

TOWARDS A UNIVERSAL INFLUENZA VIRUS VACCINE

Peter Palese

**Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
New York**

ISIRV - Options IX for the Control of Influenza

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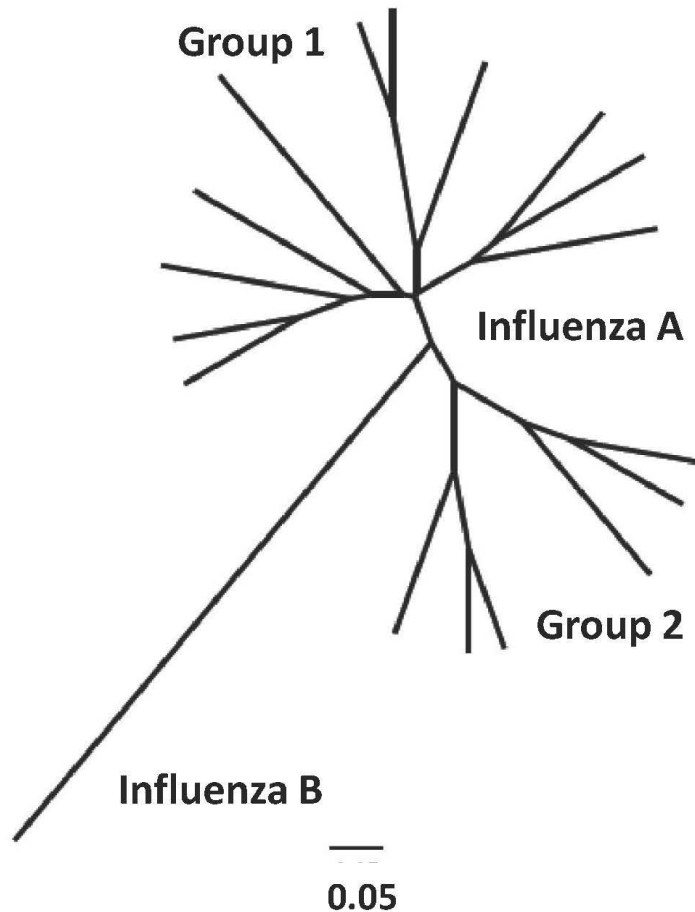
Mount Sinai has submitted patent applications for a
universal influenza virus vaccine

Work has been supported by the NIH, The Bill & Melinda
Gates Foundation, GSK

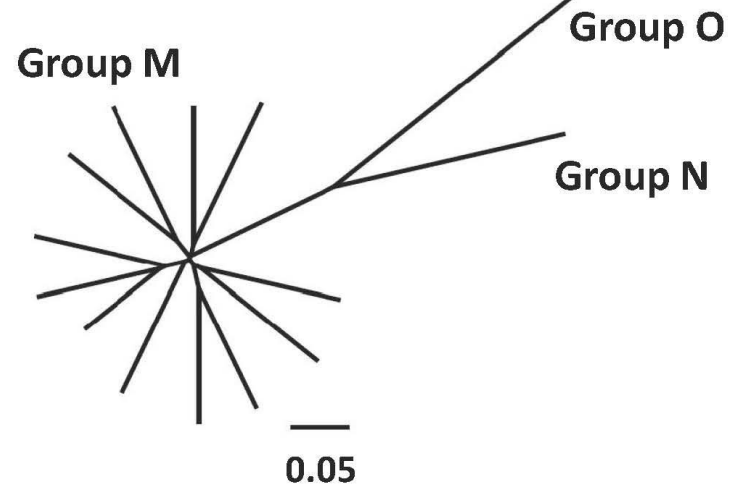
My presentation **does not** include discussion of off-label or investigational use.

Surface glycoprotein diversity of different viruses

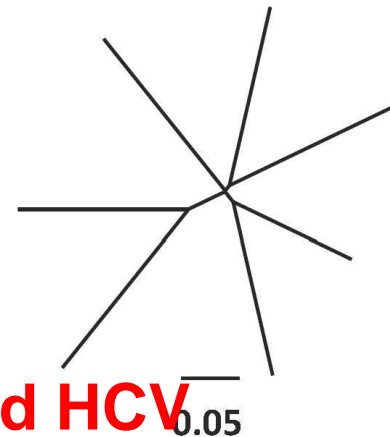
Influenza virus HA diversity



HIV-1 env diversity

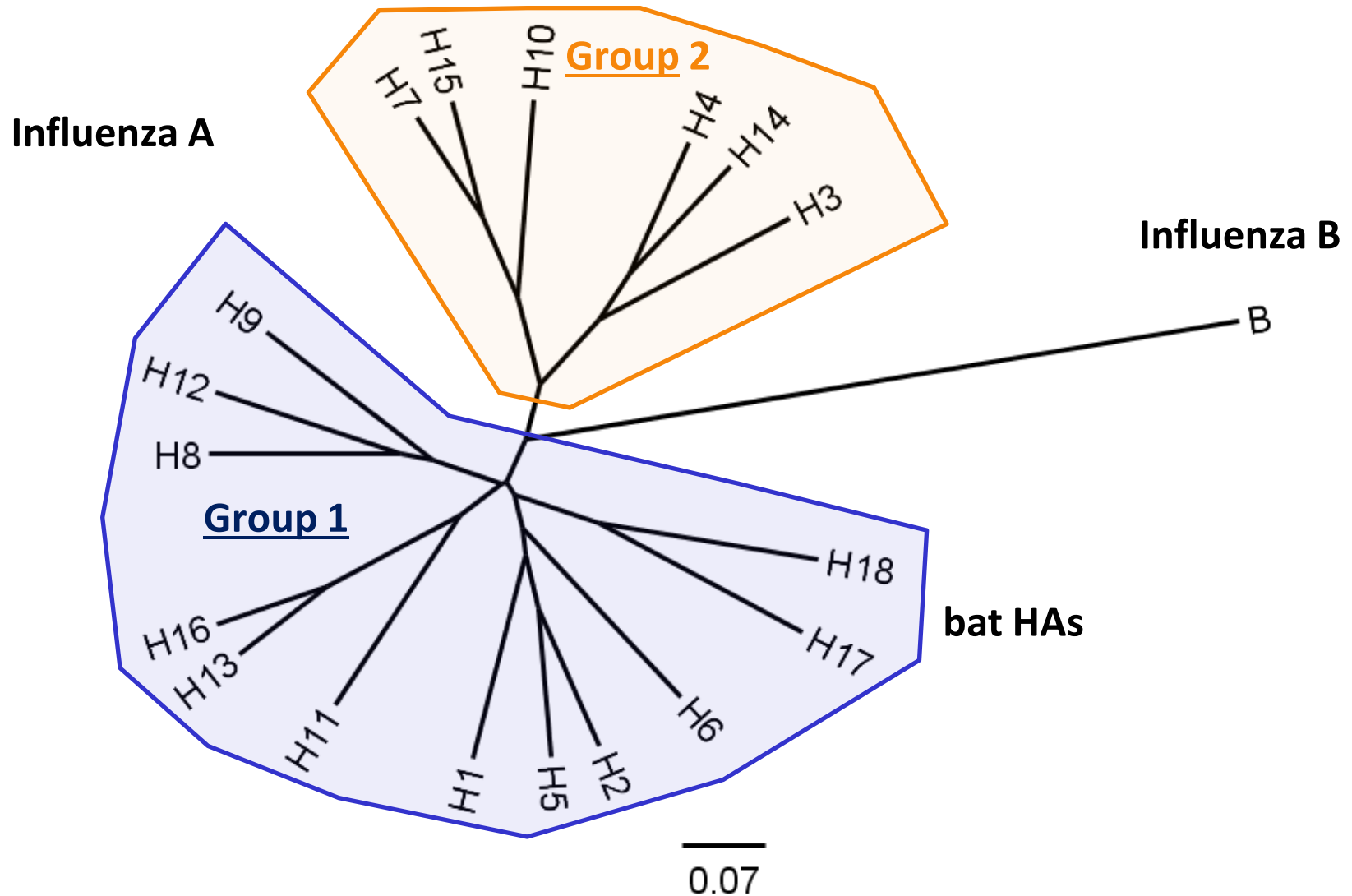


HCV E protein diversity



Similar variation for influenza, HIV and HCV

EIGHTEEN SUBTYPES OF INFLUENZA A VIRUS HEMAGGLUTINININS



Influenza viruses circulating in the human population

B



A

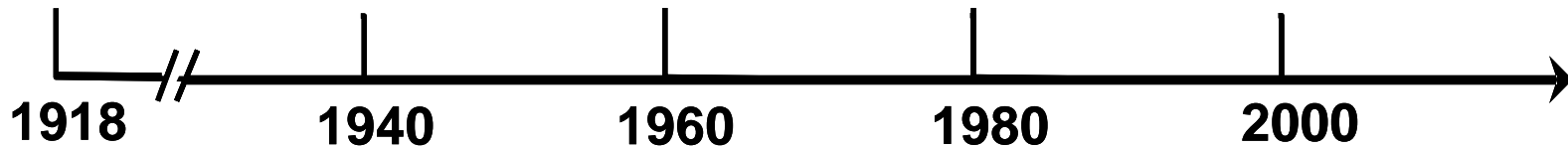
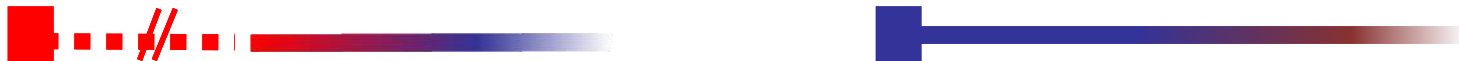
H3N2 (Group2)



H2N2 (Group1)



H1N1 (Group1)



?

AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUSES INFECTING HUMANS

H5N6	China	2016
H7N9	China	2015, 2014, 2013
H10N8	China	2013
H6N1	Taiwan	2013
H10N7	Australia,Egypt	2010,2004
H7N3	Mexico,UK,Canada,Italy	2012,2006,04,03
H7N2	UK,USA	2007,2003
H9N2	Hong Kong	1999
H5N1	Asia,Europe,Africa, Hong Kong	2015-2003 , 1997
H7N7	Netherlands,UK,USA,Austr.,USA	2003,96,80,77,59

INFLUENZA VIRUS VACCINES

INACTIVATED

LIVE ATTENUATED

RECOMBINANT

INFLUENZA VIRUS VACCINE STRAINS 2016-2017

**A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)pdm09
A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2)**

