

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

# Mucosal Correlates of Protection after Influenza Viral Challenge of Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Healthy Volunteers

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**AAAAI Faculty Development Program**

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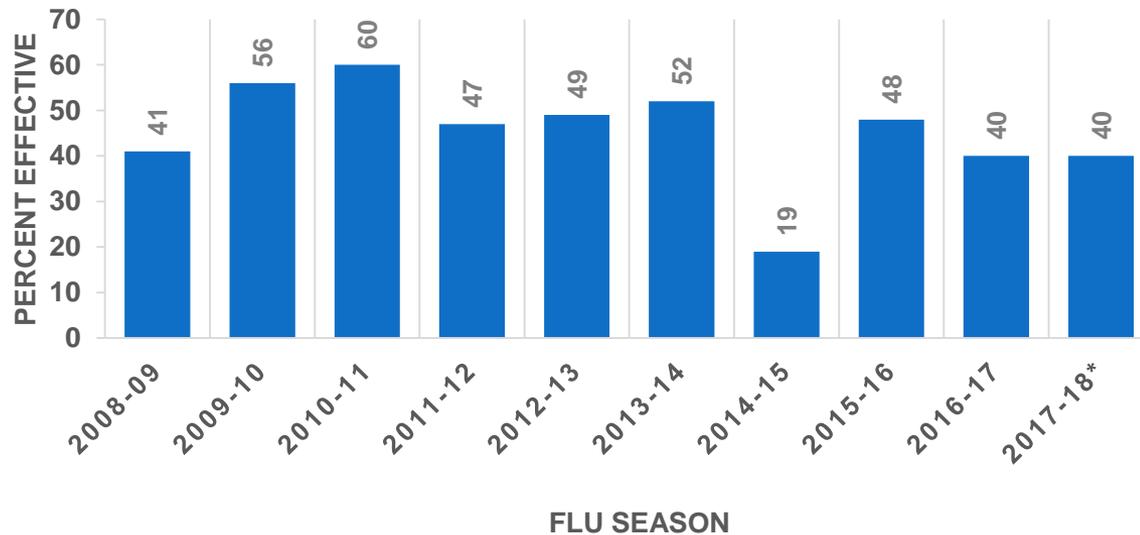
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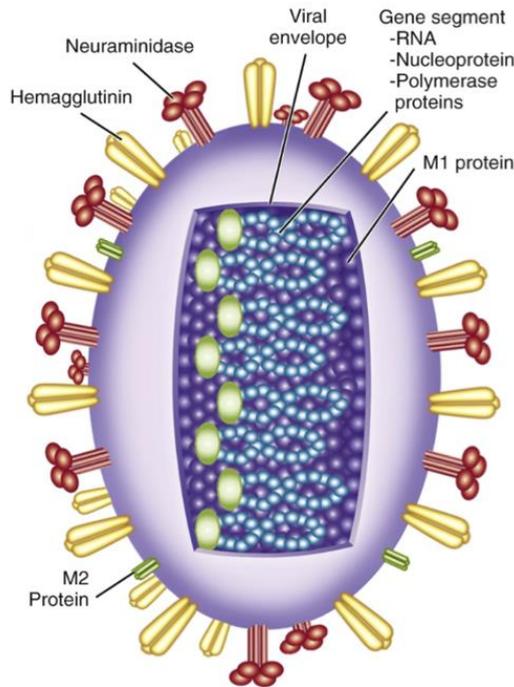
# Background: Are we missing the mark?

- Influenza is a major public health burden
  - Seasonal influenza causes up to 36,000 deaths/year in the USA
- Vaccination is the cornerstone of prophylaxis
  - Effectiveness ranges from 10-56% in select populations
  - Better vaccines are urgently needed
  - How to design and evaluate them?



