

Neutralising antibody concentrations following 2 doses of Pfizer and AstraZeneca COVID vaccines

Matthew Snape
Professor of Paediatrics and Vaccinology

University of Oxford



<https://comcovstudy.org.uk/>

'COM-COV 2'

Enrolled those

- immunized with a single dose of Pfizer or Oxford/AZ between 25th January and 20th March
- Randomisation at 2nd dose

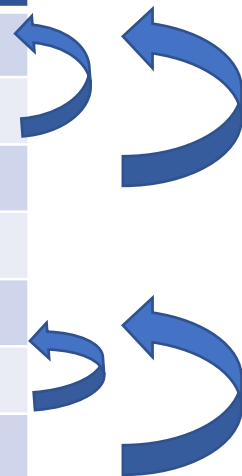
Non-inferiority of immune response to 'alternate' vs 'same' 2nd dose

1070 > 50 year olds

Purpose was to assess flexibility of the primary immunisation schedule

Co-Funded by NIHR/Vaccine Task Force and CEPI

General and Immunology cohort		number	Enrolment
1	primed with Pfizer at 8 to 12 weeks previously	175	Pfizer ('BNT')
2		175	Moderna (m1273)
3		175	Novavax (NVX)
4	Primed with Oxford/AZ 8 to 12 weeks previously	175	Oxford/AZ (ChAd)
5		175	Moderna (m1273)
6		175	Novavax (NVX)
Total		1050	



Immunogenicity, safety, and reactogenicity of heterologous COVID-19 primary vaccination incorporating mRNA, viral-vector, and protein-adjuvant vaccines in the UK (Com-COV2): a single-blind, randomised, phase 2, non-inferiority trial



Arabella S V Stuart, Robert H Shaw*, Xinxue Liu*, Melanie Greenland, Parvinder K Aley, Nick J Andrews, J C Cameron, Sue Charlton, Elizabeth A Clutterbuck, Andrea M Collins, Tom Darton, Tanya Dinesh, Christopher J A Duncan, Anna England, Saul N Faust, Daniela M Ferreira, Adam Finn, Anna L Goodman, Christopher A Green, Bassam Hallis, Paul T Heath, Helen Hill, Bryn M Horsington, Teresa Lambe, Rajeka Lazarus, Vincenzo Libri, Patrick J Lillie, Yama F Mujadidi, Ruth Payne, Emma L Pledst, Samuel Provstgaard-Morys, Maheshi N Ramasamy, Mary Ramsay, Robert C Read, Hannah Robinson, Gavin R Screaton, Nisha Singh, David P J Turner, Paul J Turner, Iason Vichos, Rachel White, Jonathan S Nguyen-Van-Tam D M, Matthew D Snape, and the Com-COV2 Study Group†*