**B/Phuket/3073/2013
B/Brisbane/60/2008**

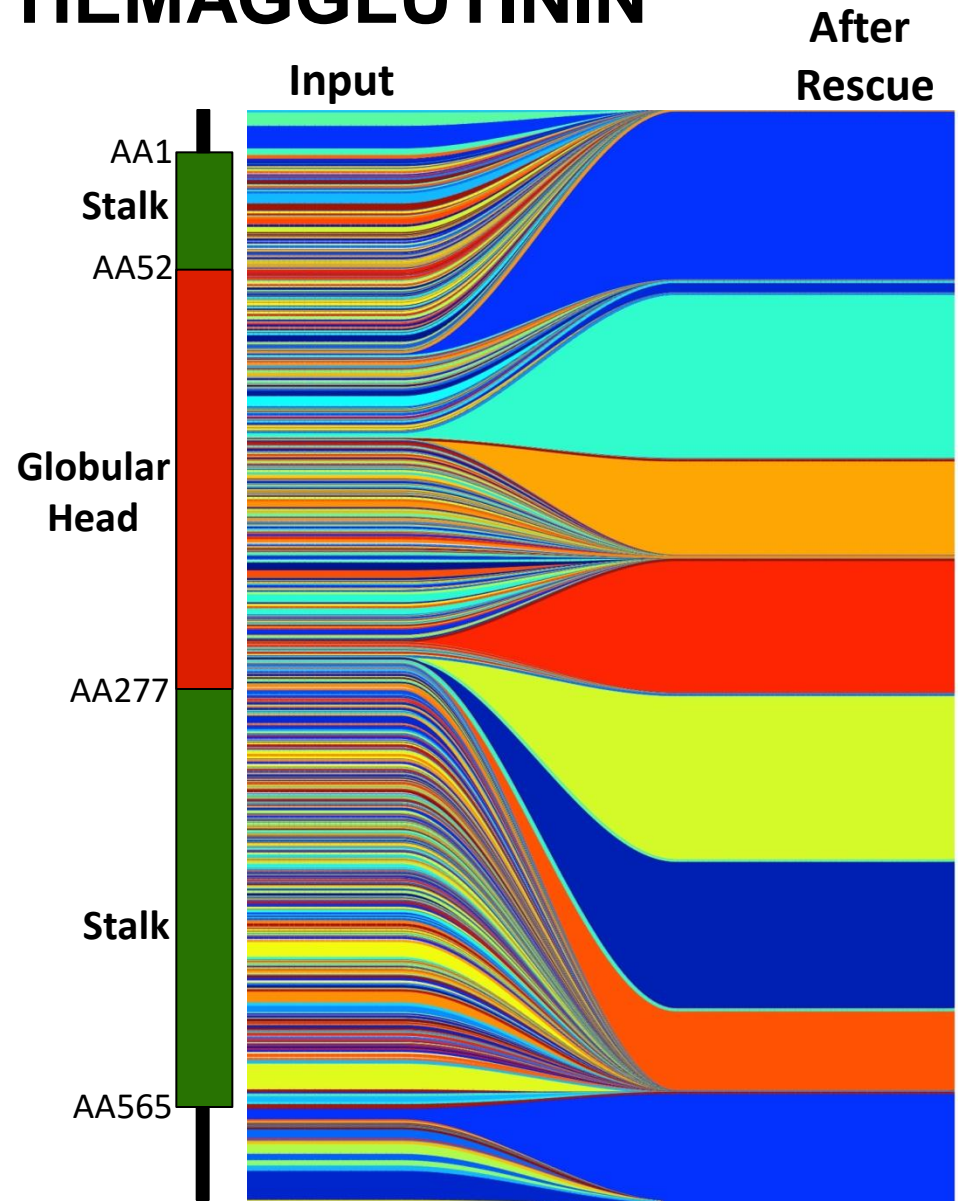
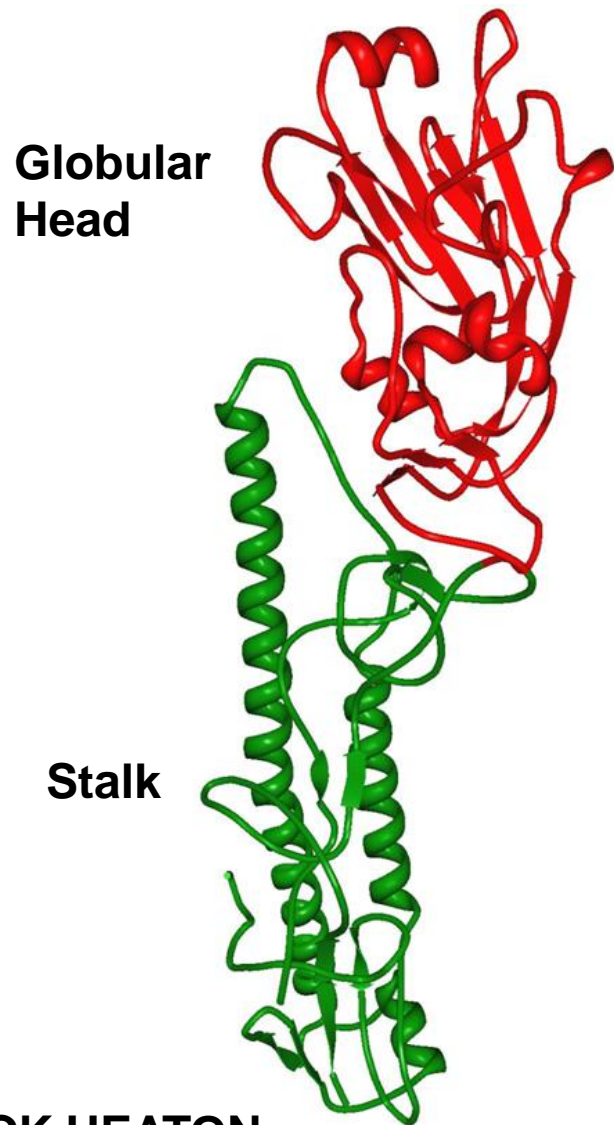
- **INFLUENZA VIRUS VACCINES ARE UNIQUE.**
- **THEY HAVE TO BE GIVEN ANNUALLY, BECAUSE NOVEL VACCINE FORMULATIONS HAVE TO BE PREPARED REFLECTING THE RAPID ANTIGENIC CHANGE OF THE VIRUS.**

Antigenic diversity: analysis of the flexible influenza A virus and rigid measles virus glycoproteins

Nicholas Heaton, PhD
Ben Fulton

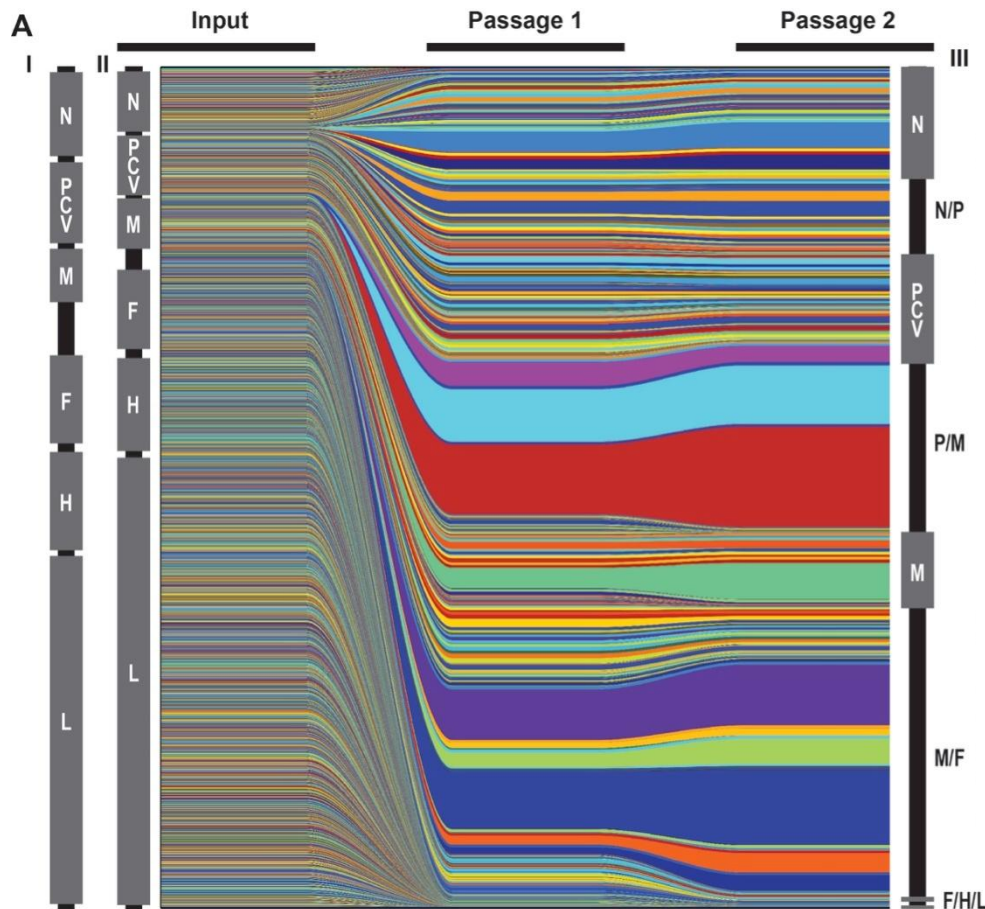
Palese Lab
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

INSERTION MUTATIONS ARE TOLERATED IN THE HEAD OF THE HEMAGGLUTININ

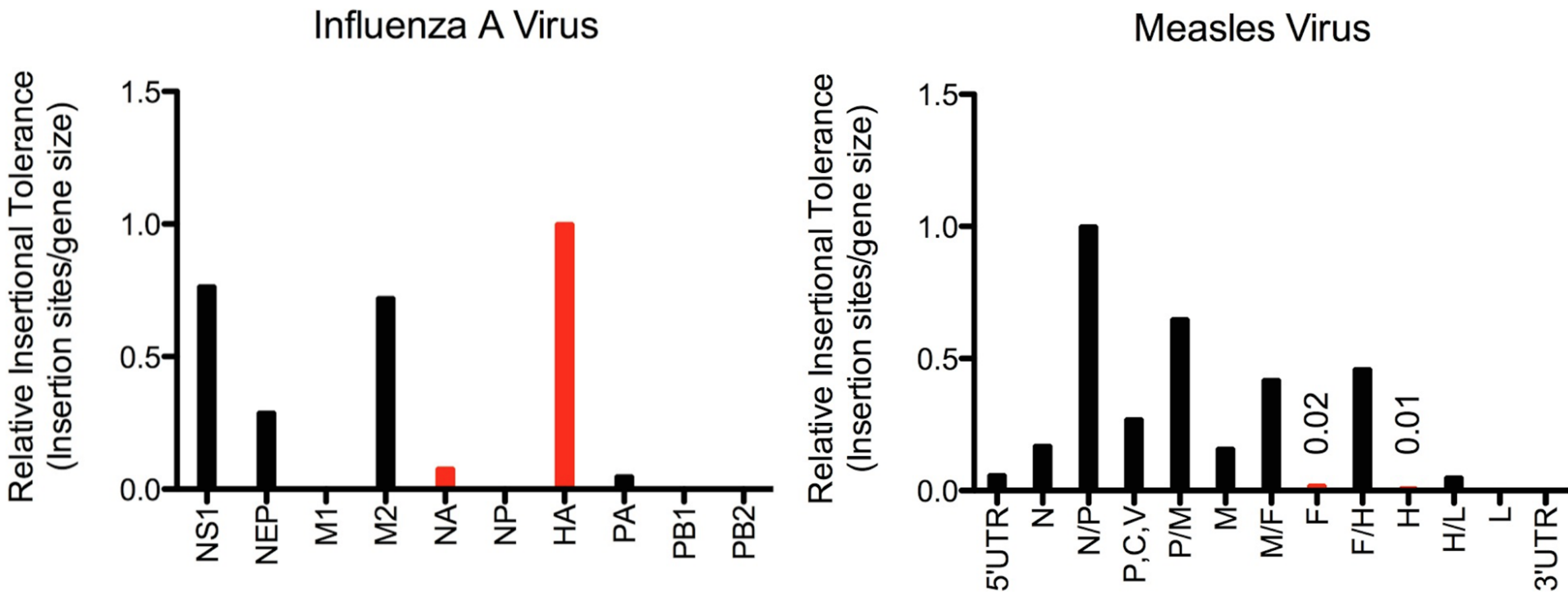


Rescue in Eggs

The measles virus glycoproteins (and the polymerase) are resistant to insertions



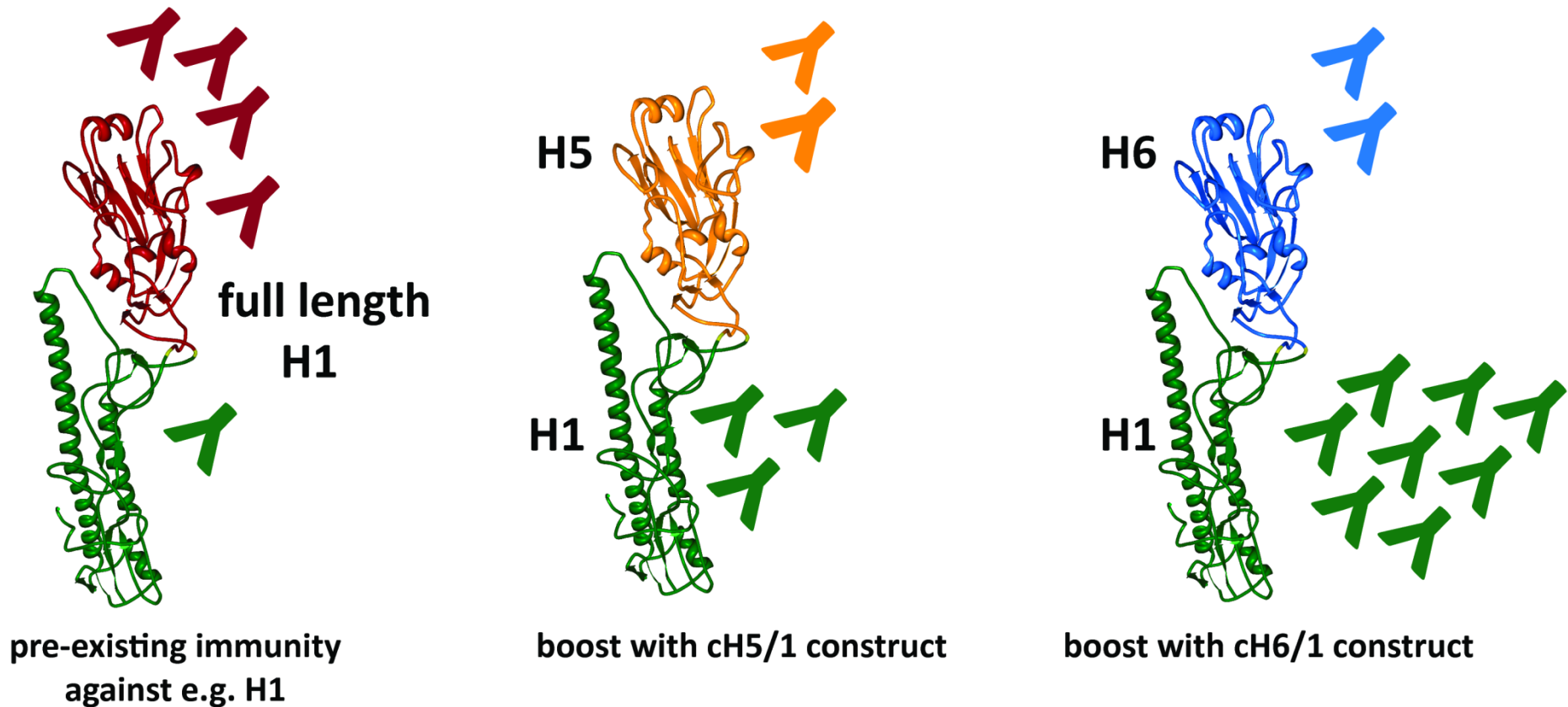
TOLERANCE OF THE INFLUENZA A VIRUS A VIRUS AND OF MEASLES VIRUS GENOMES



HOW CAN WE DO BETTER?

