

P. vivax malaria vaccine; Key considerations

HERBERT OPI



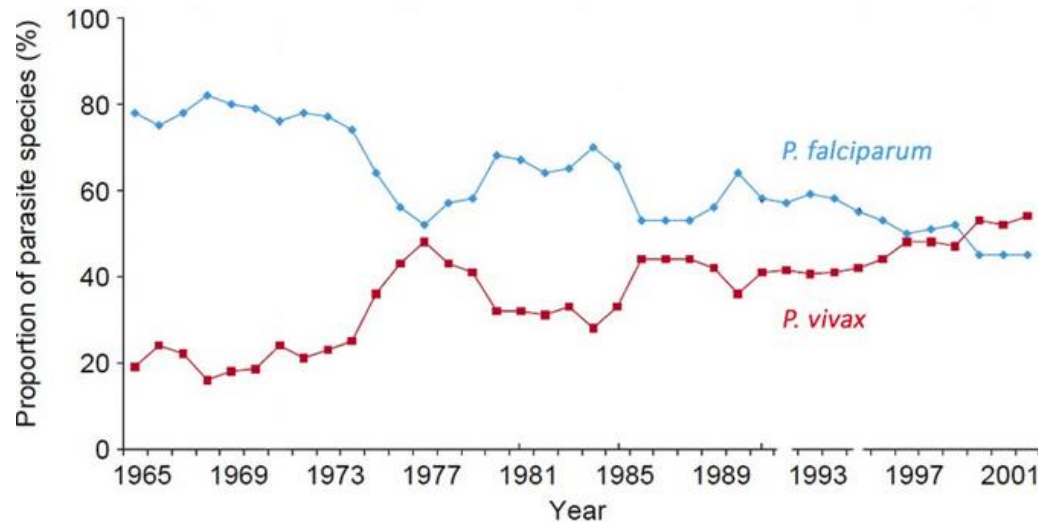
Burnet
reach for the many

P. vivax poses a significant challenge for malaria elimination

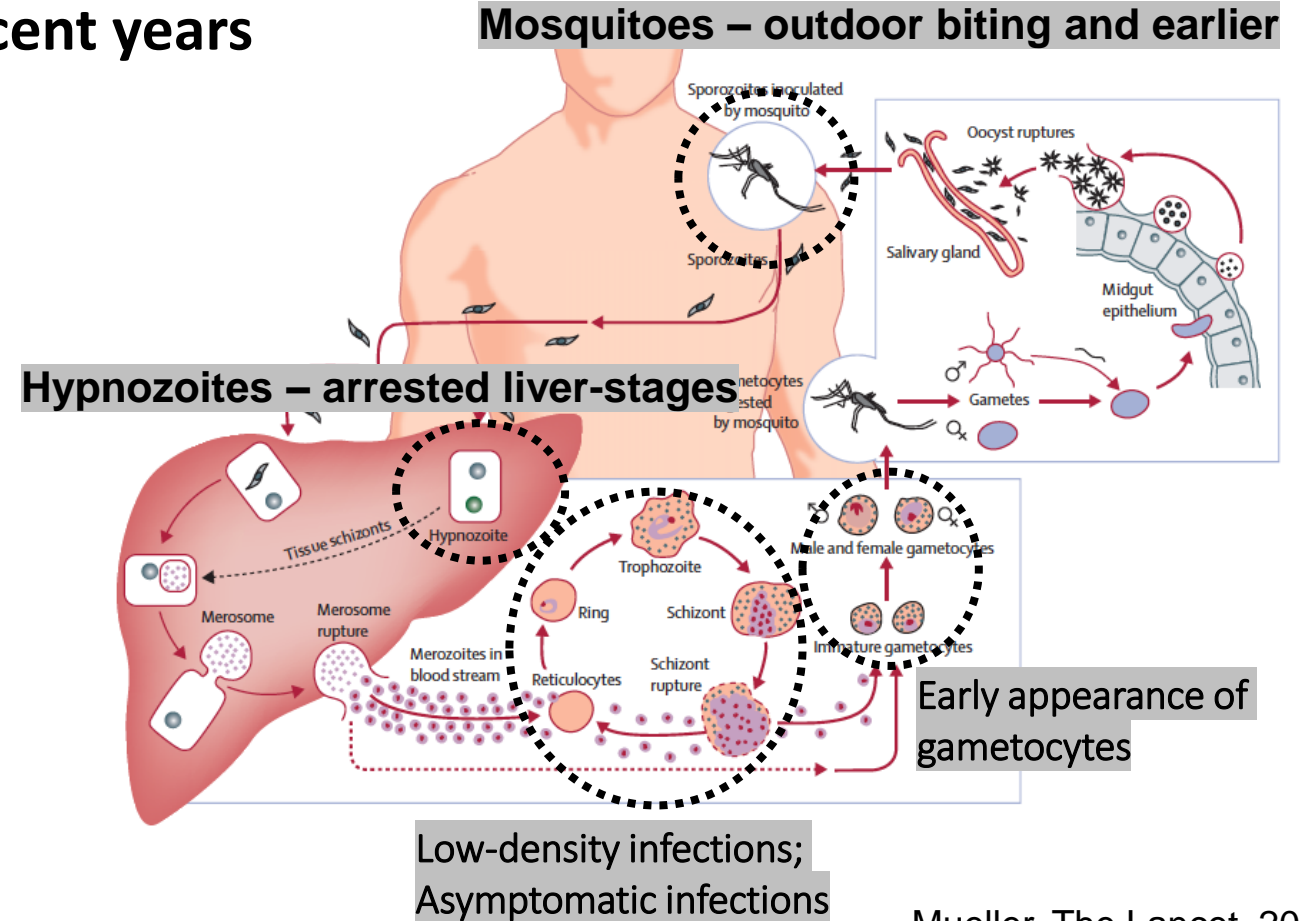
NEW TOOLS REQUIRED

Malaria control has stagnated in recent years

THAILAND



Increasing proportion of *P. vivax* infections as transmission declines



+ DIFFICULT TO TREAT

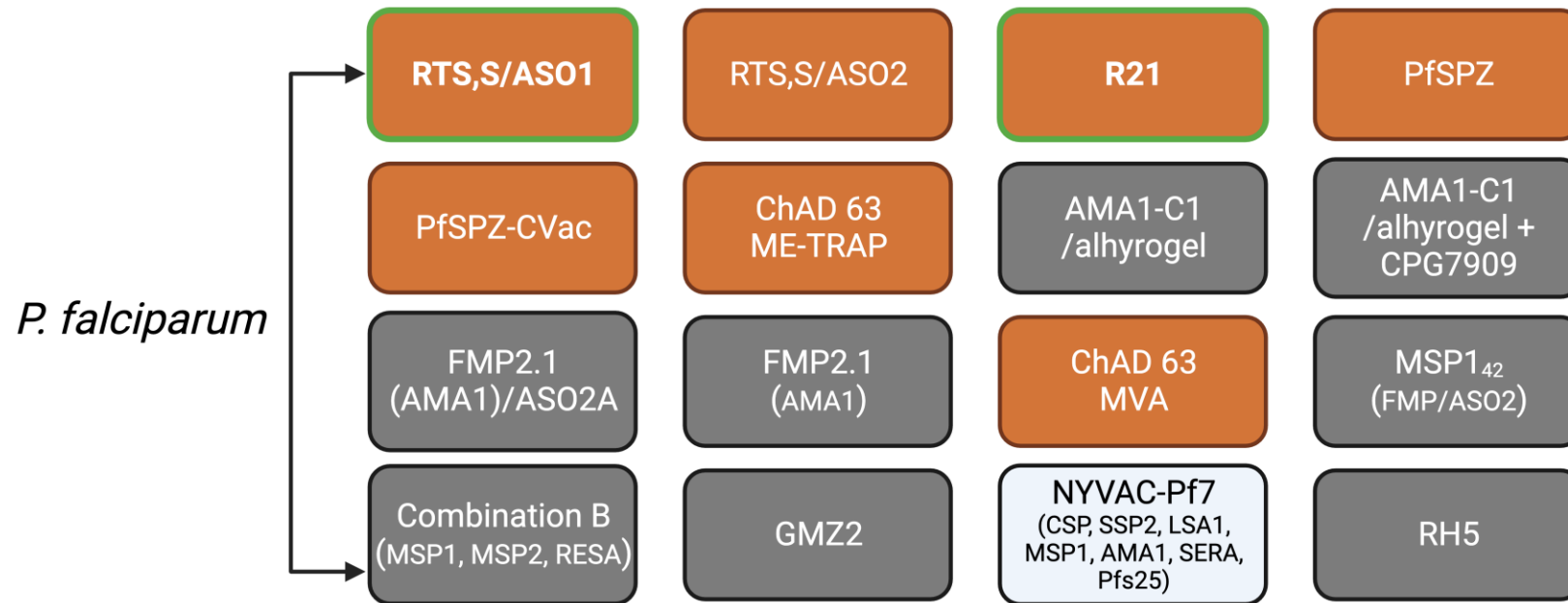
Mueller, The Lancet, 2009

Slide courtesy of Rhea Longley



P. vivax malaria vaccine lags significantly behind

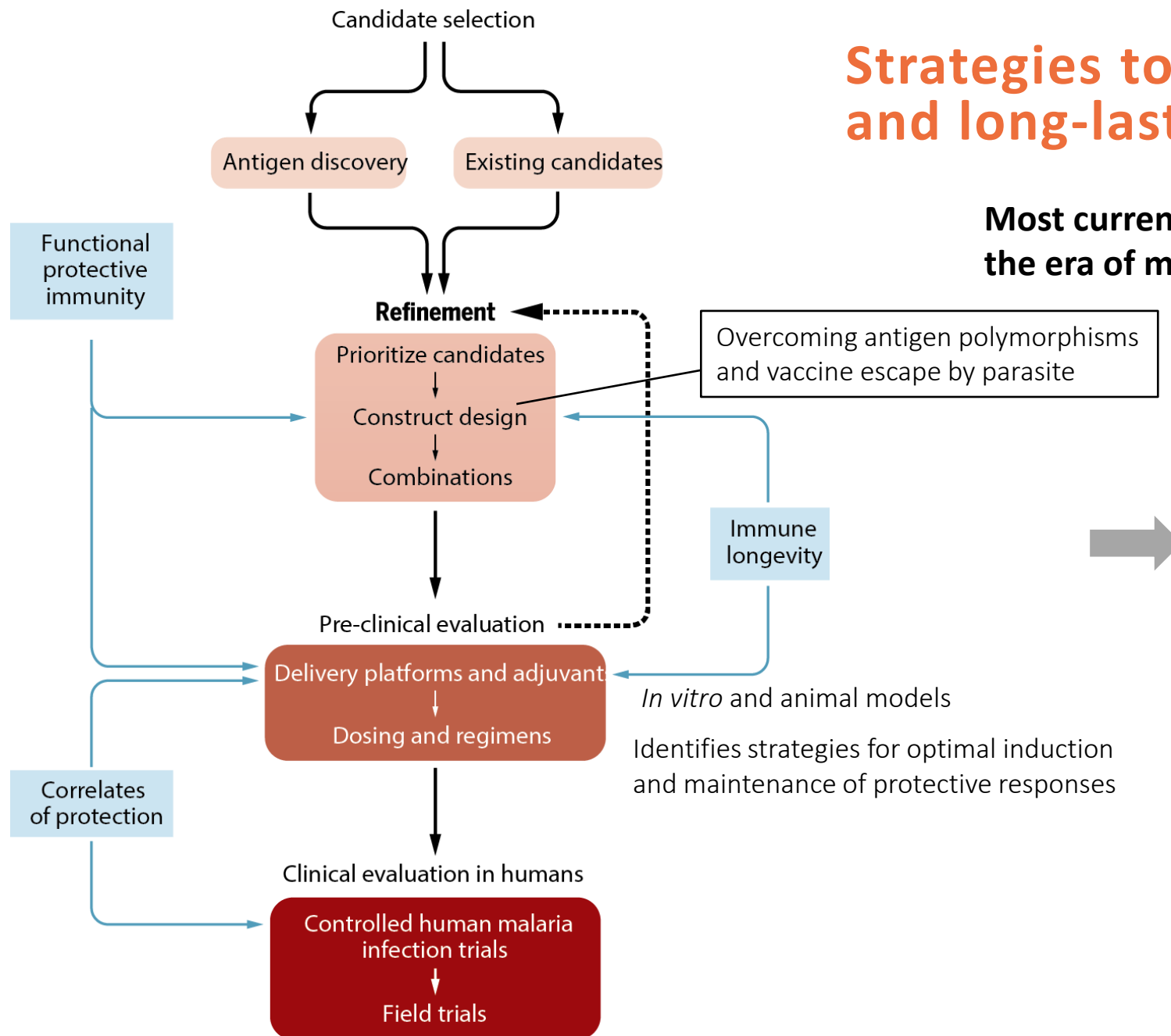
WHO has recommended the development of highly efficacious vaccines for both *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum*



* Targets and mechanisms of action of *P. vivax* immunity poorly understood