# Background: Current vaccine targets

- Immune correlates of protection against influenza are imperfect
  - Serum antibodies to hemagglutinin (HA) are measured by hemagglutination inhibition (HAI) assay
  - FDA defines “protective” vaccine by HAI titer  $\geq 1:40$



## **The role of serum haemagglutination-inhibiting antibody in protection against challenge infection with influenza A2 and B viruses**

BY D. HOBSON AND R. L. CURRY

*Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Liverpool*

A. S. BEARE

*M.R.C. Common Cold Research Unit, Salisbury*

AND A. WARD-GARDNER

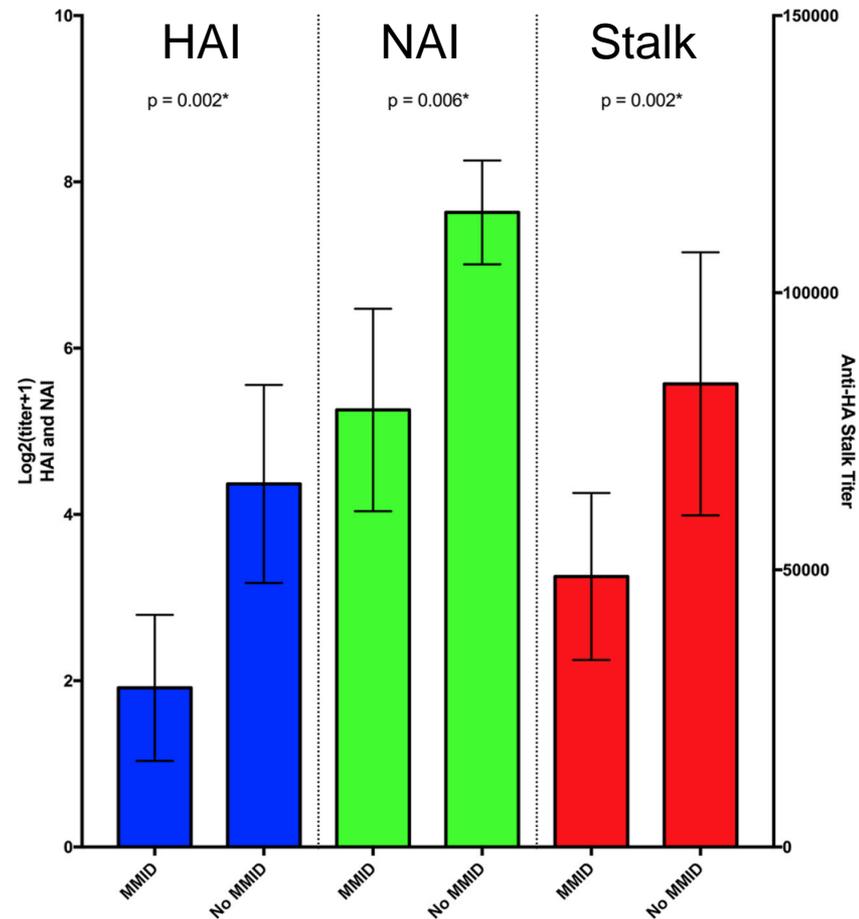
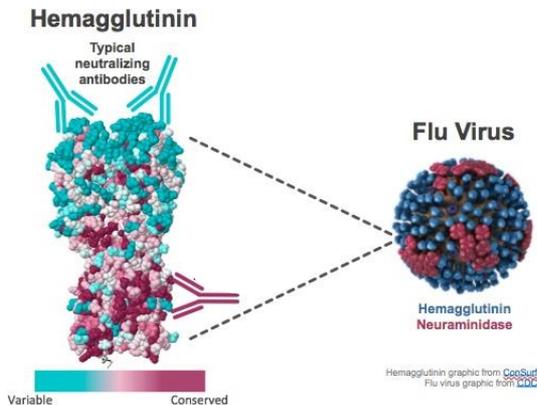
*Medical Department, Esso Refinery, Fawley*

*(Received 17 May 1972)*



# Background: Correlates of protection

- Our group has studied antibodies to HA, stalk and neuraminidase (NA) as predictors of outcomes
  - HA and stalk predict viral shedding
  - NA predicts symptom severity
- These are broad trends with limitations