**UNIVERSAL INFLUENZA VIRUS
VACCINES**

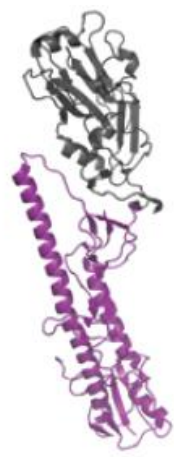
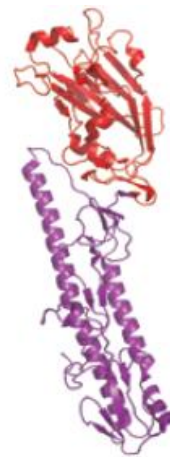
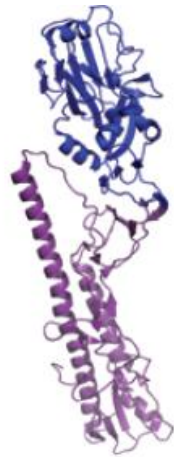
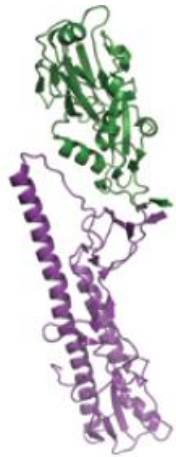
Vision for a human universal influenza virus vaccine



APPROACHES

- **ADJUVANTS**
- **MVA-VECTORED**
- **M2e-BASED**
- **EPITOPES/PEPTIDES**
- **NEURAMINIDASE**
- **COBRA (computationally optimized broadly reactive antigens)**
- **STALK ONLY, HEADLESS HEMAGGLUTININ**
- **CHIMERIC HEMAGGLUTININ**

Induction of protective levels of stalk-reactive antibodies using chimeric HA constructs in mice



cH9/1 DNA

cH6/1 protein

cH5/1 protein

PR8 H1N1₍₁₉₃₄₎

FM1 H1N1₍₁₉₄₇₎

pH1N1₍₂₀₀₉₎

H5N1

H6N1

PRIME

BOOST

BOOST

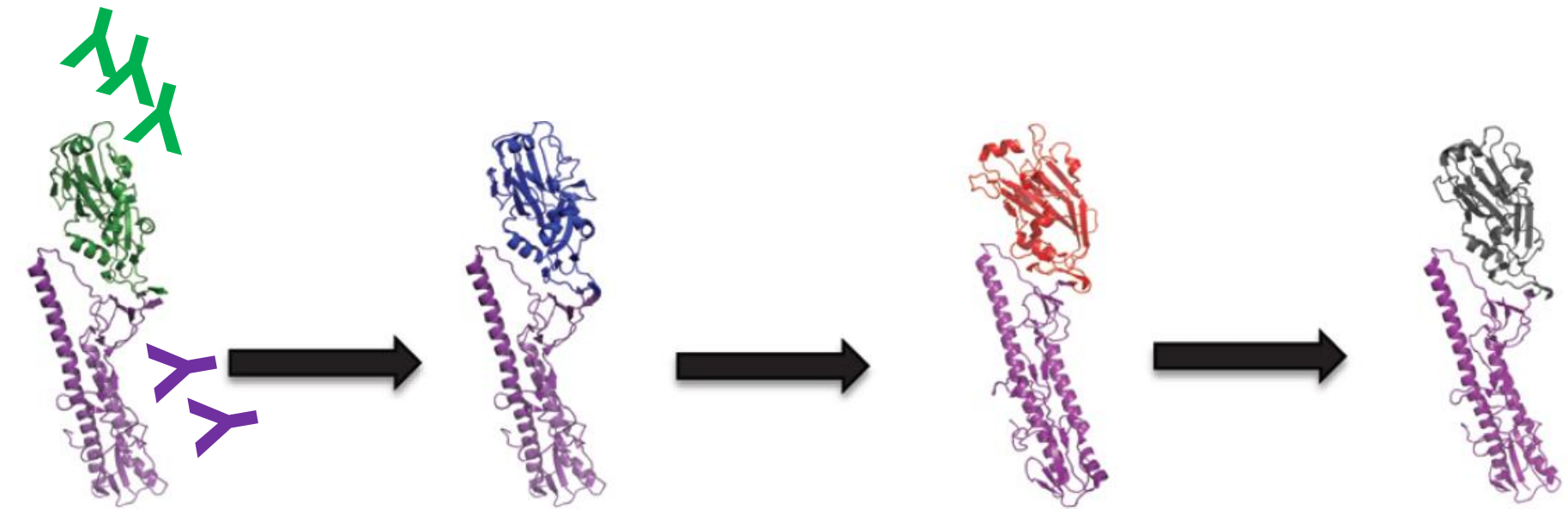
CHALLENGE

Control groups:

cH9/1 DNA + BSA + BSA

matched vaccine (pos. contr.)

Induction of protective levels of stalk-reactive antibodies using chimeric HA constructs in mice



cH9/1 DNA

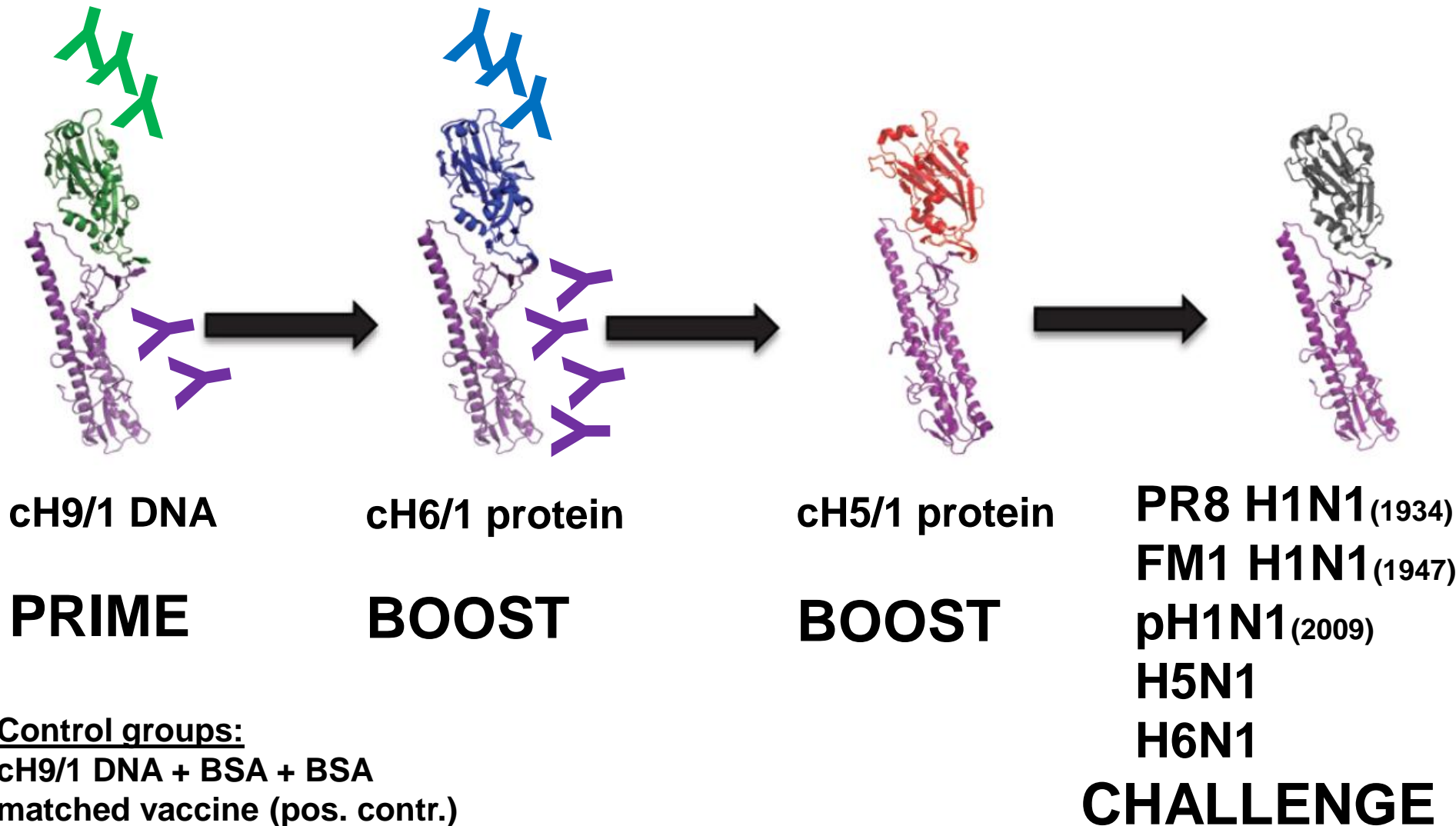
cH6/1 protein

cH5/1 protein

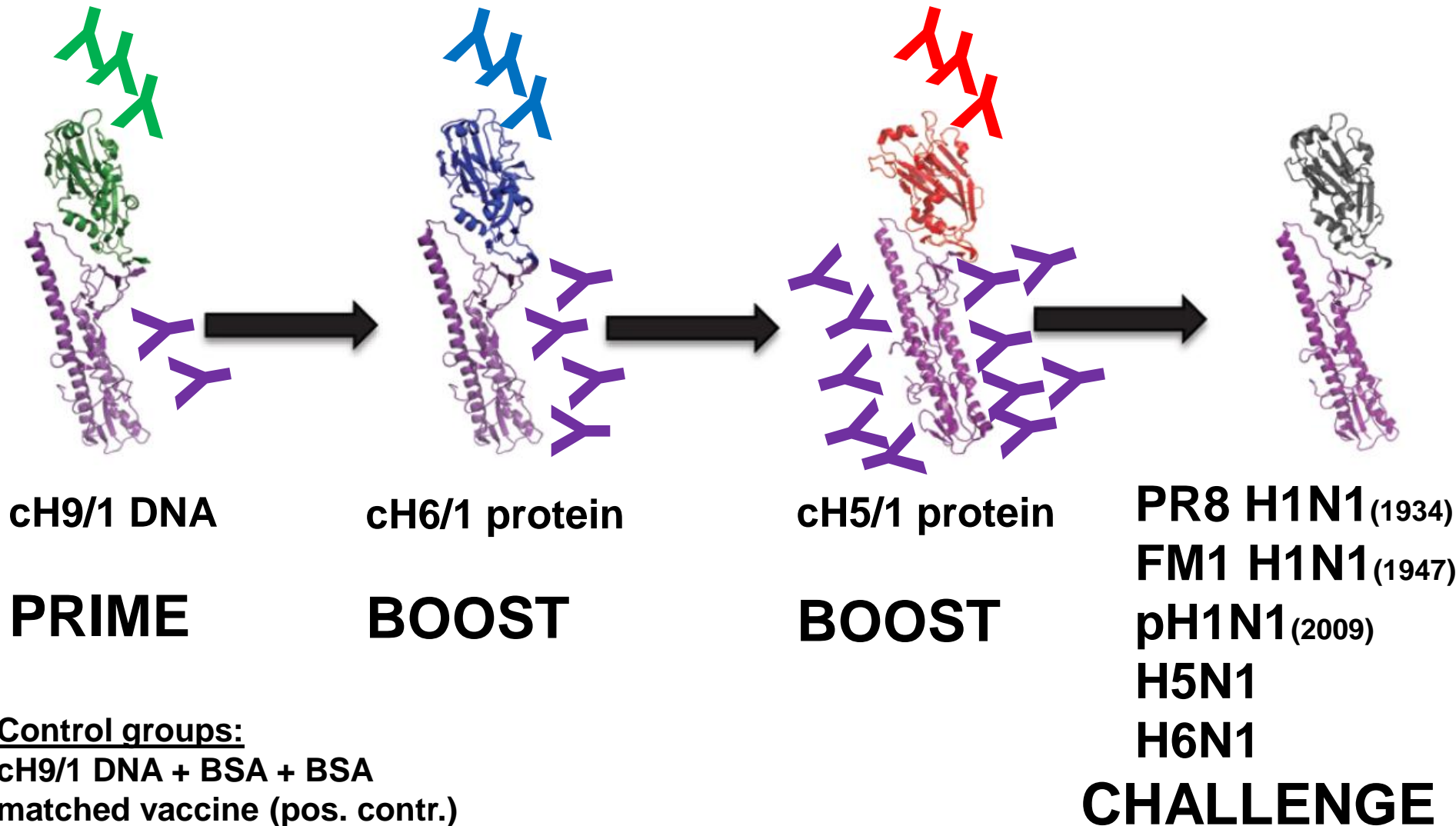
PR8 H1N1
FM1 H1N1
pH1N1
H5N1
H6N1
challenge

Control groups:
cH9/1 DNA + BSA + BSA
matched vaccine (pos.)