Strategies to develop efficacious and long-lasting malaria vaccines



Lead candidates

Novel Approaches

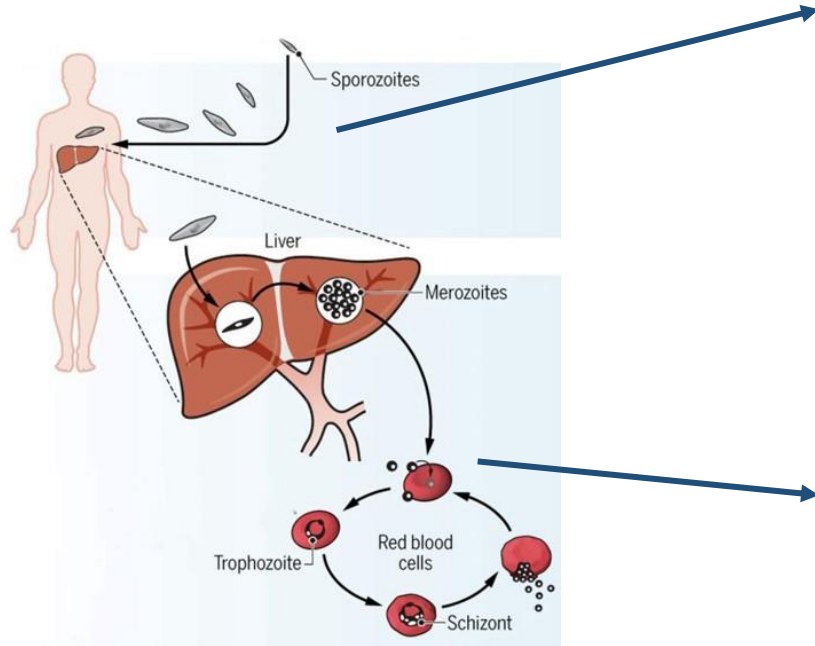
Assays for vaccine evaluation

Vaccine platforms



Multi-stage vaccines:

Targeting sporozoites and blood stage parasites to improve efficacy and longevity



Target Sporozoites: *Prevent infection*

Pros:

- Proven approach to achieve significant efficacy

Key challenges:

- Difficult to achieve high levels of efficacy and longevity
- Need to induce and maintain high antibody levels

Target Merozoites: *Clear parasites and prevent illness*

Pros:

- Can harness immune recall responses, good for longevity

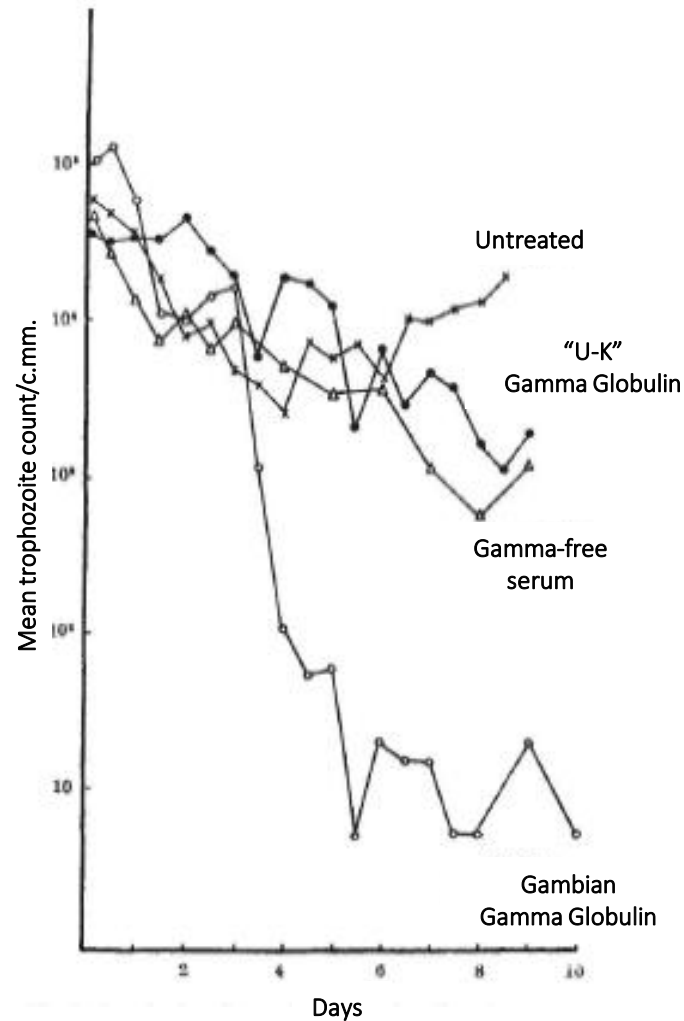
Key challenges:

- Concept established, but limited success in vaccine trials
- Many antigens - which are optimal targets?