Lancet Dec 2021

Focused on vaccine response in those with no previous infection



Baseline demographics

	Prime with ChAd				Prime with BNT			
	ChAd (n=180)	m1273 (n=181)	NVX (n=179)	Overall (n=540)	BNT (n=175)	m1273 (n=177)	NVX (n=180)	Overall (n=532)
Age								
Mean (SD)	63.0 (5.51)	63.3 (5.55)	63.1 (5.76)	63.2 (5.60)	61.9 (5.37)	62.0 (5.92)	62.2 (5.56)	62.0 (5.61)
Median (range)	64.4 (50.1-74.2)	64.1 (50.2-74.4)	64.2 (50.1-74.6)	64.2 (50.1-74.6)	62.3 (50.4-77.1)	62.4 (50.0-77.7)	62.7 (50.2-78.1)	62.4 (50.0-78.1)
Gender								
Female	87 (48%)	80 (44%)	74 (41%)	241 (45%)	80 (46%)	68 (38%)	62 (34%)	210 (40%)
Male	93 (52%)	101 (56%)	105 (59%)	299 (55%)	95 (54%)	109 (62%)	118 (66%)	322 (61%)
Ethnicity								
White	169 (94%)	159 (88%)	162 (91%)	490 (91%)	166 (95%)	166 (94%)	172 (96%)	504 (95%)
Black	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	5 (1%)	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	8 (2%)
Asian	4 (2%)	11 (6%)	9 (5%)	24 (4%)	3 (2%)	5 (3%)	2 (1%)	10 (2%)
Mixed	3 (2%)	7 (4%)	3 (2%)	13 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	4 (1%)
Other	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	8 (2%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	6 (1%)
Comorbidities*								
Cardiovascular	49 (27%)	55 (30%)	40 (22%)	144 (27%)	63 (36%)	46 (26%)	57 (32%)	166 (31%)
Respiratory	15 (8%)	18 (10%)	19 (11%)	52 (10%)	30 (17%)	34 (19%)	31 (17%)	95 (18%)
Diabetes	9 (5%)	10 (6%)	14 (8%)	33 (6%)	22 (13%)	21 (12%)	24 (13%)	67 (13%)
Prime-boost interval (weeks)								
Mean (SD)	9.4 (0.96)	9.5 (0.95)	9.5 (1.01)	9.5 (0.97)	9.5 (0.98)	9.5 (0.95)	9.6 (0.96)	9.5 (0.96)
Median (range)	9.4 (8.0-12.0)	9.4 (8.0-12.0)	9.4 (4.7†-11.9)	9.4 (4.7-12.0)	9.6 (8.0-11.9)	9.4 (8.0-12.0)	9.6 (8.0-11.9)	9.6 (8.0-12.0)
Data are n (%), mean (SD), or median (range). BNT=BNT162b2 vaccine, Pfizer-BioNTech. ChAd=ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine, AstraZeneca. m1273=mRNA-1273 vaccine, Moderna. NVX=NVXCoV2373 vaccine, Novavax. *Comorbidities were self-reported by participants, with review by study team doctor for assessment of severity. General practitioner confirmation was sought where needed. Included severities were those classified as mild, moderate, or well controlled. †Single participant boosted in error at 33 days, protocol deviation.								
Table 1: Baseline characteristics by study arm								