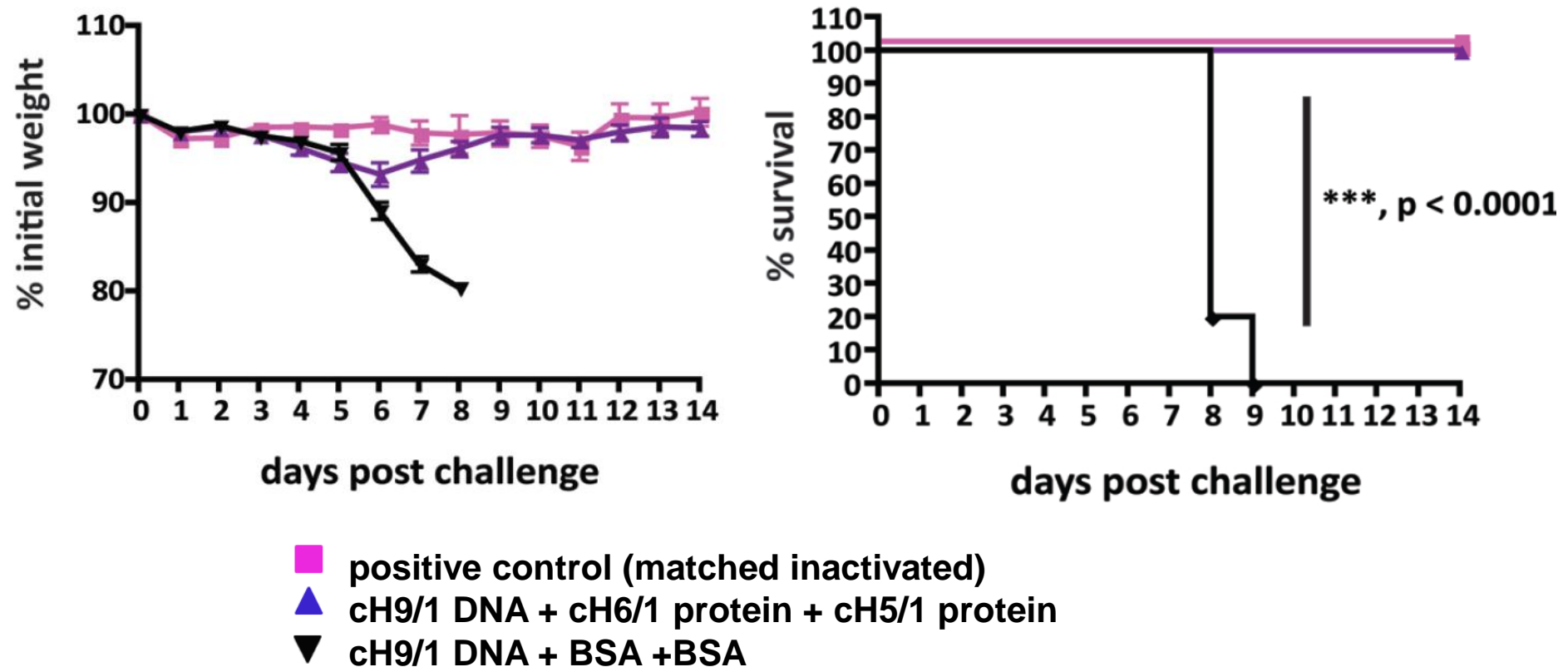
Induction of protective levels of stalk-reactive antibodies using chimeric HA constructs in mice



Induction of protective levels of stalk-reactive antibodies using chimeric HA constructs in mice



Vaccination with cHA constructs protects from pH1N1 (A/Netherlands/602/09) challenge

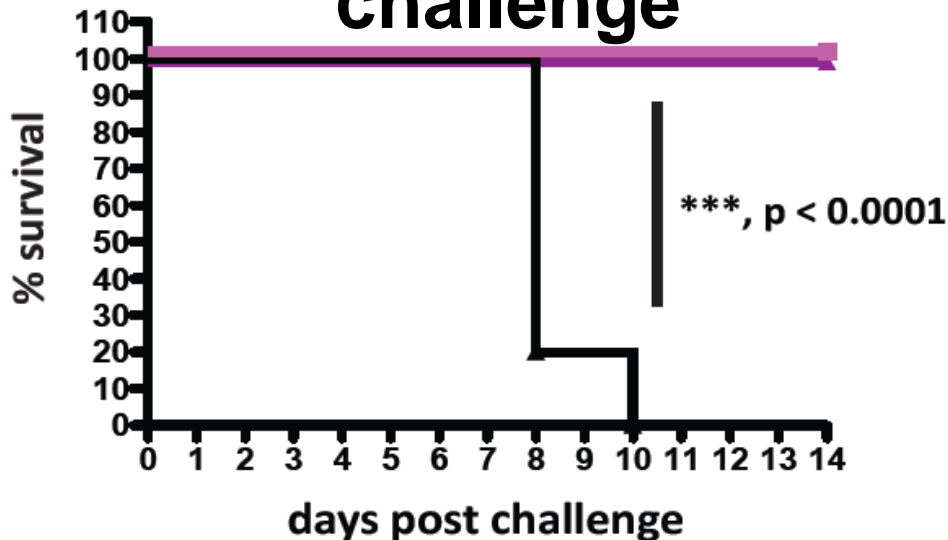


Similar results for A/PR/8/34 H1N1 and A/FM/1/47 challenges

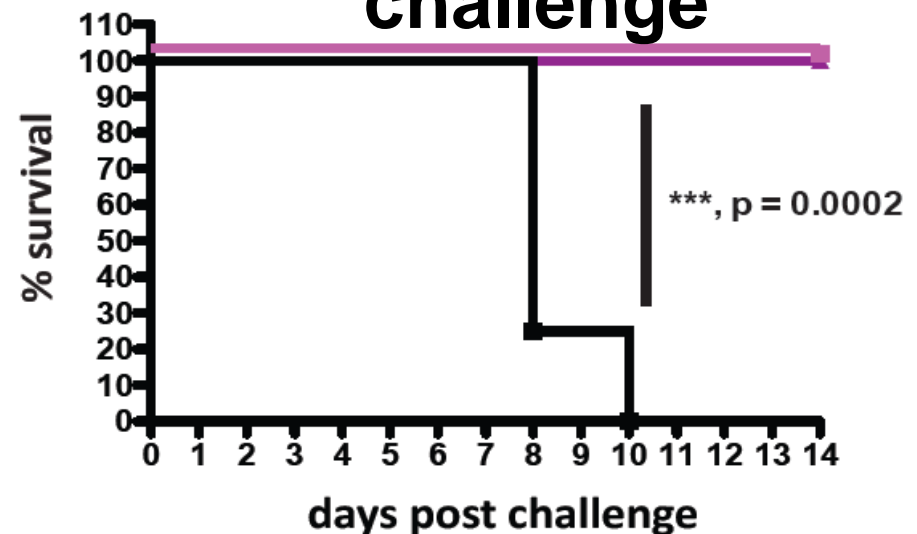
Krammer et al.
JVI, 87, 6542, 2013

cHA constructs protect mice from heterosubtypic challenge

H5N1 challenge



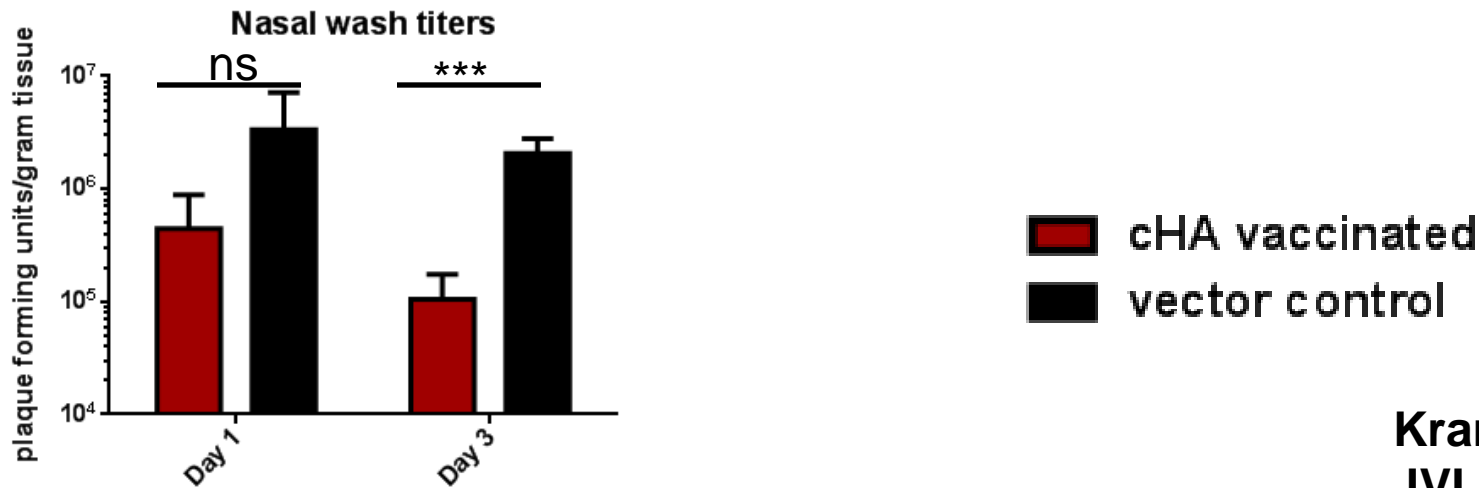
H6N1 challenge



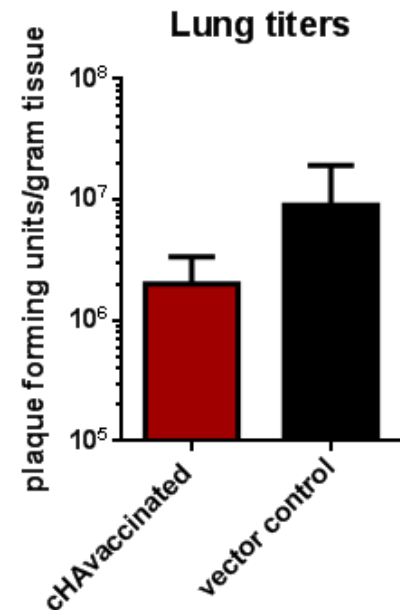
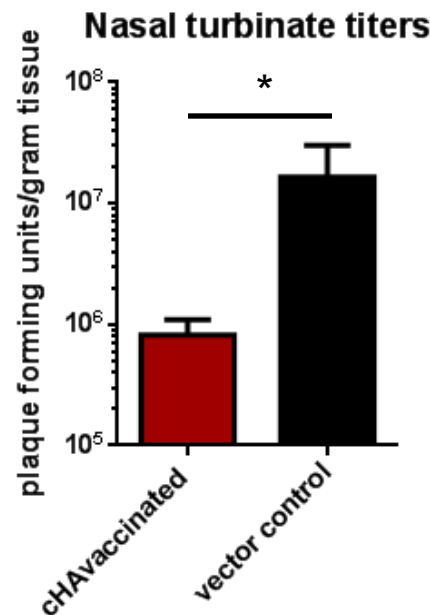
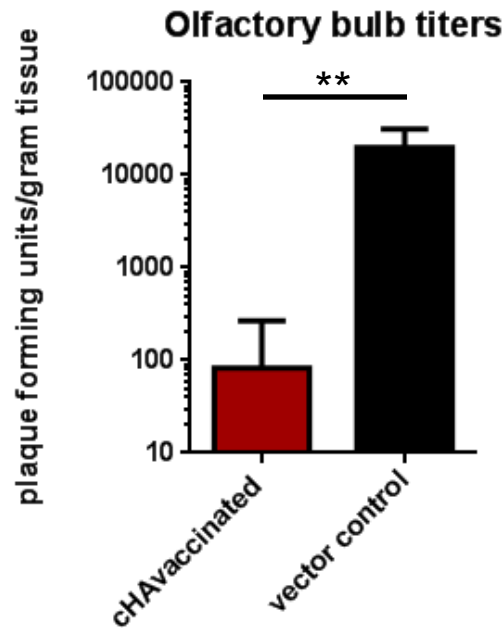
- positive control (matched inactivated)
- ▲ cH9/1 DNA + H1 protein/cH6/1 protein + cH5/1 protein/H1
- ▼ protein
- cH9/1 DNA + BSA + BSA