We have multiple strategies to overcome these challenges – e.g. functional antibody profiling, immune longevity



Antibodies play an important role in immunity to malaria

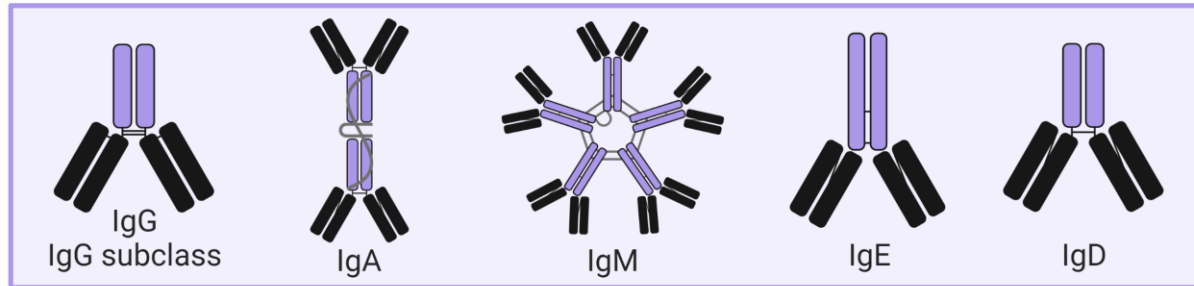


Cohen, S. *et al.* Nature, 1961



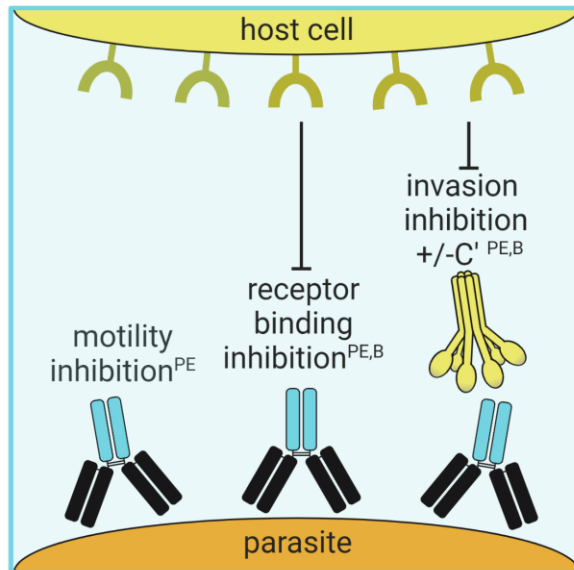
Beyond antibody magnitude and neutralization – antibody Fc interactions

1. Standard Antibody Parameters



Both antibody magnitude and neutralization are poor correlates of protection from malaria

2. Antibody Inhibitory Functions



GIA current gold standard for blood-stage vaccines

A lot of candidates selected via this pathway have failed in efficacy trials

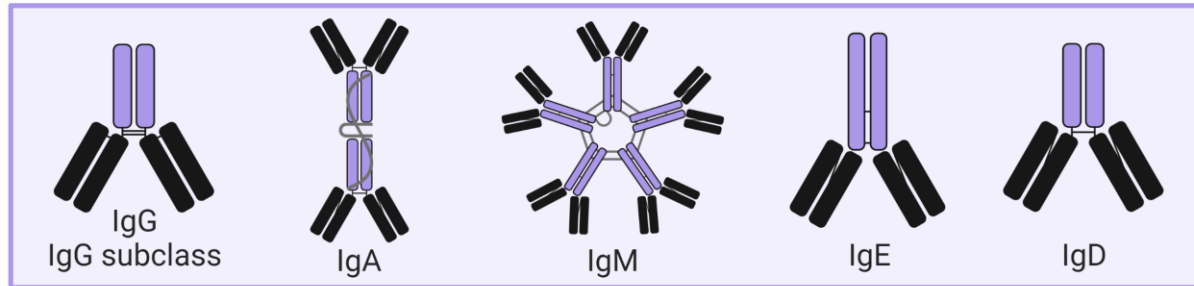
Some candidates with limited neutralizing activity show promising efficacy and vice versa

Opi, D.H. *et al.*
Expert Review Vaccines, 2021

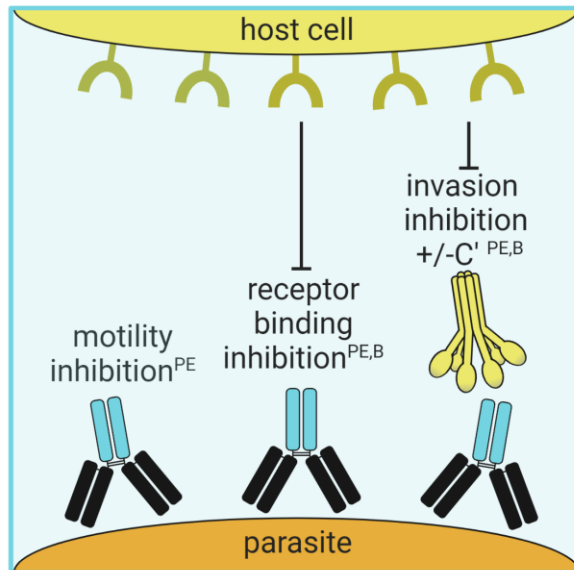


Beyond antibody magnitude and neutralization – antibody Fc interactions

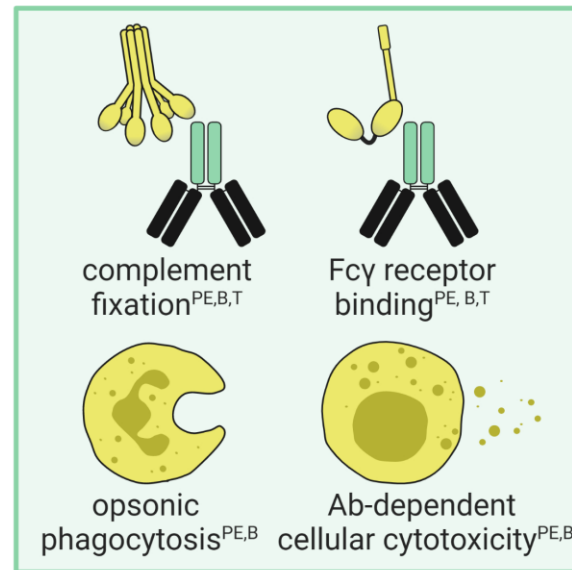
1. Standard Antibody Parameters



2. Antibody Inhibitory Functions



3. Antibody Fc-Dependent Functions



Complement fixation

Mediates

Phagocytosis
Lysis
Enhanced neutralization

Fcγ Receptors

On resting cells

FcγRI - monocytes
FcγRIIa - monocytes and neutrophils
FcγRIII - neutrophils and NK cells

Mediate

Phagocytosis
Antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC)
Antibody dependent cellular inhibition (ADCI)
Antibody dependent respiratory burst (ADRB)

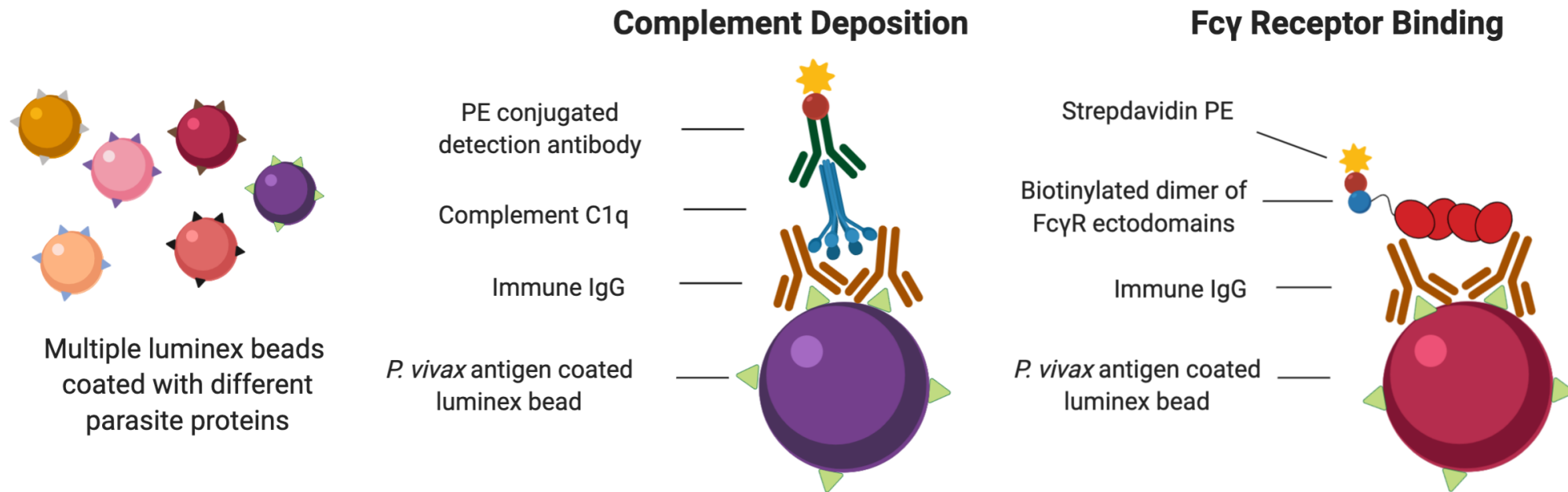
* *P. vivax* antibody functions poorly understood

Opi, D.H. *et al.*
Expert Review Vaccines, 2021



Our Approaches to Quantify Antibody Function

Developed methods to quantify the ability of antibodies to interact with complement and Fcγ receptors