Mean age 61 to 63 years

Predominantly white

Significant minority with co-morbidities

Mean interval 9.4 to 9.6 weeks

Immunogenicity: Neutralising activity against variants of concern

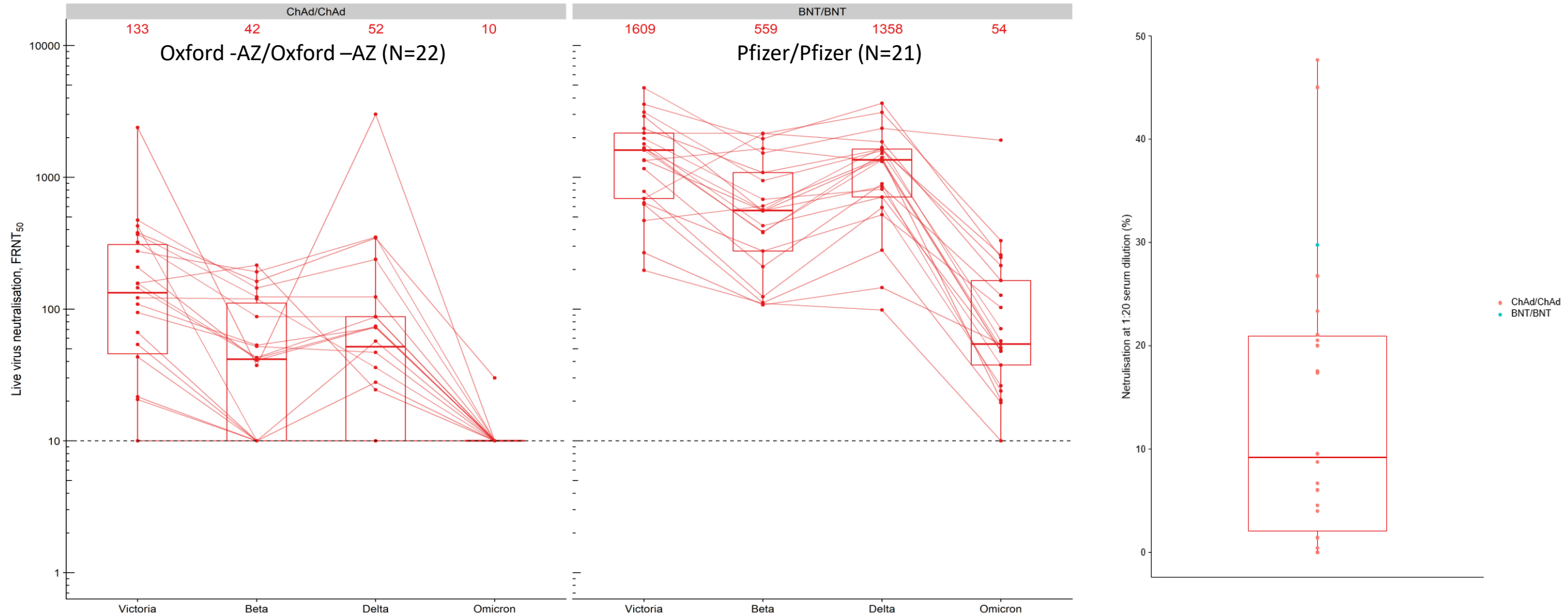
	Prime with ChAd			Prime with BNT		
	ChAd/ChAd (n=47)	ChAd/m1273 (n=48)	ChAd/NVX (n=51)	BNT/BNT (n=46)	BNT/m1273 (n=48)	BNT/NVX (n=49)
Live virus neutralising antibody (Victoria*), FRNT₅₀						
n	47	48	51	46	48	49
GMC	109 (70–168)	1684 (1313–2162)	432 (301–618)	1501 (1188–1896)	1883 (1546–2294)	1109 (805–1529)
GMR†	Ref	16.9 (10.1–28.0)	4.2 (2.4–7.2)	Ref	1.3 (1.0–1.8)	0.8 (0.6–1.2)
Live virus neutralising antibody (beta), FRNT₅₀						
n	47	48	51	46	48	49
GMC	25 (18–34)	376 (260–545)	109 (71–167)	405 (290–565)	603 (442–822)	451 (305–666)
GMR†	Ref	15.8 (9.6–26.1)	4.2 (2.4–7.4)	Ref	1.6 (1.0–2.5)	1.3 (0.8–2.2)
Live virus neutralising antibody (delta), FRNT₅₀						
n	47	48	51	46	48	49
GMC	41 (27–64)	672 (506–891)	153 (99–237)	697 (520–933)	873 (688–1107)	629 (444–891)
GMR†	Ref	17.4 (10.2–29.5)	3.7 (2.0–6.9)	Ref	1.3 (0.9–2.0)	1 (0.7–1.6)