cH5/1 (H5 challenge) or cH6/1 (H6 challenge) protein was replaced by full length H1 protein to exclude head-based protection

cHA constructs protect ferrets from pH1N1 challenge



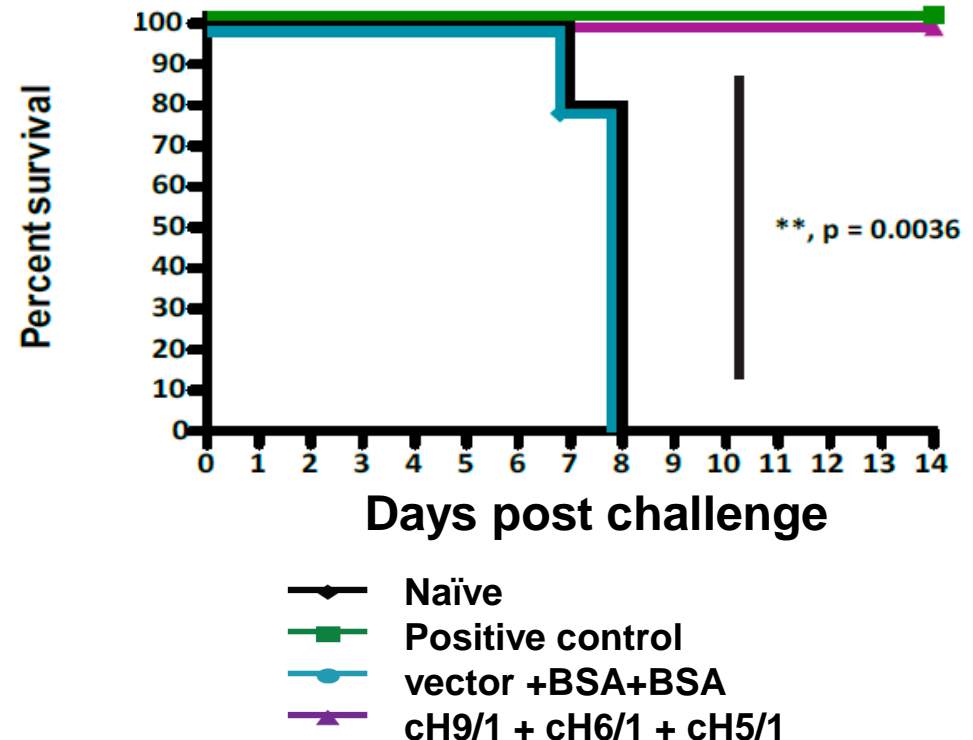
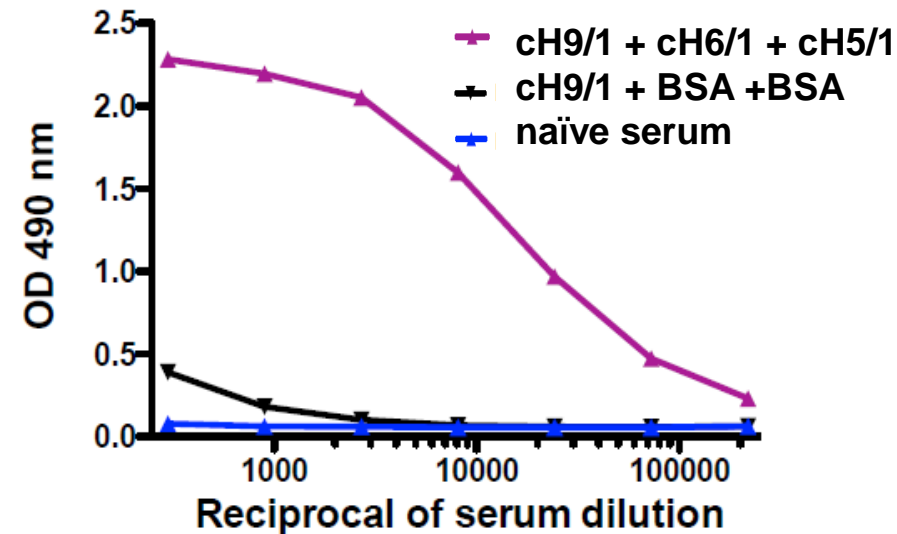
Krammer et al.,
JVI Jan. 8, 2014



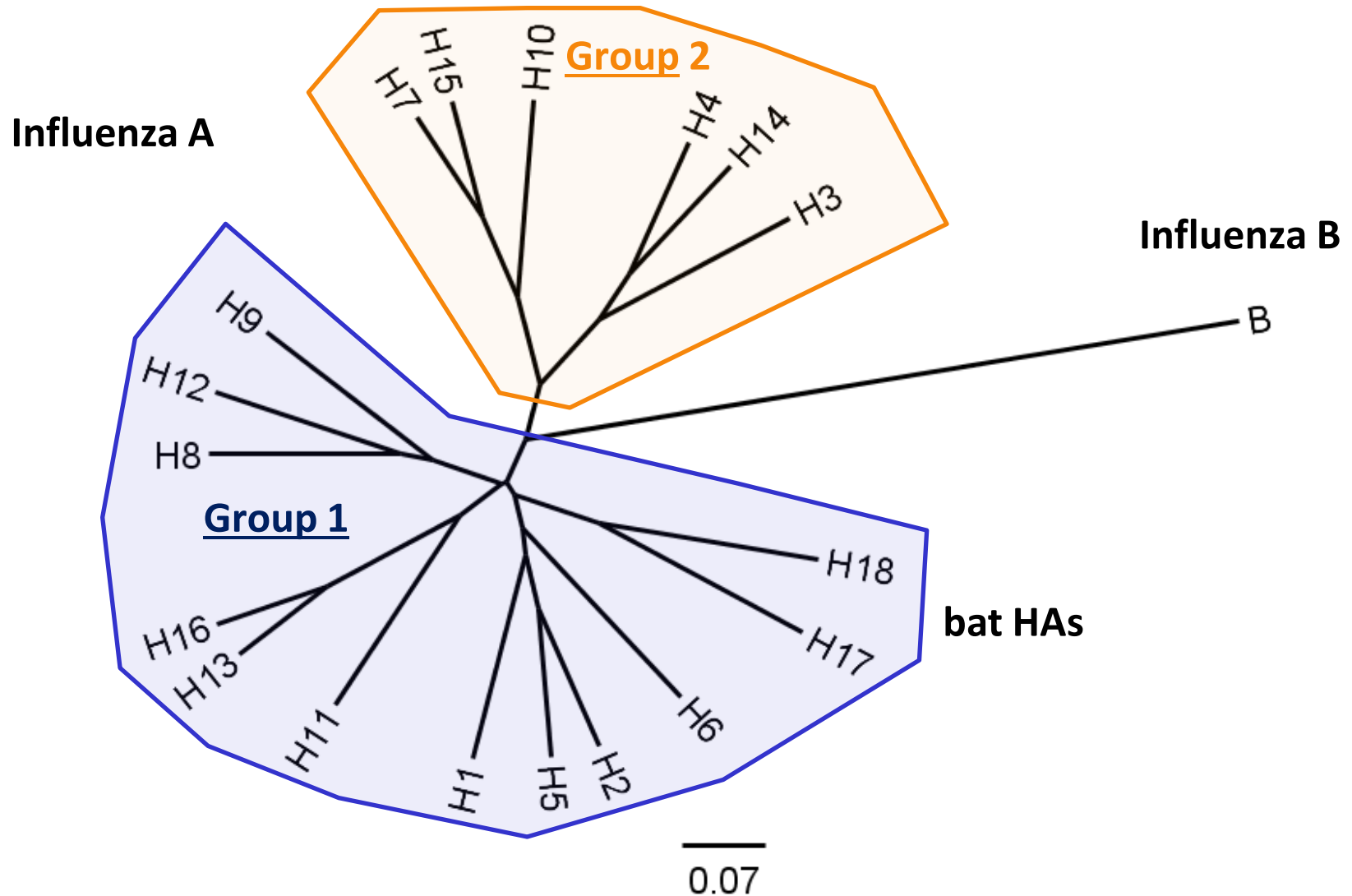
Protection is antibody mediated

ELISA reactivity to Cal09
(pH1N1) protein

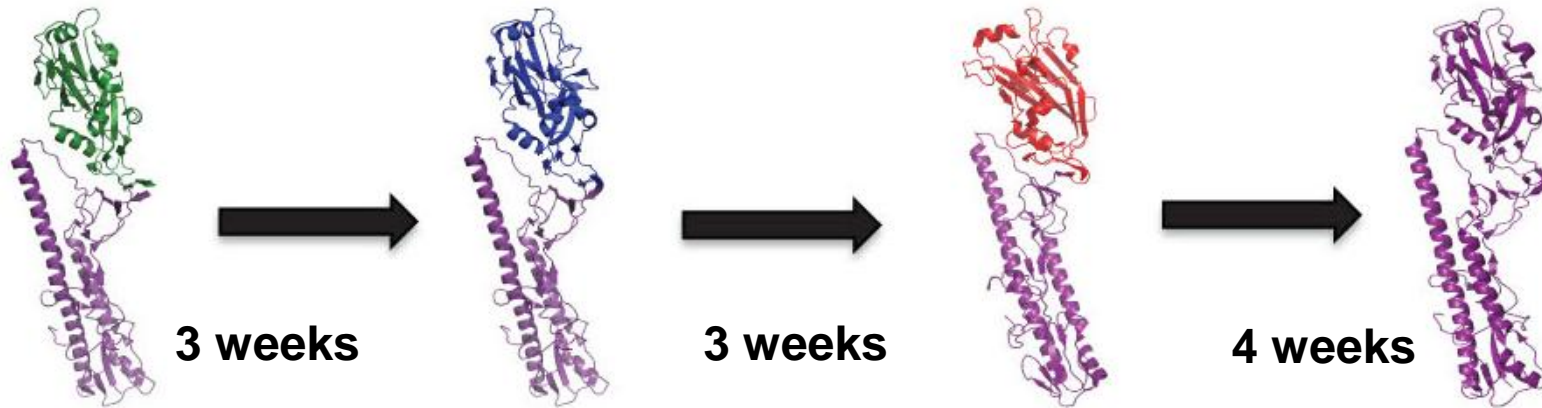
Passive transfer of serum
protects from viral challenge



Targeting group 2 HA viruses



Protection against group 2 HA expressing viruses in the mouse model



cH4/3 DNA

cH5/3 protein

cH7/3 protein

Phil/82 (H3N2)
X/31 (H3N2) 1968
Rhea (H7N1)

PRIME

BOOST

BOOST

CHALLENGE

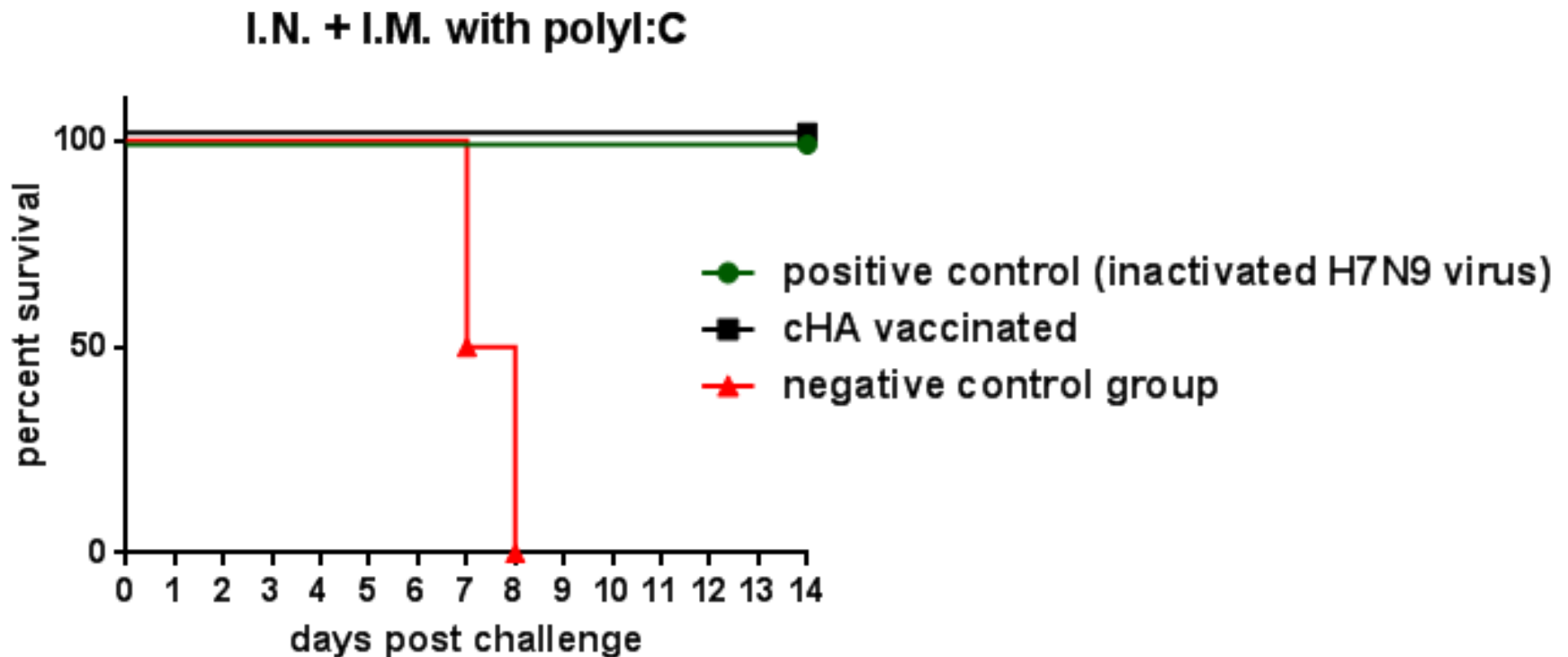
Control groups:

cH4/3 DNA + BSA + BSA

naïve (neg. contr.)

matched vaccine (pos. contr.)