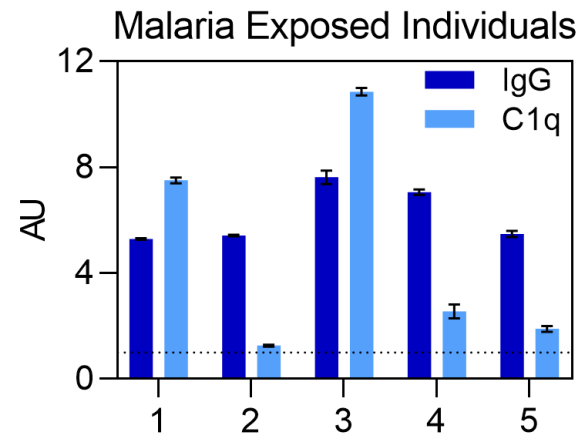
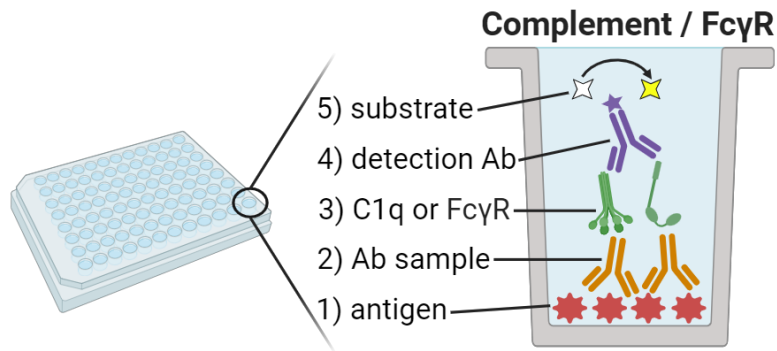


Examined **four** functional antibody responses
Complement fixation & FcγRI, FcγRIIa & FcγRIII binding



Our Approaches to Quantify Antibody Function

Adapted to automated high-throughput platform at Burnet Institute (test up to 10,000 samples)





Quantifying antigen-specific functional antibodies to *P. vivax*

- Are *P. vivax* antigens targets of functional antibody responses of **complement (C1q) fixation** and **FcγR binding**?
- Are these functional antibody responses **associated with protection** from clinical *P. vivax* malaria?
- What are the **kinetics** (acquisition and maintenance) of *P. vivax* functional antibody responses?



P. vivax proteins tested

Selected 30 *P. vivax* proteins

- Good serological markers
- Immunogenic and/or
- Known associations with protection

Blood-stage proteins:

- AMA1, MSP7 (x4), RBP2b, RAMA, MSP8, MSP3A, MSP3b, RON2, MSP1-19, MSP5

Pre-erythrocytic proteins:

- CSP247, CSP210, TRAP, SIAP2

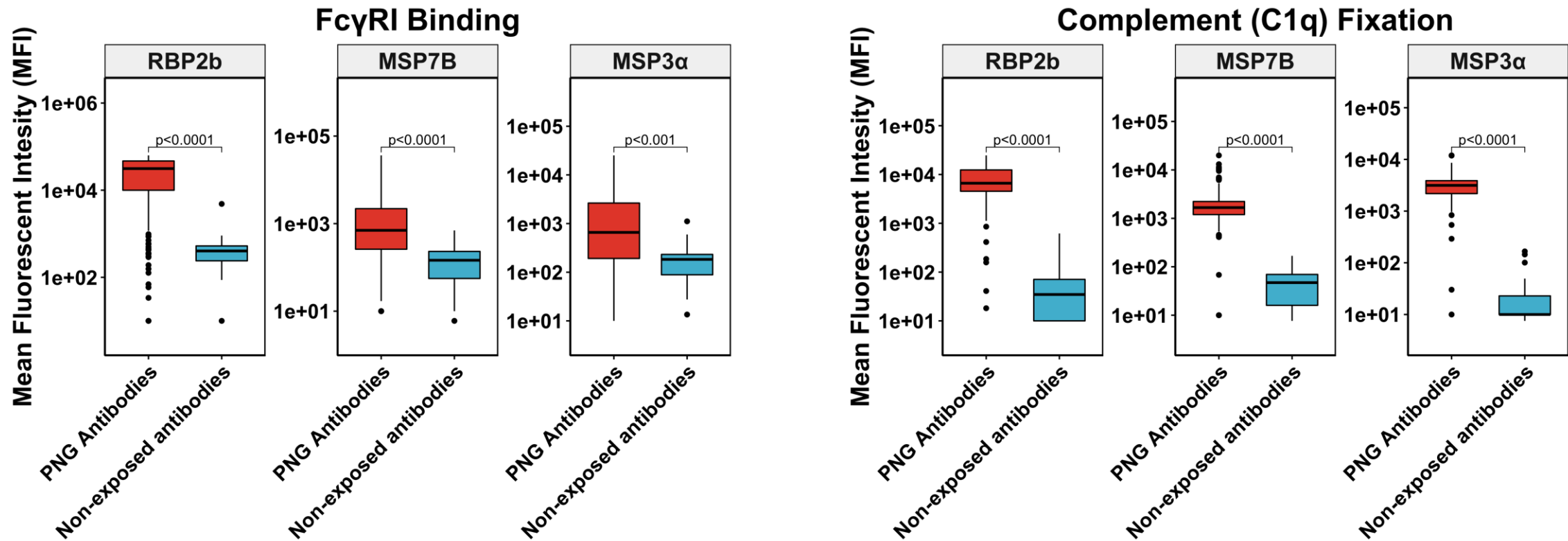
Other:

- Hypothetical proteins x3, 1x “unspecified protein”, 2x “exported proteins”, PTEX150, SSA s16, Pv-fam-a x5

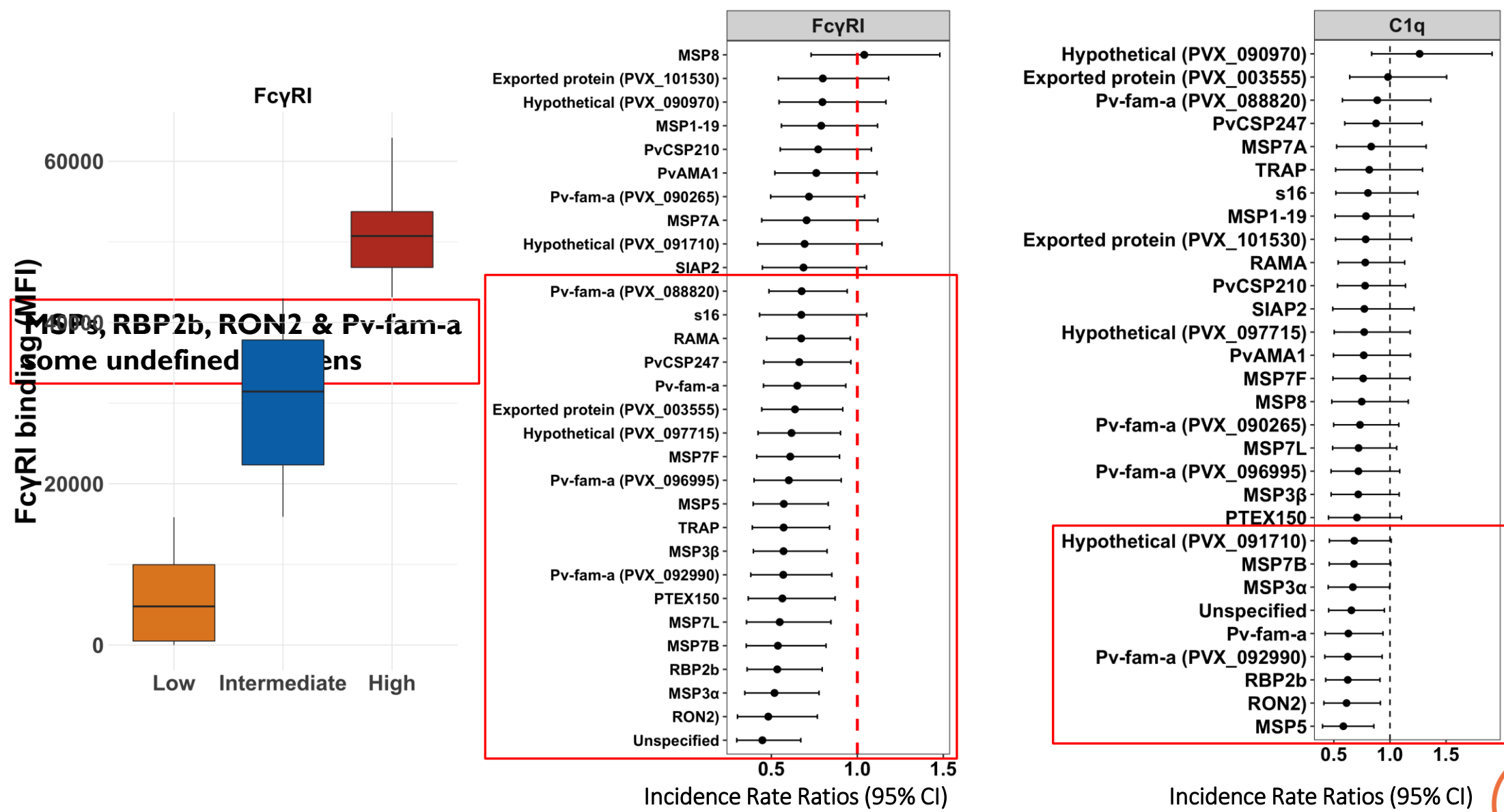


P. vivax antigens are targets of functional antibodies

Longitudinal cohort of ~200 children (1-3yrs old) in East Sepik Province in **PNG** vs naïve controls