Screaton Laboratory, Oxford

Immunogenicity: Cellular immune response against variants of concern

	Prime with ChAd			Prime with BNT		
	ChAd/ChAd (n=47)	ChAd/m1273 (n=48)	ChAd/NVX (n=51)	BNT/BNT (n=46)	BNT/m1273 (n=48)	BNT/NVX (n=49)
Cellular response (wild-type, frozen samples), SFC per million PBMCs						
n	44	47	50	44	44	46
GMC	41 (27–62)	100 (73–136)	160 (129–198)	35 (25–49)	71 (52–97)	20 (14–29)
GMR†	Ref	2.9 (1.8–4.6)	4.5 (3.0–6.8)	Ref	1.9 (1.2–3.0)	0.60 (0.4–1.0)
Cellular response (beta, frozen samples), SFC per million PBMCs						
n	44	47	50	44	44	46
GMC	41 (28–60)	104 (77–141)	150 (120–187)	34 (23–48)	69 (52–92)	22 (17–30)
GMR†	Ref	3.1 (2.0–4.7)	4.2 (2.9–6.0)	Ref	2.0 (1.2–3.1)	0.72 (0.46–1.1)
Cellular response (delta, frozen samples), SFC per million PBMCs						
n	44	47	50	44	44	46
GMC	35 (23–54)	102 (76–136)	155 (123–196)	36 (26–51)	64 (47–86)	19 (13–28)
GMR†	Ref	3.4 (2.1–5.4)	5.0 (3.3–7.6)	Ref	1.6 (1.0–2.5)	0.56 (0.3–0.9)
Data shown are geometric mean (95% CI), unless otherwise specified. BNT=BNT162b2 vaccine, Pfizer–BioNTech. ChAd=ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine, AstraZeneca. ELU=ELISA laboratory units. FRNT ₅₀ =50% focus reduction neutralising antibody titre. GMC=geometric mean concentration. GMR=geometric mean ratio. m1273=mRNA-1273 vaccine, Moderna. NVX=NVXCoV2373 vaccine, Novavax. PBMCs=peripheral blood mononuclear cells. SFC=spot-forming cells. *A Wuhan-related strain isolated early in the pandemic from Australia. †The two-sided 95% CIs of GMRs were adjusted for study site, cohort, interval between first and second dose, and baseline immunogenicity.						
Table 3: Summary of immunogenicity against variants of concern between heterologous and homologous prime-boost schedules at 28 days after boost						

Neutralising antibodies against Omicron: 1 month post second dose (uninfected at enrolment)



C^oV-BOOST

Evaluating COVID-19 vaccine boosters

UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton

NHS
University Hospital
Southampton
NHS Foundation Trust