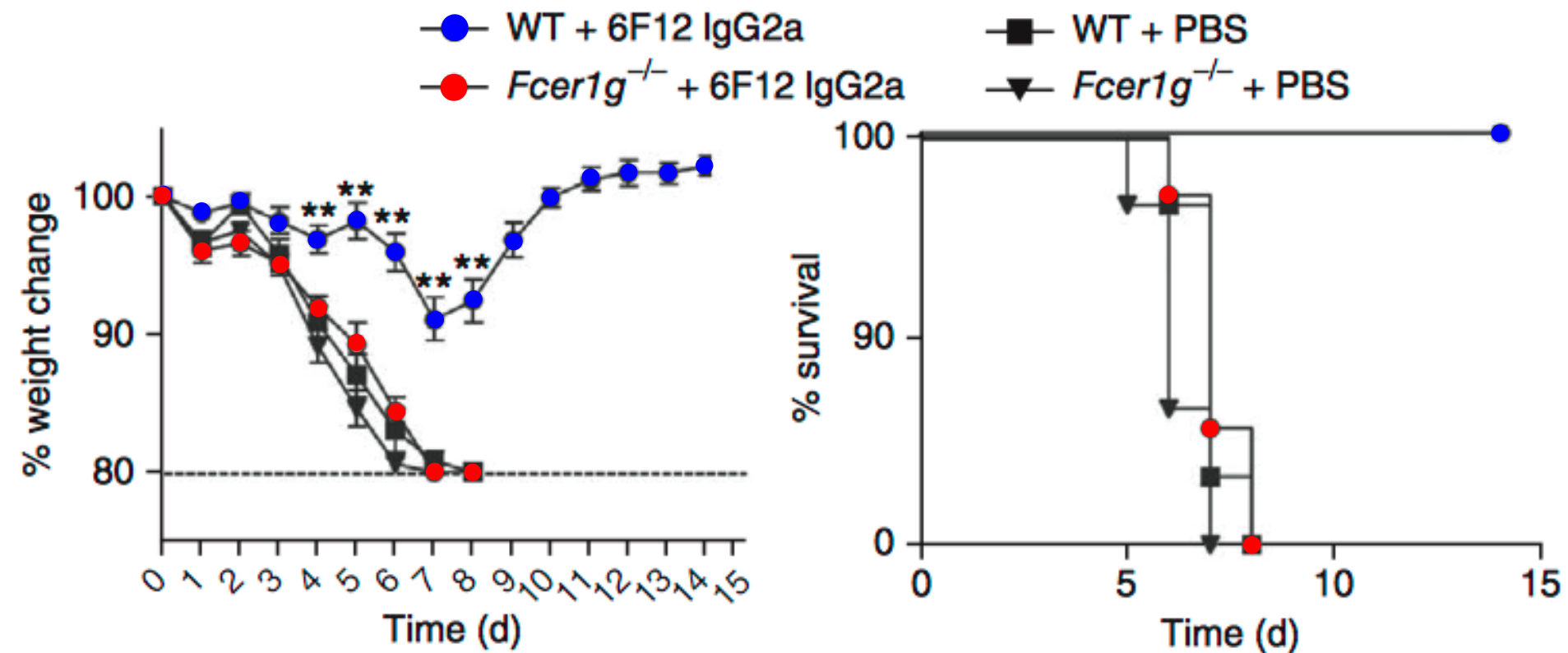
Group 2 cHA vaccine protects against challenge with novel H7N9*virus



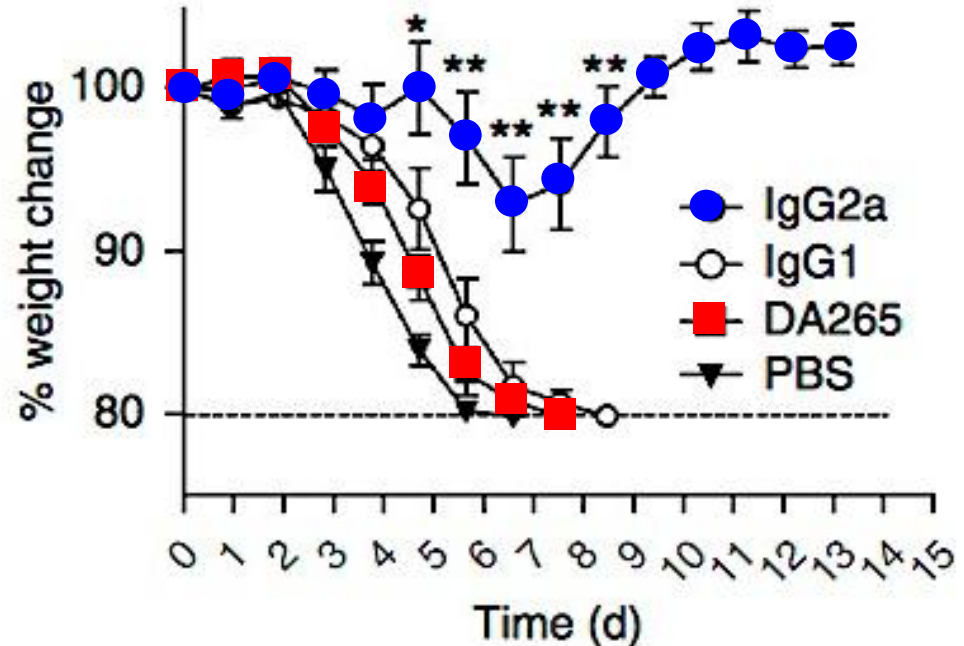
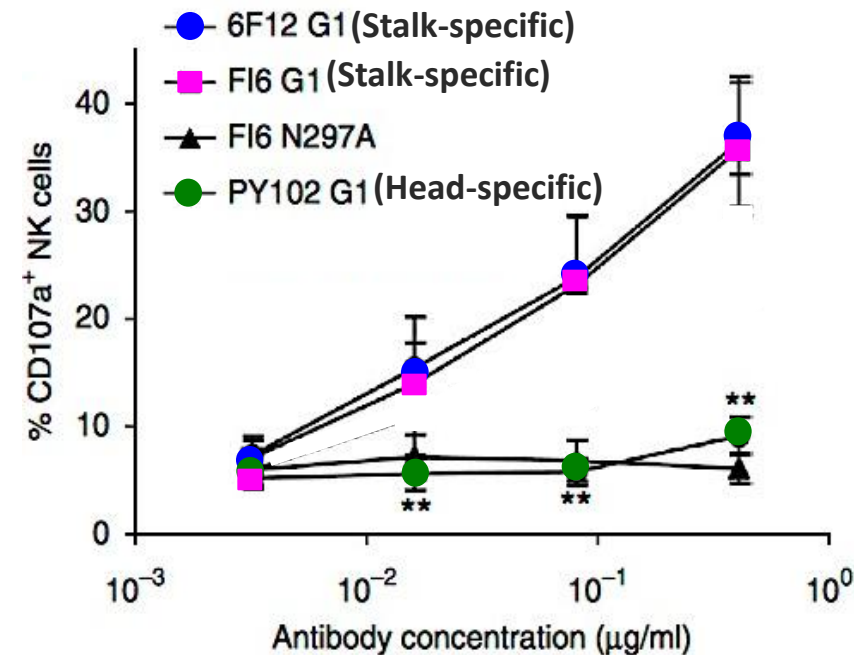
*cH7/3 protein was replaced by full length H3 protein for the H7N1 challenge group

**WHAT IS THE MECHANISM BY
WHICH THESE BROADLY
PROTECTIVE STALK-SPECIFIC
ANTIBODIES MEDIATE THEIR
ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY?**

Broadly neutralizing hemagglutinin stalk-specific antibodies require FcγR interactions for protection against influenza virus *in vivo*



Broadly neutralizing hemagglutinin stalk-specific antibodies require Fc γ R interactions for protection against influenza virus *in vivo*



Antibody-dependent Cell-mediated Cytotoxicity (ADCC) can be induced by stalk-specific, but not head-specific antibodies.

Antibody-Dependent Cell-Mediated Cytotoxicity (ADCC)

NO

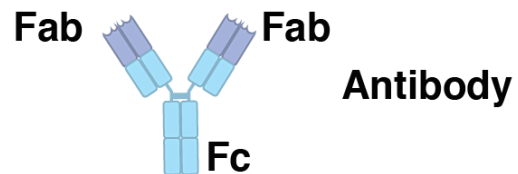
YES

A

B

Infected cell

Infected cell



Viral hemagglutinin

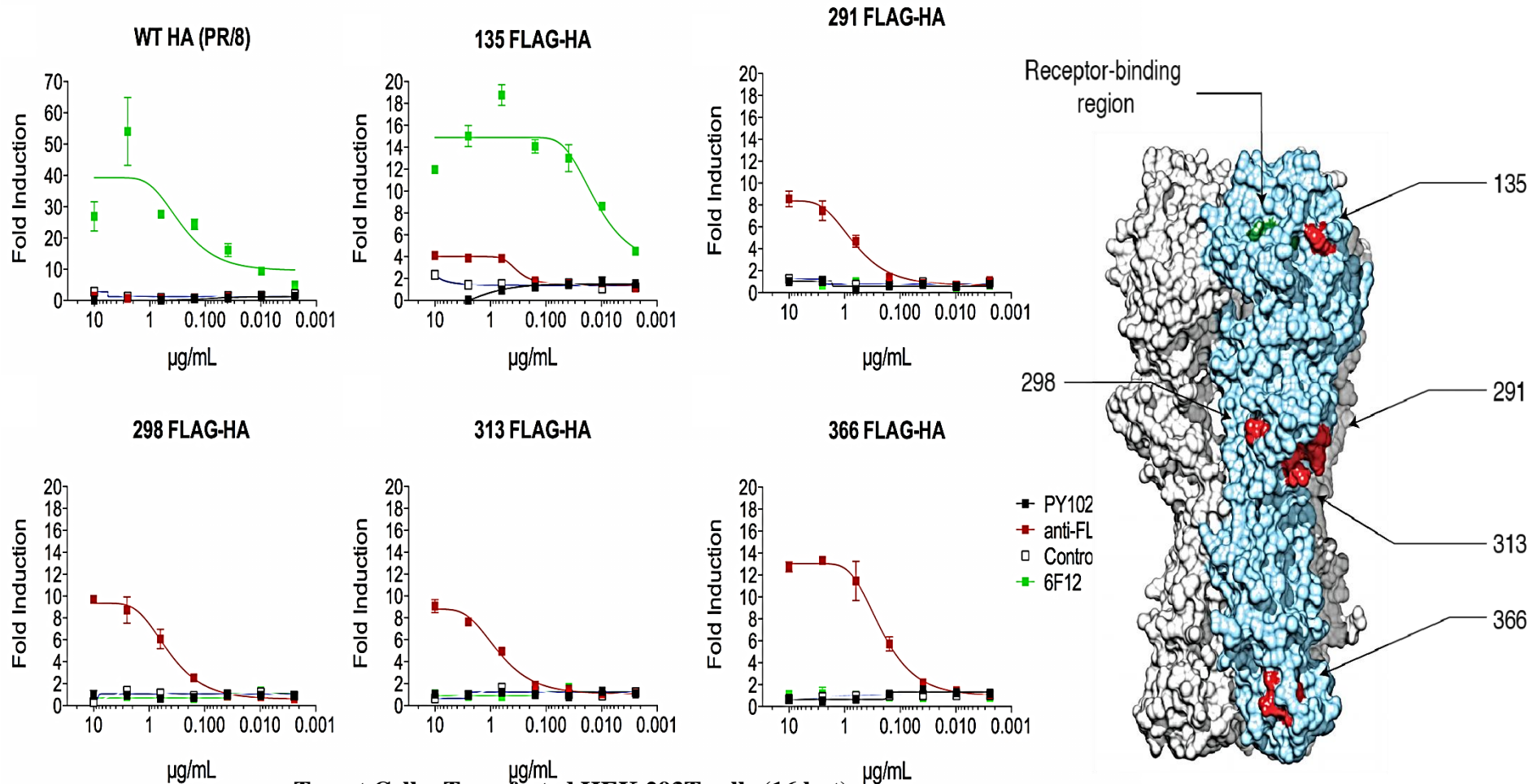


Can we elucidate the role epitope location plays in the induction of ADCC by broadly cross-reactive hemagglutinin antibodies?