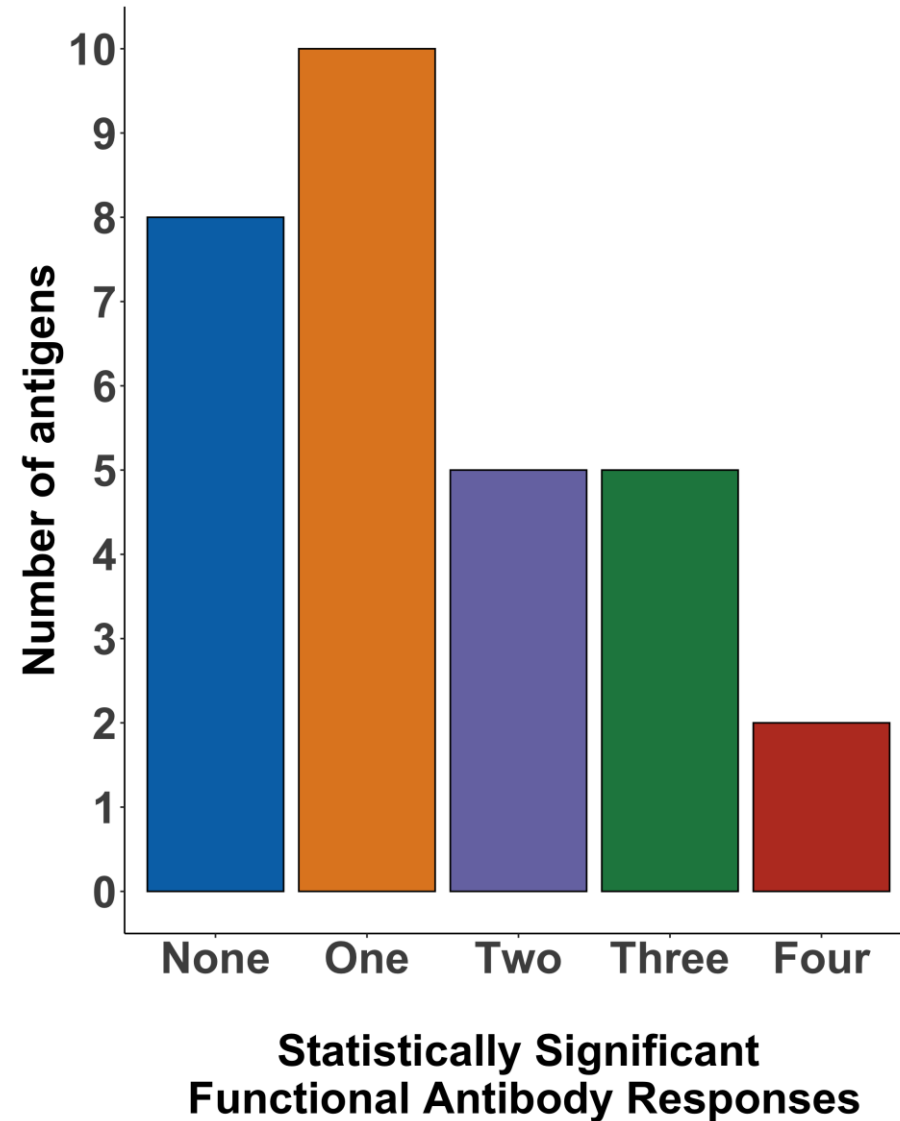


Functional antibodies targeting *P. vivax* associated with protection



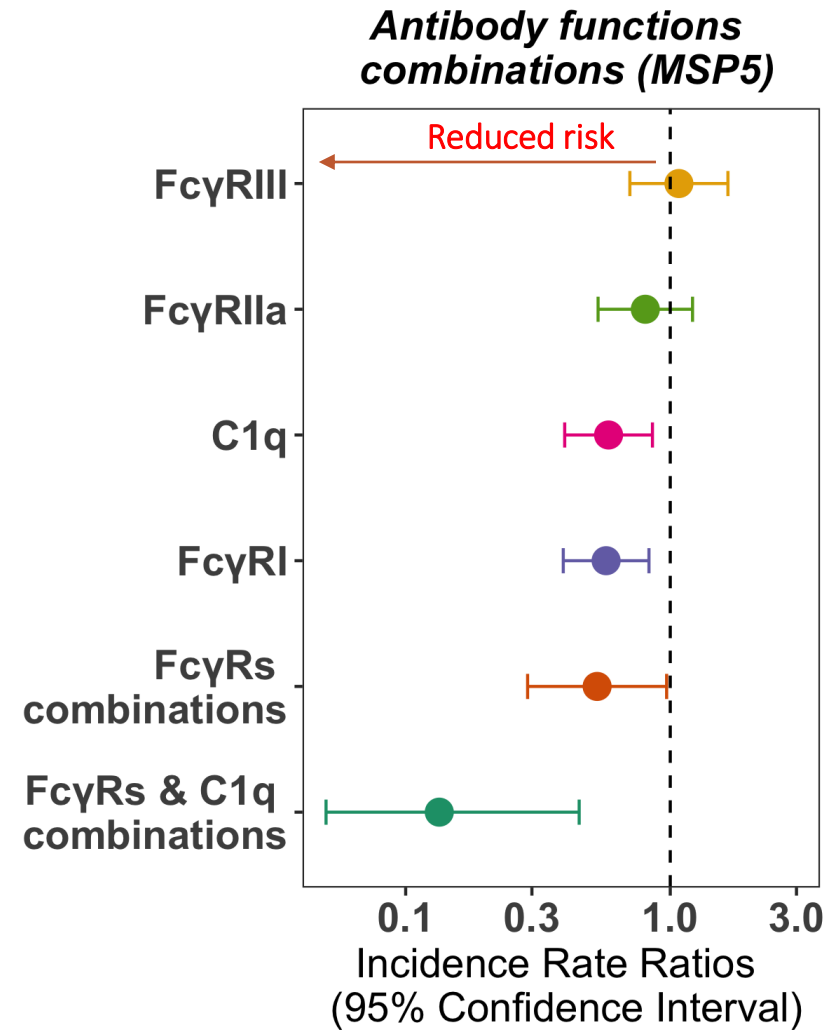
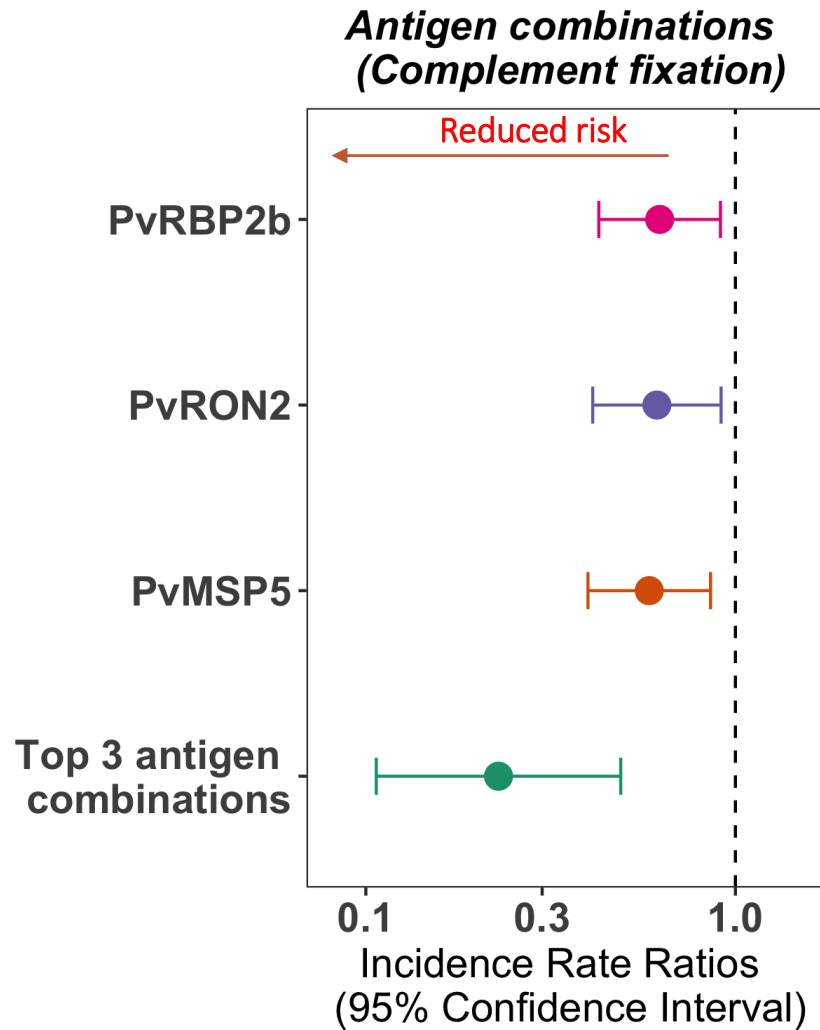