Chief Investigator Saul Faust
Munro et al, Lancet Dec 2021

Neutralising antibodies

Wild type

Delta

Prime with ChAd/ChAd					Prime with BNT/BNT				
Control (n=93)	BNT (n=95)	VLA (n=95)	VLA half (n=107)	Ad26 (n=101)	Control (n=97)	BNT (n=96)	VLA (n=99)	VLA half (n=98)	Ad26 (n=89)
SARS-CoV-2 anti-spike IgG, ELU/mL									
GMT* 763 (630-924; n=91)	20517 (17 718-23 757; n=93)	1835 (1514-2224; n=93)	1430 (1198-1707; n=103)	5517 (4647-6548; n=98)	3197 (2714-3767; n=94)	27 242 (24148-30 731; n=96)	4204 (3640-4856; n=98)	3721 (3200-4326; n=98)	17 079 (14 488-20 133; n=87)
GMR† Ref	24.48 (19.5-30.79)	2.20 (1.75-2.77)	1.81 (1.45-2.27)	5.84 (4.65-7.33)	Ref	8.11 (6.59-9.99)	1.31 (1.07-1.62)	1.25 (1.01-1.54)	5.63 (4.55-6.97)
Pseudotype virus neutralising antibody (wild-type), NT₅₀									
GMT* 69.6 (57.2-84.6; n=91)	1621 (1314-1998; n=93)	202 (166-247; n=89)	147 (124-174; n=95)	563 (454-698; n=95)	205 (167-253; n=93)	1789 (1520-2107; n=95)	289 (244-342; n=91)	234 (200-272; n=87)	1441 (1188-1749; n=75)
GMR† Ref	21.58 (16.93-27.51)	2.68 (2.10-3.43)	2.01 (1.57-2.55)	6.85 (5.37-8.73)	Ref	8.35 (6.88-10.14)	1.38 (1.14-1.68)	1.22 (1.00-1.49)	7.84 (6.37-9.64)
Pseudotype virus neutralising antibody (delta), NT₅₀									
GMT* 20.4 (16.4-25.5; n=91)	315 (254-391; n=93)	35.2 (28.4-43.7; n=89)	31.1 (25.6-37.7; n=95)	125 (99-159; n=90)	56.5 (43.6-73.3; n=92)	392 (320-479; n=95)	67.1 (55.4-81.2; n=94)	54.7 (45.1-66.4; n=92)	418 (330-530; n=78)
GMR† Ref	14.43 (10.97-18.98)	1.65 (1.25-2.17)	1.50 (1.14-1.96)	5.33 (4.04-7.03)	Ref	6.60 (5.10-8.53)	1.19 (0.92-1.54)	1.02 (0.79-1.32)	8.02 (6.12-10.50)
Live virus neutralising antibody, normalised NT₅₀									
GMT* 174 (139-218; n=30)	4899 (3955-6069; n=38)	354 (215-584; n=21)	301 (212-427; n=25)	1053 (691-1605; n=23)	756 (568-1007; n=34)	4603 (3685-5749; n=36)	836 (580-1207; n=20)	555 (407-756; n=23)	3535 (2459-5080; n=19)
GMR† Ref	25.61 (18.07-36.31)	2.04 (1.37-3.05)	1.81 (1.23-2.65)	5.97 (4.03-8.84)	Ref	5.79 (4.25-7.90)	1.42 (0.98-2.06)	0.93 (0.65-1.33)	5.36 (3.67-7.83)