Yes, by introducing FLAG epitopes into different locations in the viral hemagglutinin

Paul Leon, Wenqian He, Caitlin Mullarkey, Mark Bailey, Matt Miller, Florian Krammer, Gene Tan

A stalk-based FLAG epitope can induce FcγR-mediated effector function



Target Cell – Transfected HEK 293T cells (16 hpt)

Effector Cells – Jurkat cells expressing murine FcγRIV

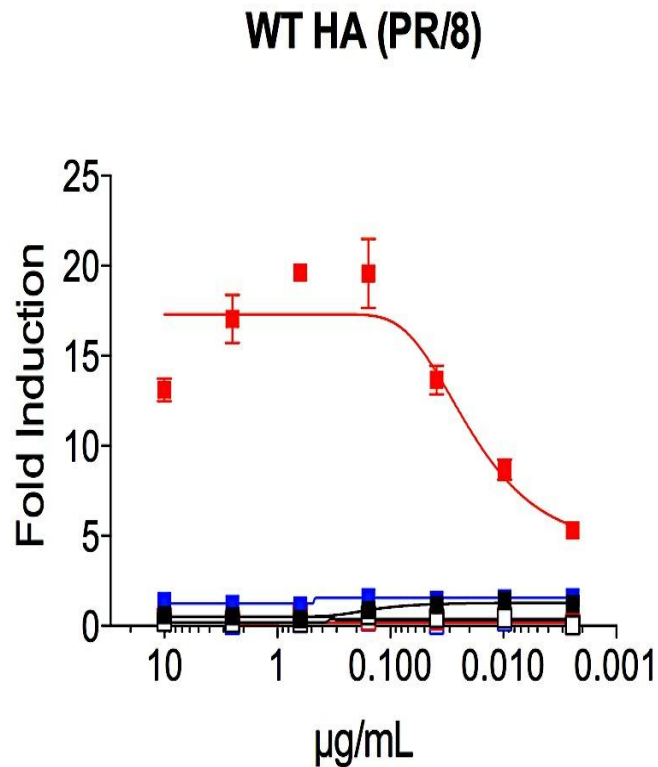
Fold Induction = $(\text{RLU}_{\text{Induced}} - \text{RLU}_{\text{Background}}) / (\text{RLU}_{\text{No mAb}} - \text{RLU}_{\text{Background}})$

Why do antibodies targeting the hemagglutinin head domain lack the ability to optimally induce ADCC activity?

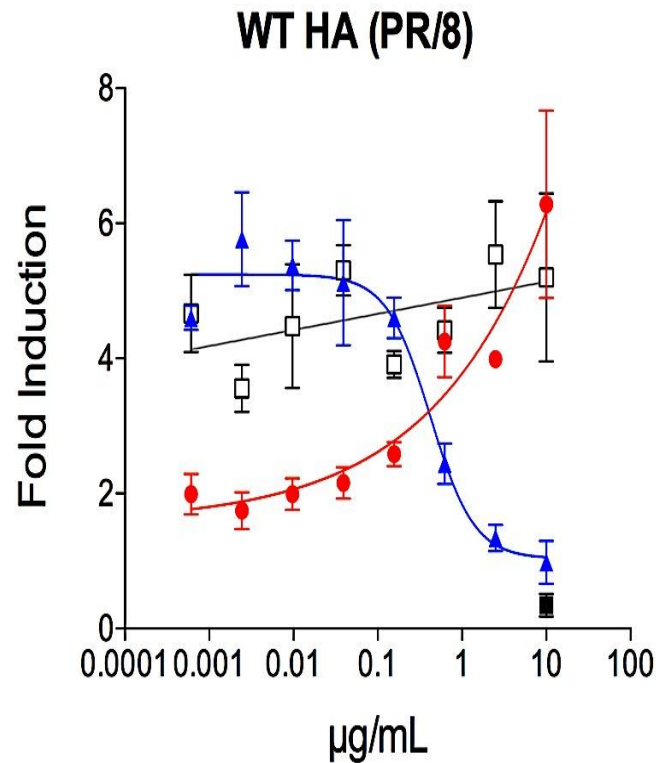
Disruption of sialic acid engagement

- **Blocking with Head-specific F(ab)₂**
- **Blocking with 6' Sialyllactose**
- **Mutating Y108F in Receptor Binding Site**

Head-specific F(ab)₂ prevents ADCCC induction of stalk-specific 6F12 mAb



- PY102
- 6F12
- Control IgG
- PY102 + PY102 F(ab')₂
- 6F12 + PY102 F(ab')₂
- Control IgG + PY102 F(ab')₂



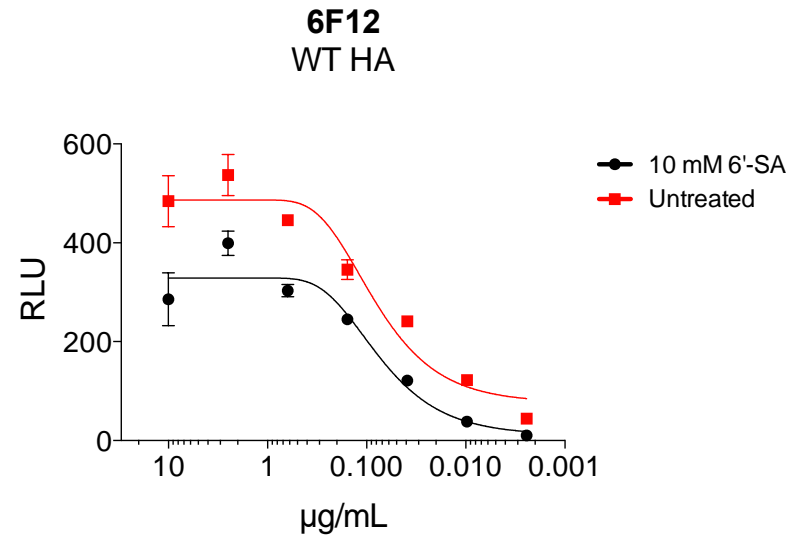
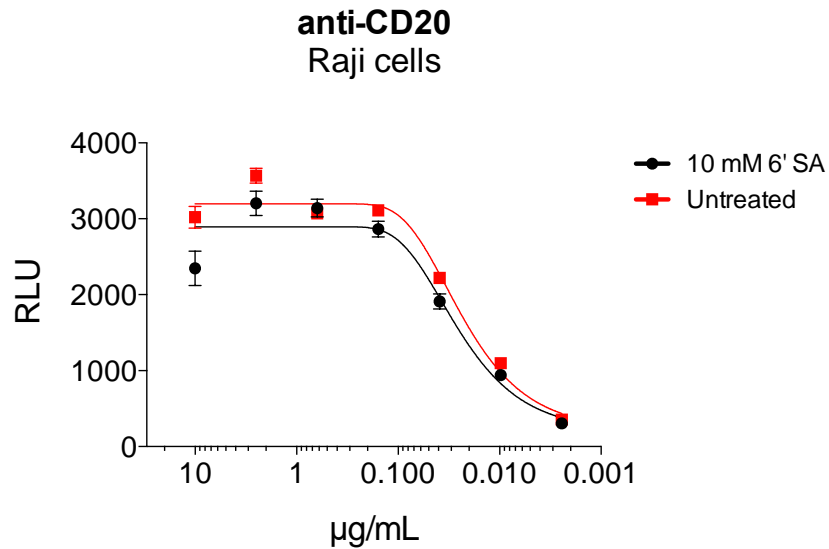
- 6F12
- PY102 F(ab)₂
- ▲ PY102 F(ab)₂+6F12(10ug/ml)
- Control F(ab)₂+6F12(10ug/ml)

PY102 (Head-specific)
6F12 (Stalk-specific)

Disruption of sialic acid engagement

- **Blocking with Head-specific F(ab)₂**
- **Blocking with 6'-sialyllactose**
- **Mutating Y108F in Receptor Binding Site**

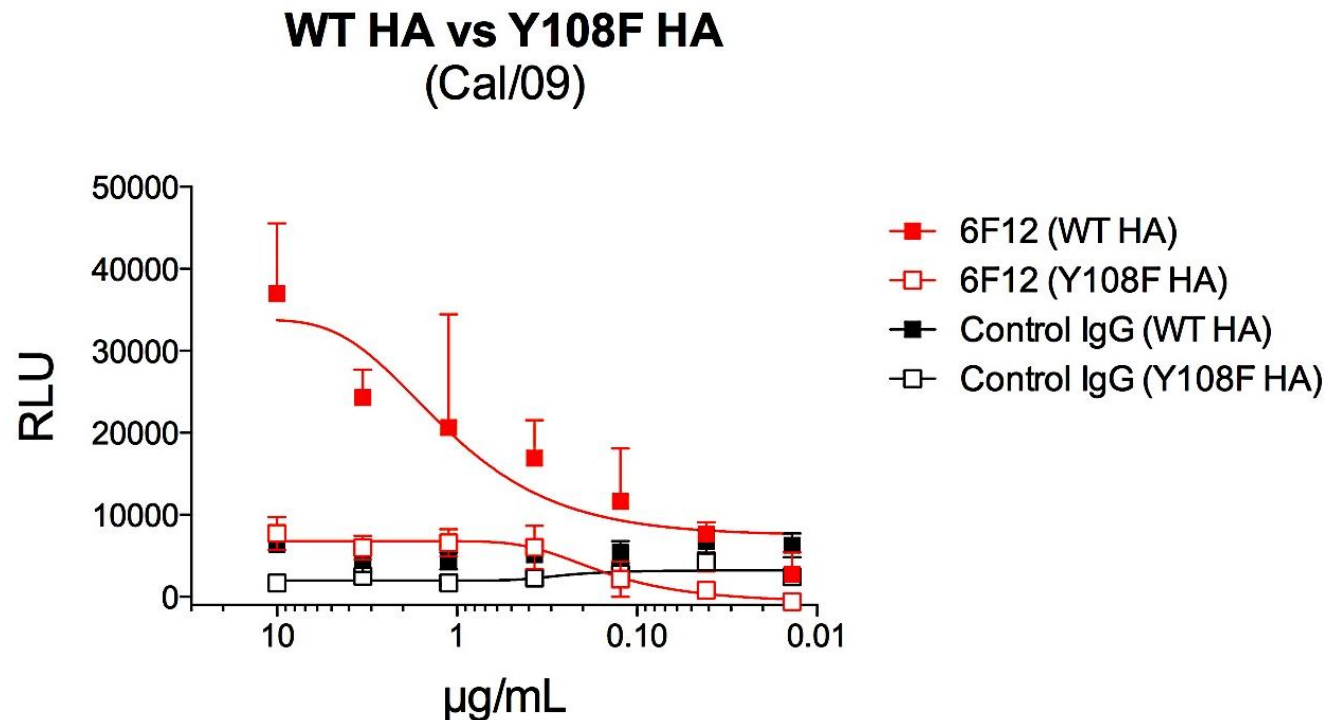
10 mM of 6'-sialyllactose decreases ADCC induction of stalk-specific antibodies