Few antigens elicit poly-functional protective responses



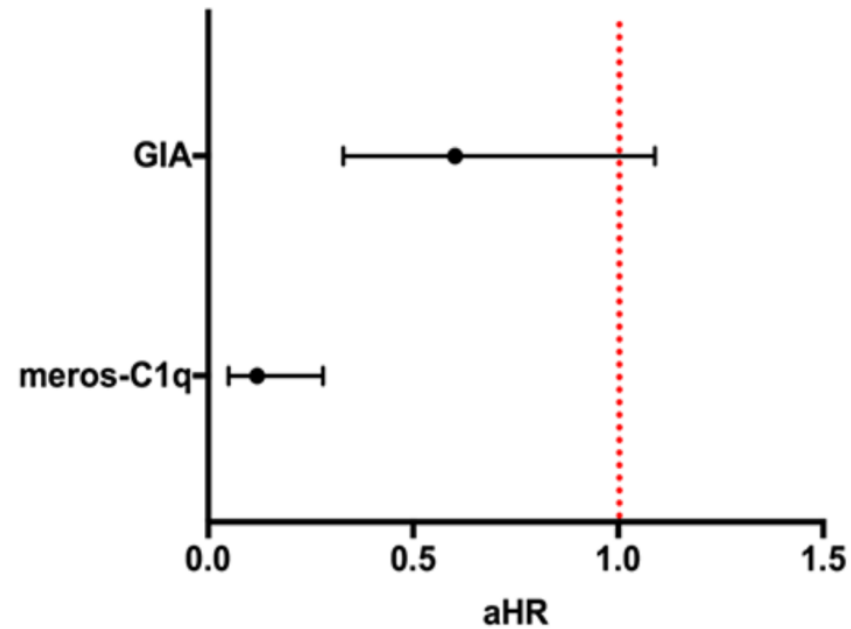


Increased protection with multiple antigens and antibody functions

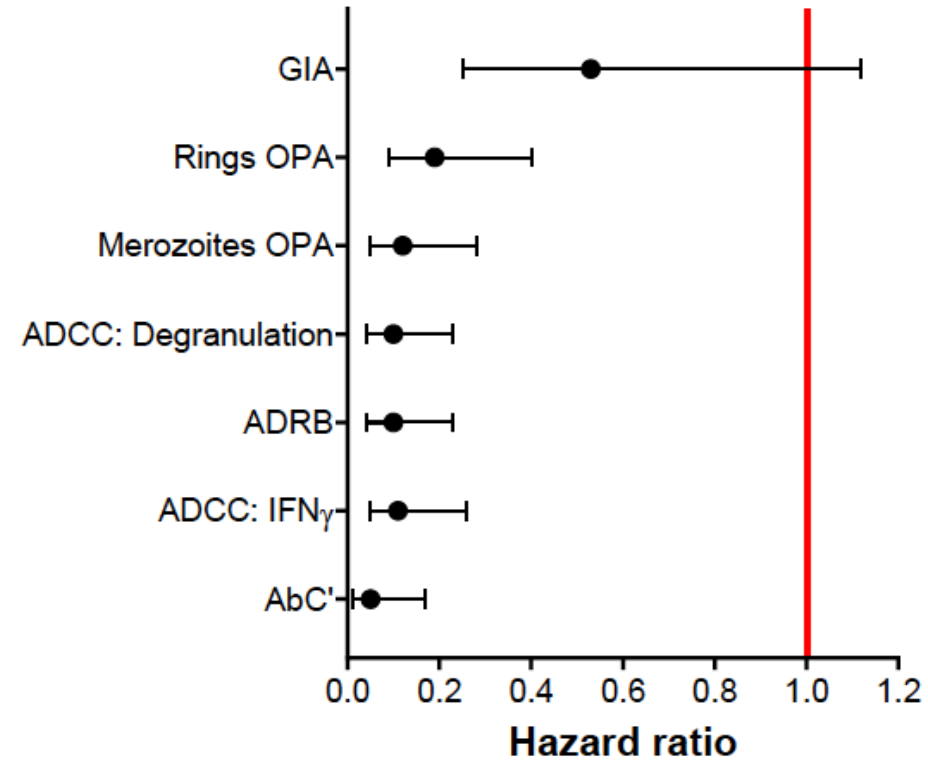




Functional antibodies more strongly associated with protection than GIA (*P. falciparum*)



Reiling, L. *et al.* Nature Comm, 2019



Nkumama, I.N. *et al.* bioRxiv, 2022

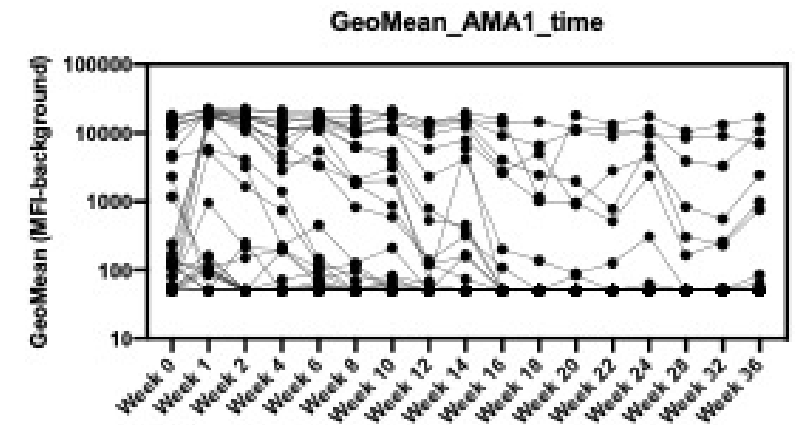
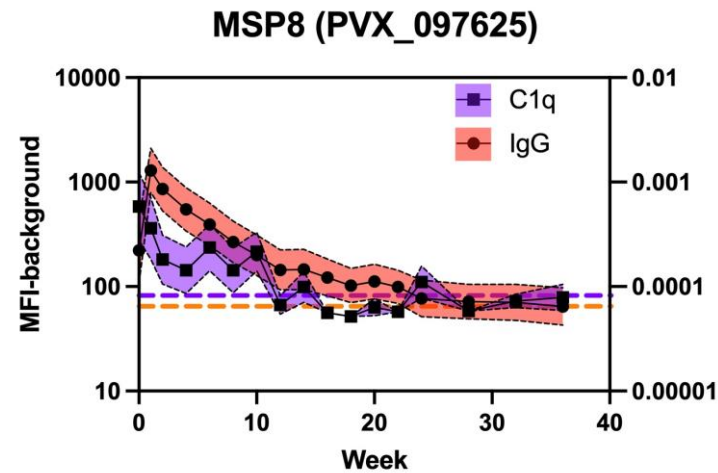
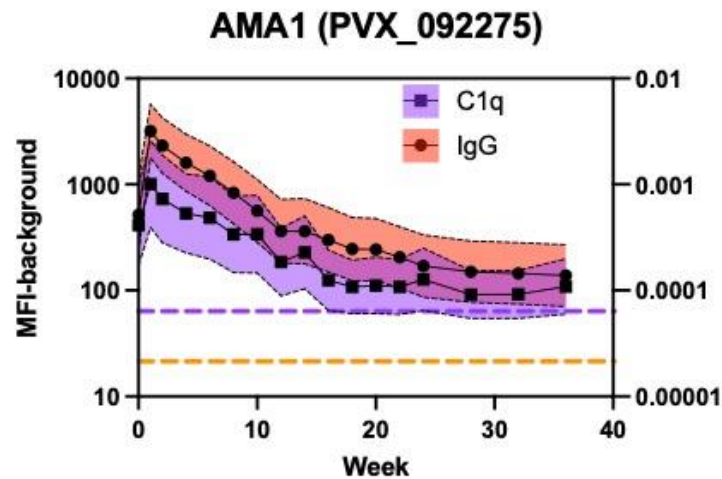


Studies on antibody decay to achieve long-lived immunity

Vaccine half-lives in a malaria endemic population

- Measles: 457 years
- Tetanus: 7-12 years (dependent on number of doses)

Longitudinal observational cohort following clinical infection in Thailand



P. vivax functional antibodies wane rapidly

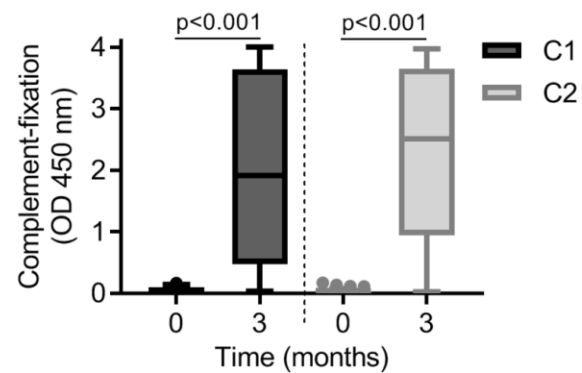
Some antigens and individuals have better longevity



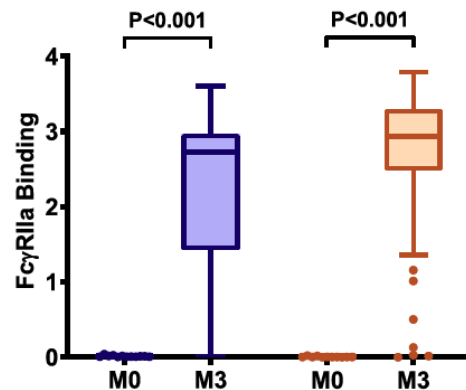
Studies on antibody decay to achieve long-lived immunity