Testing against Omicron pending

COV-BOOST

Evaluating COVID-19 vaccine boosters

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Chief Investigator Saul Faust
Munro et al, Lancet Dec 2021

Wild type

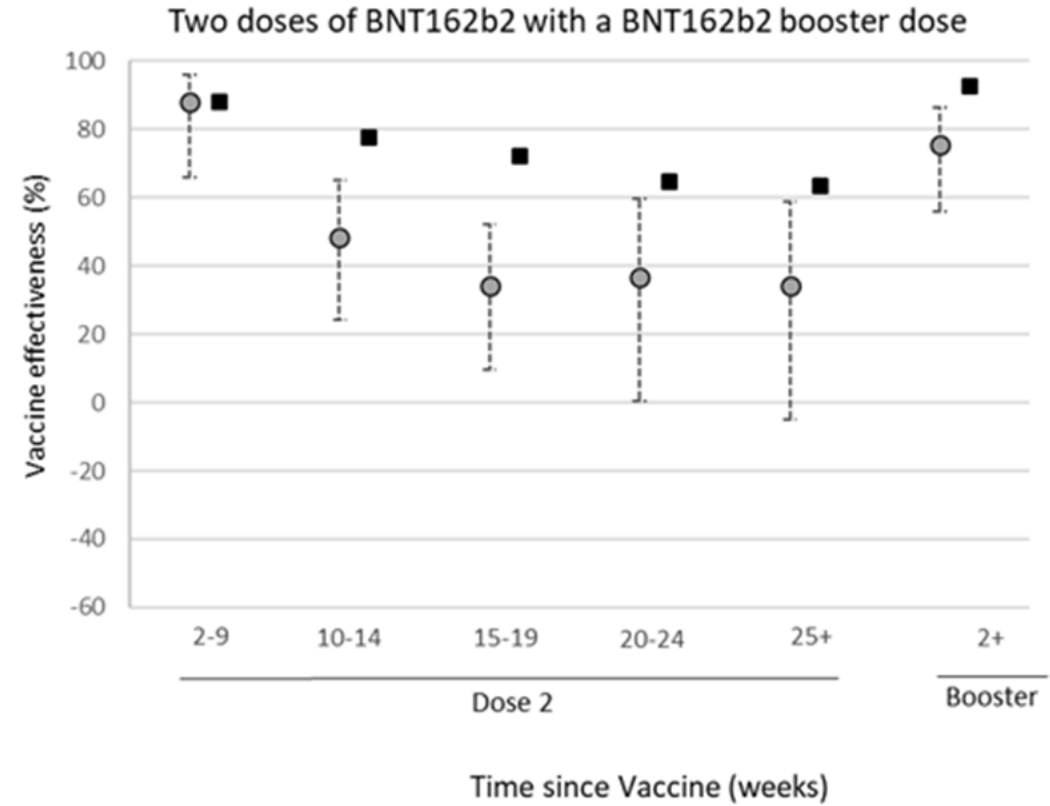
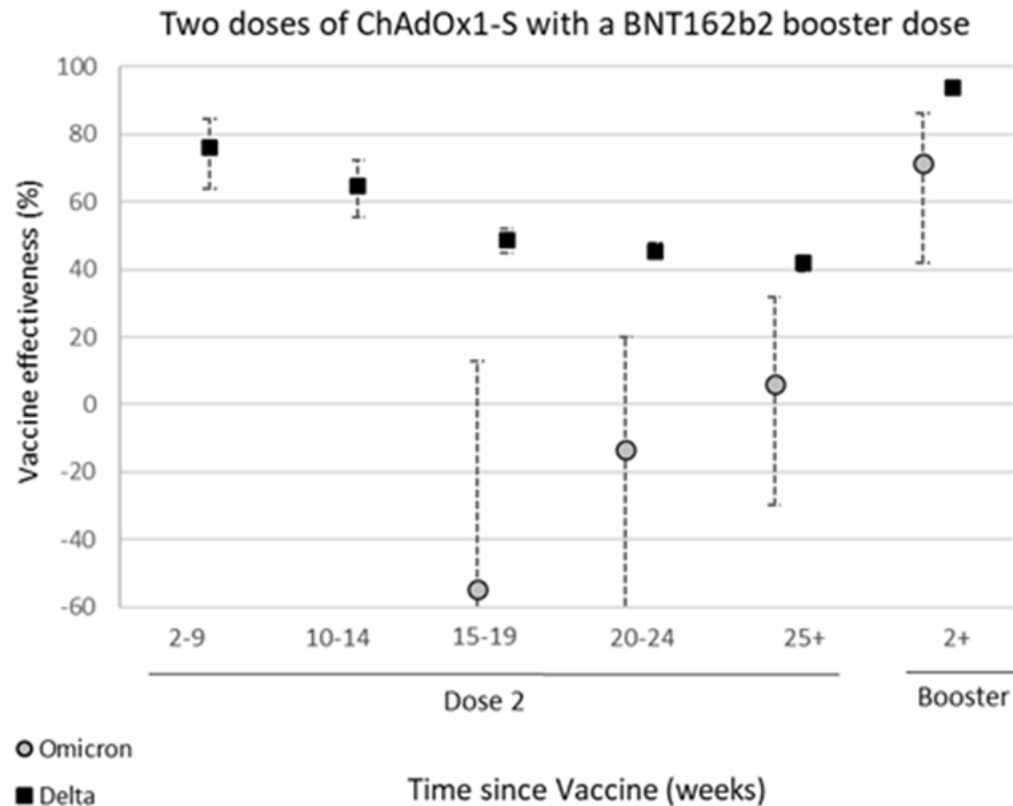
Delta