Disruption of sialic acid engagement

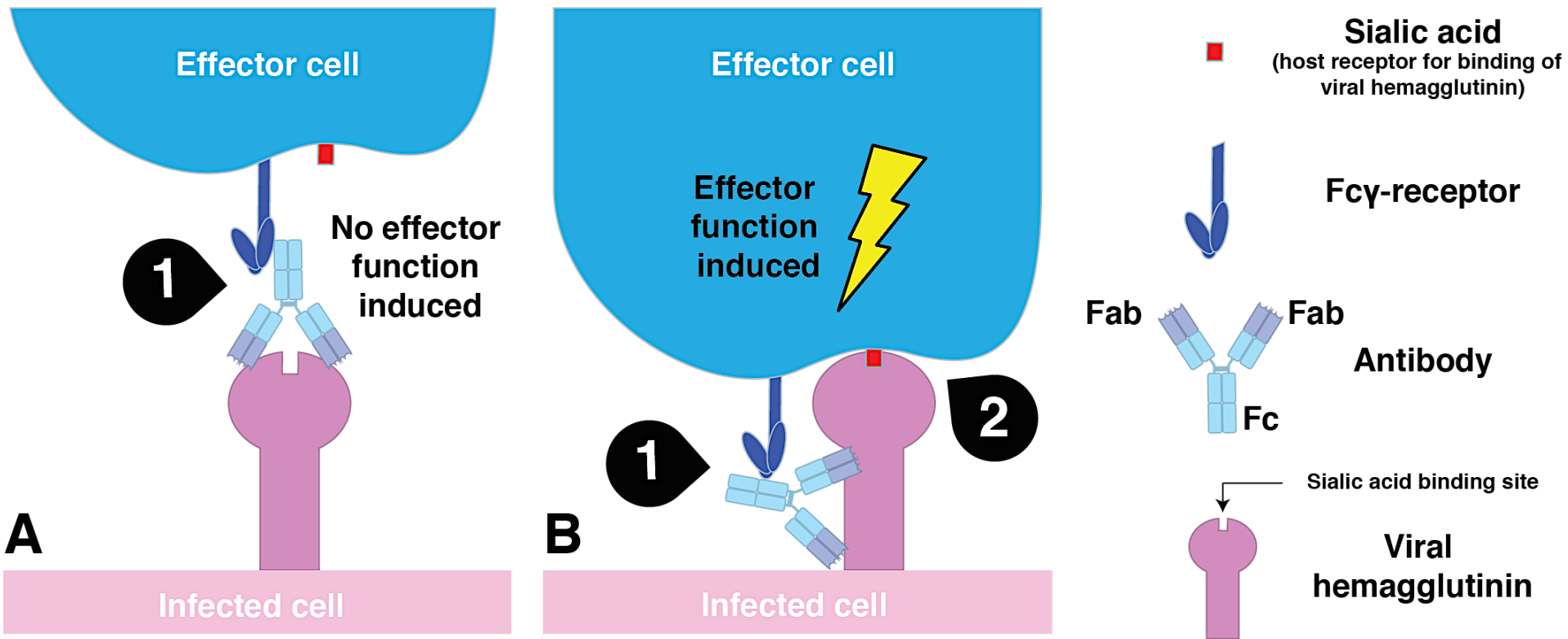
- **Blocking with Head-specific F(ab)₂**
- **Blocking with 6' Sialyllactose**
- **Mutating Y108F in Receptor Binding Site**

Y108F mutation lowers RLU values when compared to WT Cal09



**Y108F plasmid was generated and
provided by Madhu**

Two-contacts model for optimal induction of ADCC by influenza virus-specific mAbs





**Property of the US
Government**

cH5/1N1 GMOs contained inside

Contract Nbr.: HHSO100201200011
Order Nbr.: HHSO10033005T
Strain: A/Vietnam/1203/2004-
A/California/04/2009-(cH5/1N1)-PR8-IDCDC-RG37
Seedlot: VI-1593
DOM: 29/08/2013
Storage Conditions: 2-8°C
Monovalent Pooled Harvest

Bottle 1 of 1

**Property of the US
Government**

cH5/1N1 GMOs contained inside

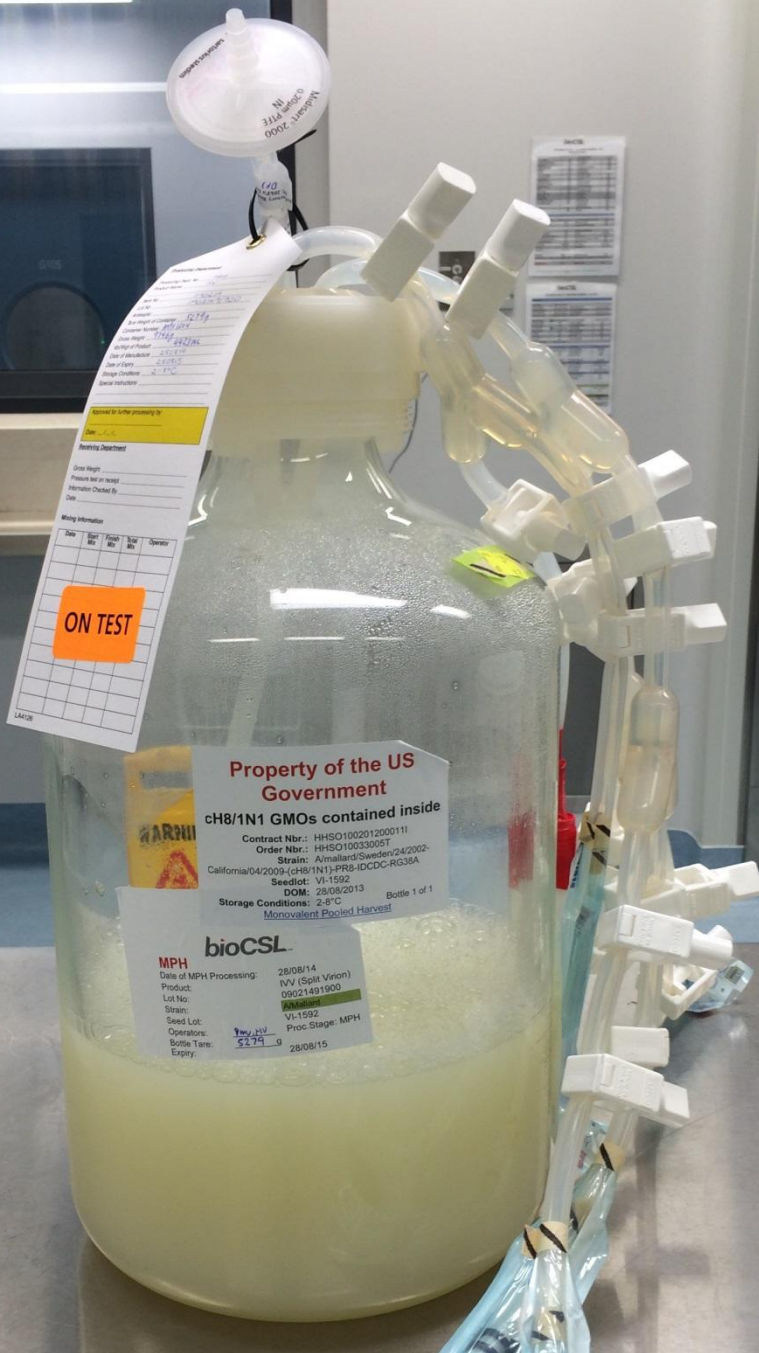
Contract Nbr.: HHSO100201200011
Order Nbr.: HHSO10033005T
Strain: A/Vietnam/1203/2004-
A/California/04/2009-(cH5/1N1)-PR8-IDCDC-RG37
Seedlot: VI-1593
DOM: 29/08/2013
Storage Conditions: 2-8°C
Monovalent Pooled Harvest

Bottle 1 of 1

bioCSL

MPH

Date of MPH Processing: 29/08/14
Product: 10V (Split Virus)
Lot No: 09011492000
Strain: A/Vietnam
Seed Lot: VI-1593
Proc Stage: MPH
Operators: 2mu HV
Bottle Tare: 50.78 g
Expiry: 29/08/15



**Property of the US
Government**

cH8/1N1 GMOs contained inside

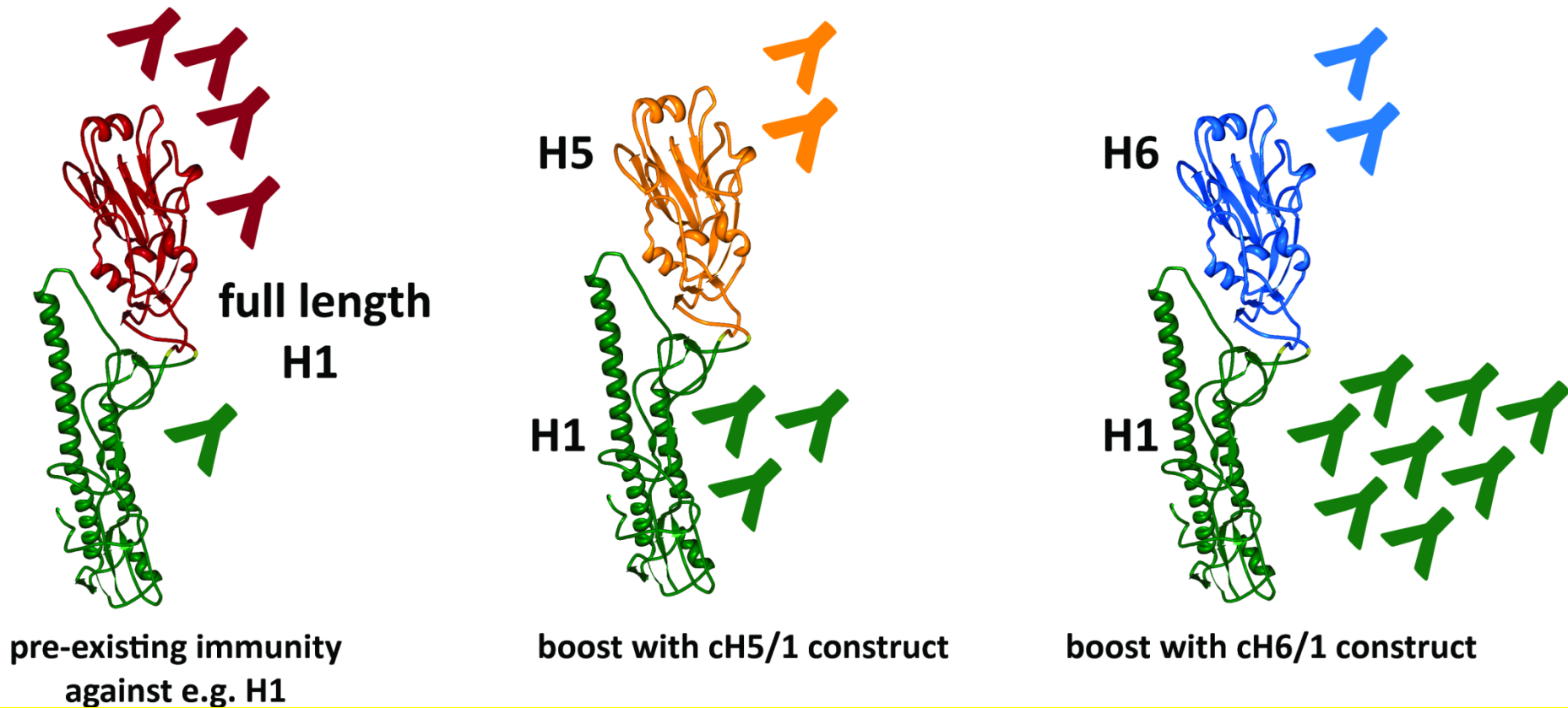
Contract Nbr.: HHSO1002012000111
Order Nbr.: HHSO10033005T
Strain: A/mallard/Sweden/24/2002-
California/04/2009-(cH8/1N1)-PR8-IDCDC-RG38A
Seedlot: VI-1592
DOM: 28/08/2013
Storage Conditions: 2-8°C
Monovalent Pooled Harvest

Bottle 1 of 1

SUMMARY

Towards a universal influenza virus vaccine by reducing the immunodominance of the hemagglutinin head and thereby increasing the immunogenicity of the hemagglutinin stalk and of the neuraminidase

Vision for a human universal influenza virus vaccine



Trivalent vaccine with group 1, group 2 and influenza B stalk component necessary

SUMMARY (cont.)

MECHANISM OF ADCC INDUCTION (TWO-CONTACTS MODEL)

- **The location of a FLAG-Tag epitope plays a critical role in determining the level of Antibody-Dependent Cell-Mediated Cytotoxicity (ADCC) induction**
- **The ability of the hemagglutinin to bind to effector cells via its sialic acid receptor is required for optimal ADCC induction**
- **By blocking/mutating the sialic acid receptor binding site with F(ab)₂, 6'-sialyllactose or a Y108F mutation, ADCC induction can be lowered substantially**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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RANDY ALBRECHT ANICE LOWEN GENE TAN

TEDDY WOHLBOLD CAITLIN MULLARKEY NICK HEATON

RONG HAI

VICTOR LEYVA-GRADO

RAFFAEL NACHBAGAUER PAUL LEON

CHRIS SEIBERT CHI-JENE CHEN PETER GOFF

MEGAN ERMLER

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