RTS,S for *P. falciparum* in children

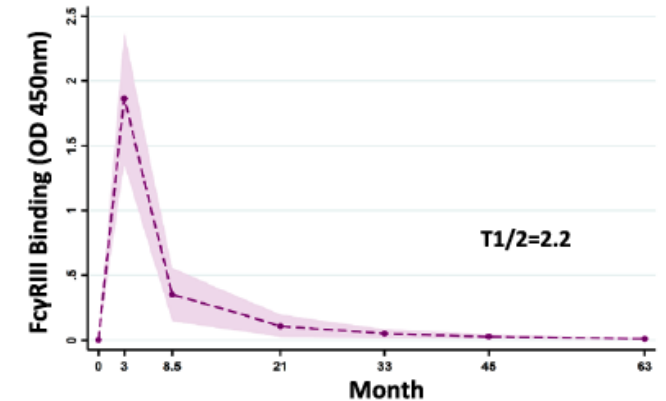
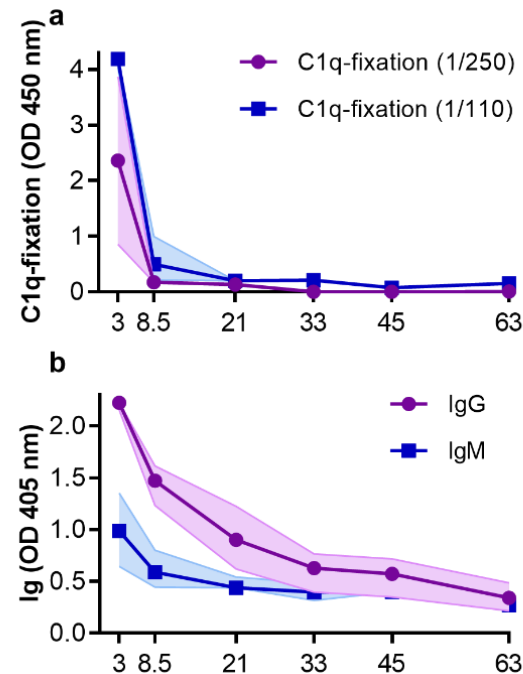
Induction of functional antibodies



Two vaccine cohorts studied: C1 and C2



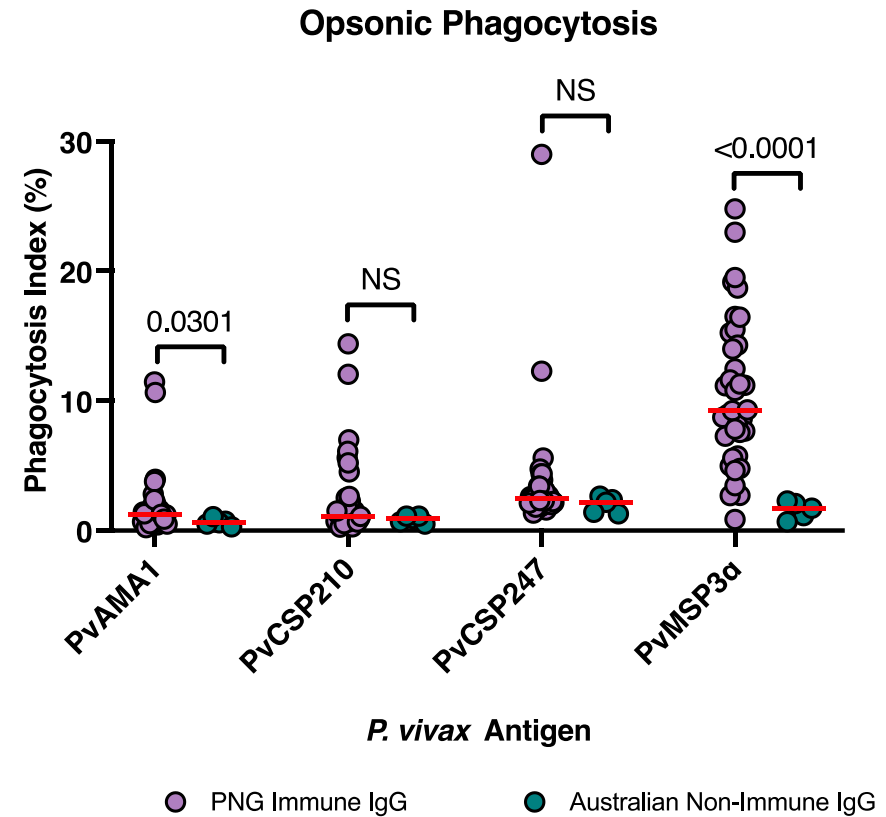
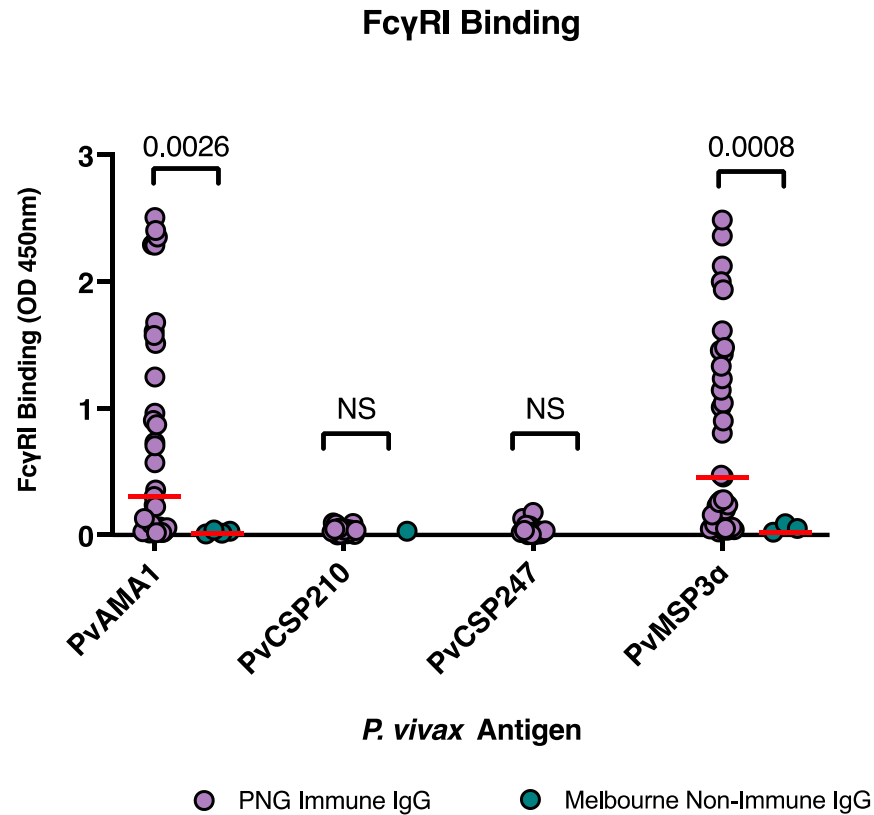
Rapid decay of functional antibodies during follow-up



