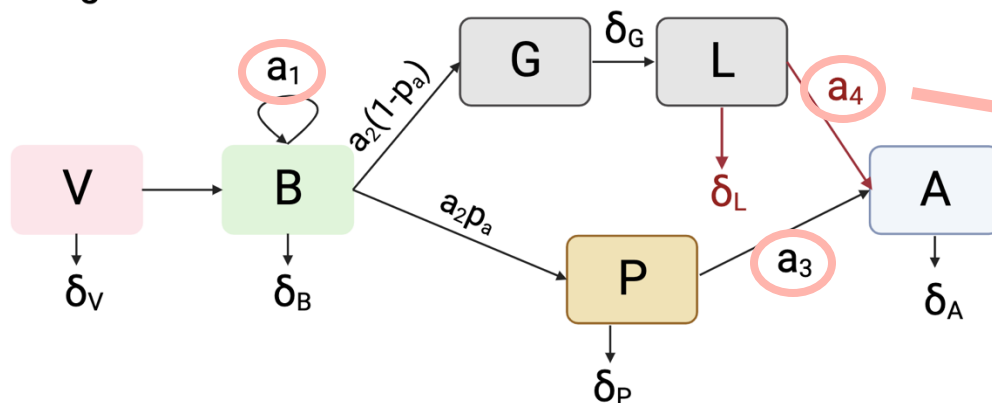
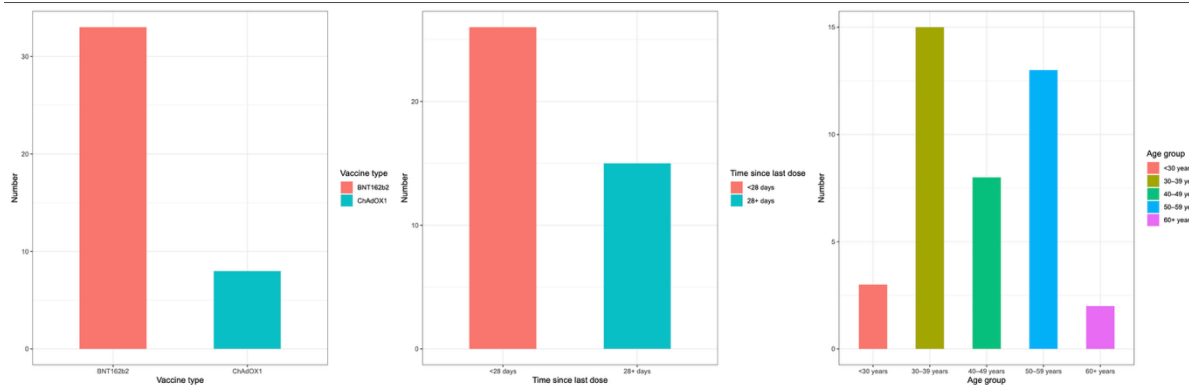
41 individuals with B-cell + sVNT titres

Covariates considered

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

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

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



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