Prime with ChAd/ChAd		Prime with BNT/BNT							
Control (n=93)	BNT (n=95)	VLA (n=95)	VLA half (n=107)	Ad26 (n=101)	Control (n=97)	BNT (n=96)	VLA (n=99)	VLA half (n=98)	Ad26 (n=89)
Cellular response (wild-type), spot forming cells per 10⁶ peripheral blood mononuclear cells									
GM* 42.6 (30.9-58.8; n=49)	115.5 (81.7-163.3; n=50)	52.2 (36.3-75; n=47)	55.5 (40.4-76.3; n=53)	106.0 (80.1-140.4; n=53)	29.4 (21.0-41.2; n=50)	83.8 (65.4-107.2; n=49)	33.5 (24.7-45.4; n=51)	38.1 (26.1-55.5; n=51)	111.0 (71.8-171.6; n=43)
GMR† Ref	3.15 (2.08-4.76)	1.39 (0.92-2.11)	1.40 (0.93-2.11)	2.74 (1.82-4.12)	Ref	2.65 (1.78-3.95)	1.04 (0.69-1.55)	1.12 (0.75-1.66)	2.93 (1.93-4.44)
Cellular response (delta), spot forming cells per 10⁶ peripheral blood mononuclear cells									
GM* 42.2 (30.5-58.3; n=49)	123.2 (93.0-163.3; n=50)	52.8 (36.9-75.6; n=47)	54.7 (41.5-72.0; n=53)	102.1 (74.4-140.2; n=53)	28.2 (19.9-39.9; n=50)	82.1 (65.7-102.7; n=49)	29.6 (20.9-42.0; n=51)	39.2 (27.2-56.6; n=51)	121.5 (78.9-187.0; n=43)
GMR† Ref	3.23 (2.15-4.86)	1.40 (0.93-2.12)	1.39 (0.93-2.08)	2.67 (1.79-4.00)	Ref	2.71 (1.78-4.13)	0.96 (0.63-1.47)	1.22 (0.80-1.85)	3.29 (2.12-5.11)
Cellular response (beta), spot forming cells per 10⁶ peripheral blood mononuclear cells									
GM* 47.6 (35.2-64.4; n=49)	120.5 (88.0-165.0; n=50)	52.6 (36.3-76.3; n=47)	56.8 (41.0-78.7; n=53)	99.9 (72.6-137.6; n=53)	27.6 (19.9-38.5; n=50)	85.2 (69.8-103.9; n=49)	31.1 (22.5-42.9; n=51)	40.3 (28.1-57.7; n=51)	118.6 (78.3-179.7; n=43)
GMR† Ref	2.88 (1.89-4.38)	1.25 (0.82-1.90)	1.28 (0.85-1.94)	2.30 (1.52-3.48)	Ref	2.86 (1.92-4.28)	1.05 (0.70-1.56)	1.27 (0.85-1.89)	3.36 (2.21-5.10)

ChAd=ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine, Oxford-AstraZeneca. Control=quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine. BNT=BNT162b2 vaccine, Pfizer-BioNTech. VLA=VLA2001 vaccine, Valneva. VLA half=half dose of VLA2001 vaccine. Ad26=Ad26.COVS.2 vaccine, Janssen. ELU=ELISA laboratory units. GMC=geometric mean concentration. GMR=geometric mean ratio. GM=geometric mean. GMT=geometric mean titre. NT₅₀=50% neutralising antibody titre. NT₈₀=80% neutralising antibody titre. *Data are GM (95% CI; number of samples available). †GMRs of the study vaccines were calculated by comparing to their corresponding controls in group A, B, or C, after adjusting for age group, site, baseline anti-spike IgG, interval between first and second dose, and interval between second and third dose; for primary endpoint of anti-spike IgG, 99% CIs were presented to account for multiple comparisons; for the secondary endpoints, 95% CIs were presented. ‡GMRs of the study vaccines were calculated by comparing to their corresponding controls in group A, B, or C, after adjusting for age group, site, baseline cellular response against wild-type, interval between first and second dose, and interval between second and third dose; 95% CIs were presented.

Table 6: Immune responses by third dose vaccine allocation and priming vaccine schedule at 28 days post boost dose among the COVID-19-naïve modified intention-to-treat population, group B

UK -HSA data: protection against symptomatic infection



Summary

- Suggest neutralising antibodies against Omicron lower following 2 doses of Oxford/AZ or Pfizer than against Delta
- Both groups highly likely to have increase in neutralising activity against Omicron following 3rd dose
- Ongoing testing for
 - Post 3rd dose (COV-Boost)
 - Mixed schedules
 - T cell response
- Needs to be interpreted in light of surveillance
 - Infection
 - Severe disease
- Supports push for 3rd dose



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