Corresponds with loss of vaccine efficacy



Antibodies to *P. vivax* antigens mediate opsonic-phagocytosis

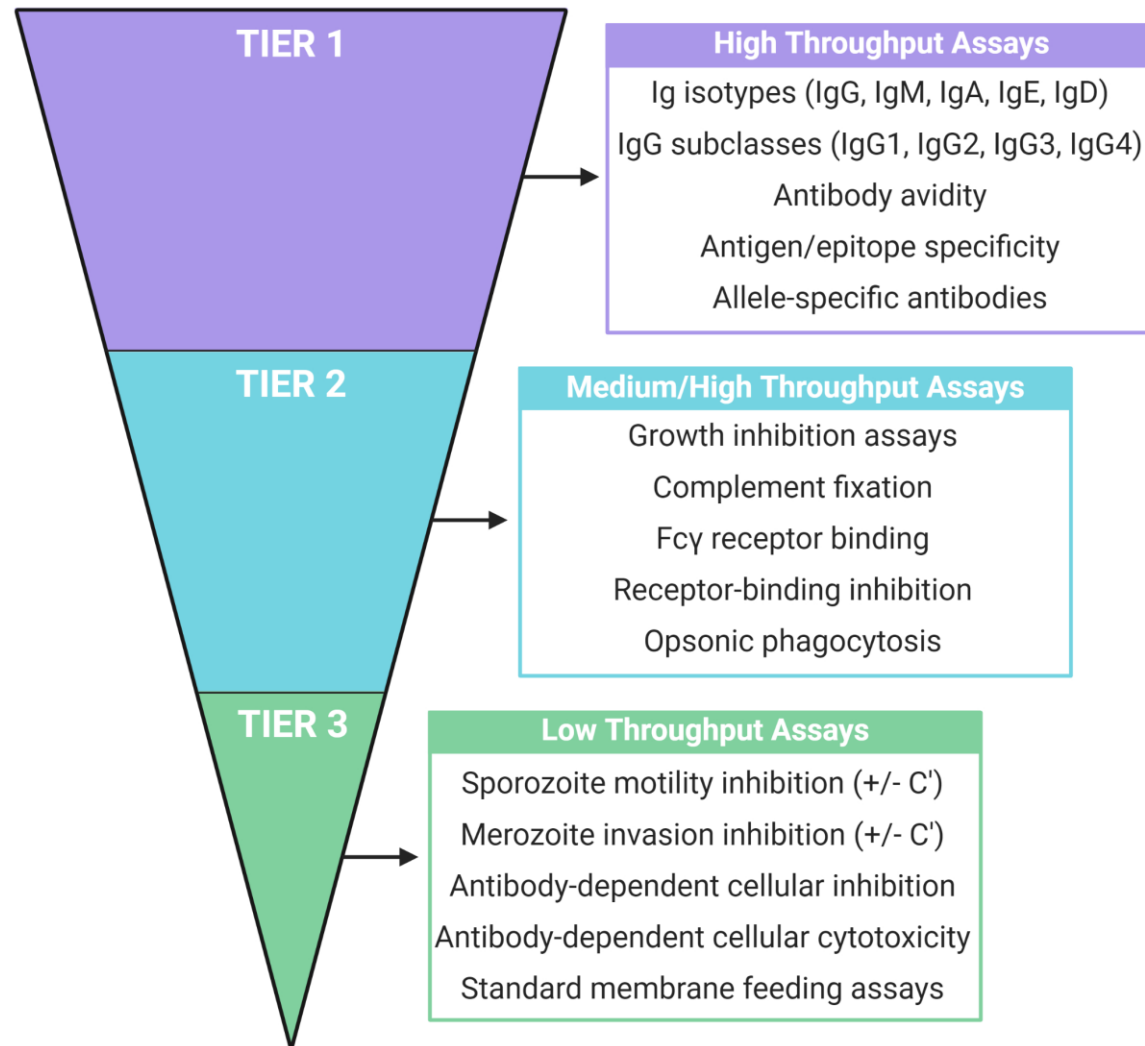


***Opsonic phagocytosis by THP-1 monocyte line of antigen-coated beads**



Multifunctional antibody profiling in vaccine evaluation and development

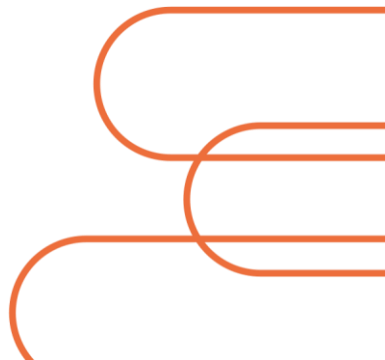
A complex parasite requiring
a complex approach



Opi, D.H. *et al.* Expert Review Vaccines, 2021

Burnet mRNA Vaccine Program

- Focus on 3 diseases: malaria (*P. vivax* and *P. falciparum*), Hepatitis C, COVID-19,
- Developing existing lead candidates using mRNA vaccine platform
- Ongoing development and refinement of other candidates and novel approaches
- Strategies to increase potency of immune responses and immune longevity
- 12 infectious diseases research groups feed into our Burnet Vaccine program
- Funding from Victorian Government and Burnet Institute, and other grants
- Related funding from various agencies for vaccine discovery and design





Malaria mRNA vaccine development

Our Approach:

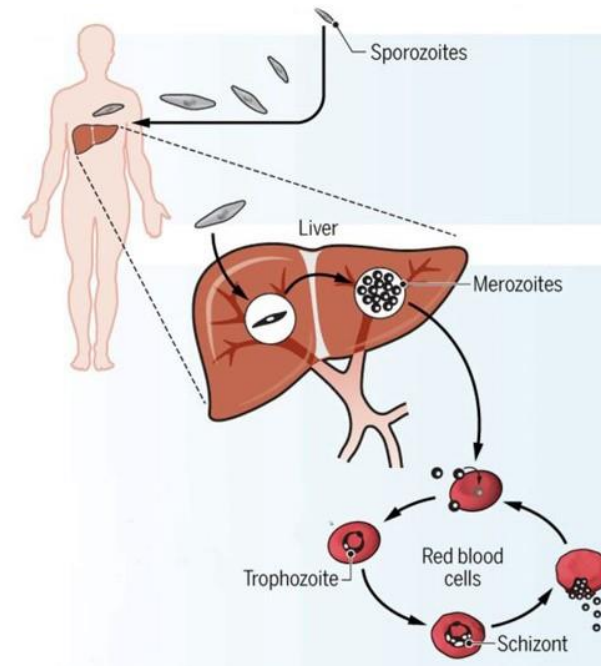
- Design the antigens
- Partners include Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- mRNA platform (synthesis & formulation)

Challenges in malaria:

- Poor immunogenicity of many malaria proteins
- *Plasmodium* protein expression in mammalian cells
 - Amount of protein
 - Confirmation and presentation
- Longevity of immunity

Malaria mRNA vaccines:

- *P. vivax* antigens (and *P. falciparum*)
 - Liver and Blood stages
 - Establish and evaluate the platform





Malaria mRNA vaccine development

mRNA (MIPS) malaria vaccine constructs:

- Confirmed expression in Human HEK293 cells
- Formulation of single mRNA constructs in Lipid Nanoparticles

Mice immunisation studies:

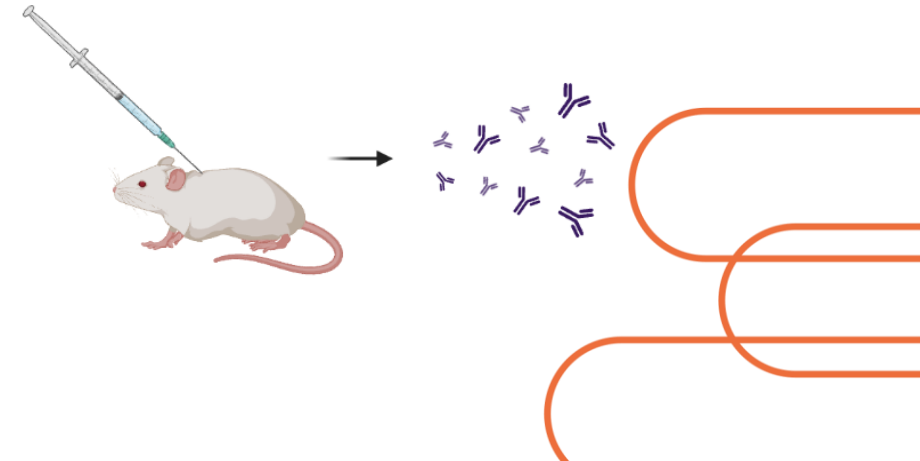
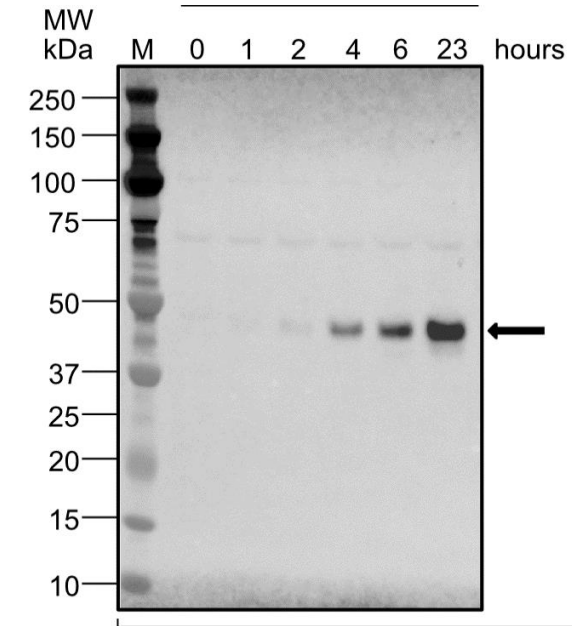
- Vaccine schedule and immunogenicity
- Longevity of immunity

Ongoing work:

- Assess other *P. vivax* antigens
 - Liver and Blood stages
- Explore multi-antigen formulations
- Assess different construct designs

Future work

- Human trials





Industry Best Practices – Quality Management System



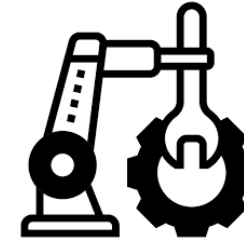
Incoming goods
Quality Control
and inventory



Documentation
of laboratory
processes



Record keeping-
Electronic
laboratory
notebooks



Equipment,
validation,
calibration &
maintenance



Internal Audits
and traceability

Suite of carefully selected elements of ISO9001 quality management system to improve data reliability, reproducibility and alignment with requirements of future industry partners, and regulators.

Capabilities



Expertise	Compliance	Partnerships
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Independent evaluation of immunogenicity• Neutralization assays for functional antibodies• Antibody specificity using competition assays HCV, HIV, COVID-19• Live virus assays SARS-CoV-2, HIV and HCV• Malaria culture and antibody effector assays	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PC2 and PC3• ISO 9001 Quality Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DFAT accredited NGO• Strong partnerships are key to Burnet Impact• Global reach with international offices and partners• Ability to co-fund• Access to end-user group cohorts for clinical trials - globally
	Vaccine implementation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health system strengthening• Optimization of vaccination strategies	



Achieving higher vaccine efficacy

Targeting key epitopes, maximizing functional responses

Improved vaccine design through knowledge of key functional epitopes

- Structure-based vaccine design
- Reduce vaccine escape polymorphisms

Exploiting multiple antibody functions to improve protective immunity

- Direct neutralization activity
- Antibody interactions with complement system
- Roles for antibody-immune cell interactions (monocytes, neutrophils, NK cells)

Combining multiple antigens

- Increase functional activity, or induce multiple functional activities
- Target multiple stages
- Reduce vaccine escape





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Thank you

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