# Lab Project:

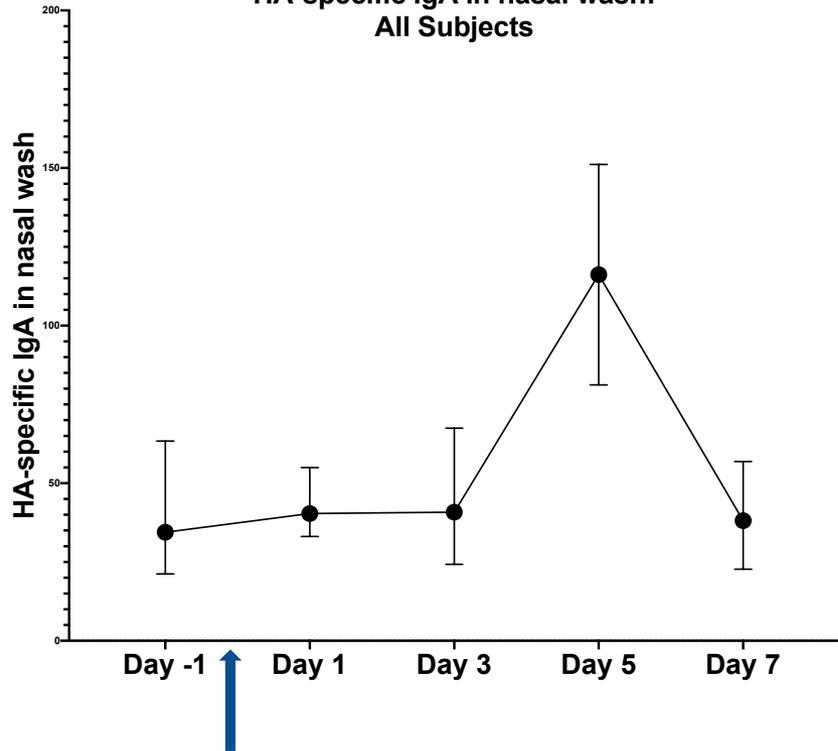
## Mucosal immunity in viral challenge

Title: Mucosal Antibodies to Influenza as Correlates of Protection in a Healthy Volunteer Challenge with Influenza A/H1N1pdm Virus

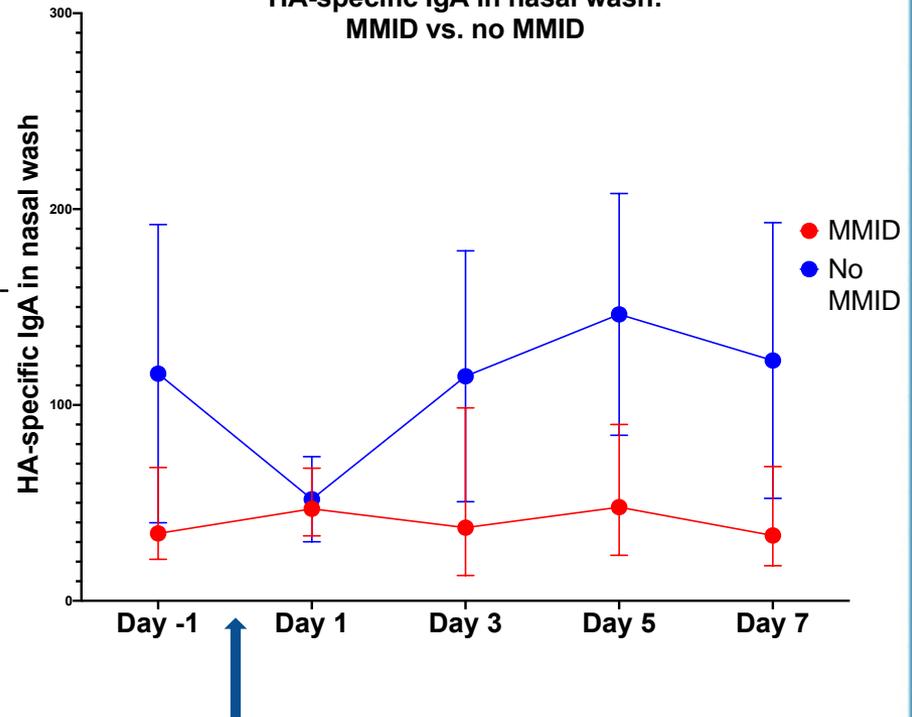
- Hypothesis: Nasal mucosal antibody levels predict clinical symptoms and/or viral shedding.
  - Correlate with previously published clinical and lab data
  - Compare pre-existing with post-challenge antibody levels
    - Time points: challenge day -1, 1, 3, 5, 7
- Evaluate nasal wash samples for total and influenza-specific antibodies (IgG/A/M) using ELISA technique
  - Ab's targeting HA, stalk and NA

# Results

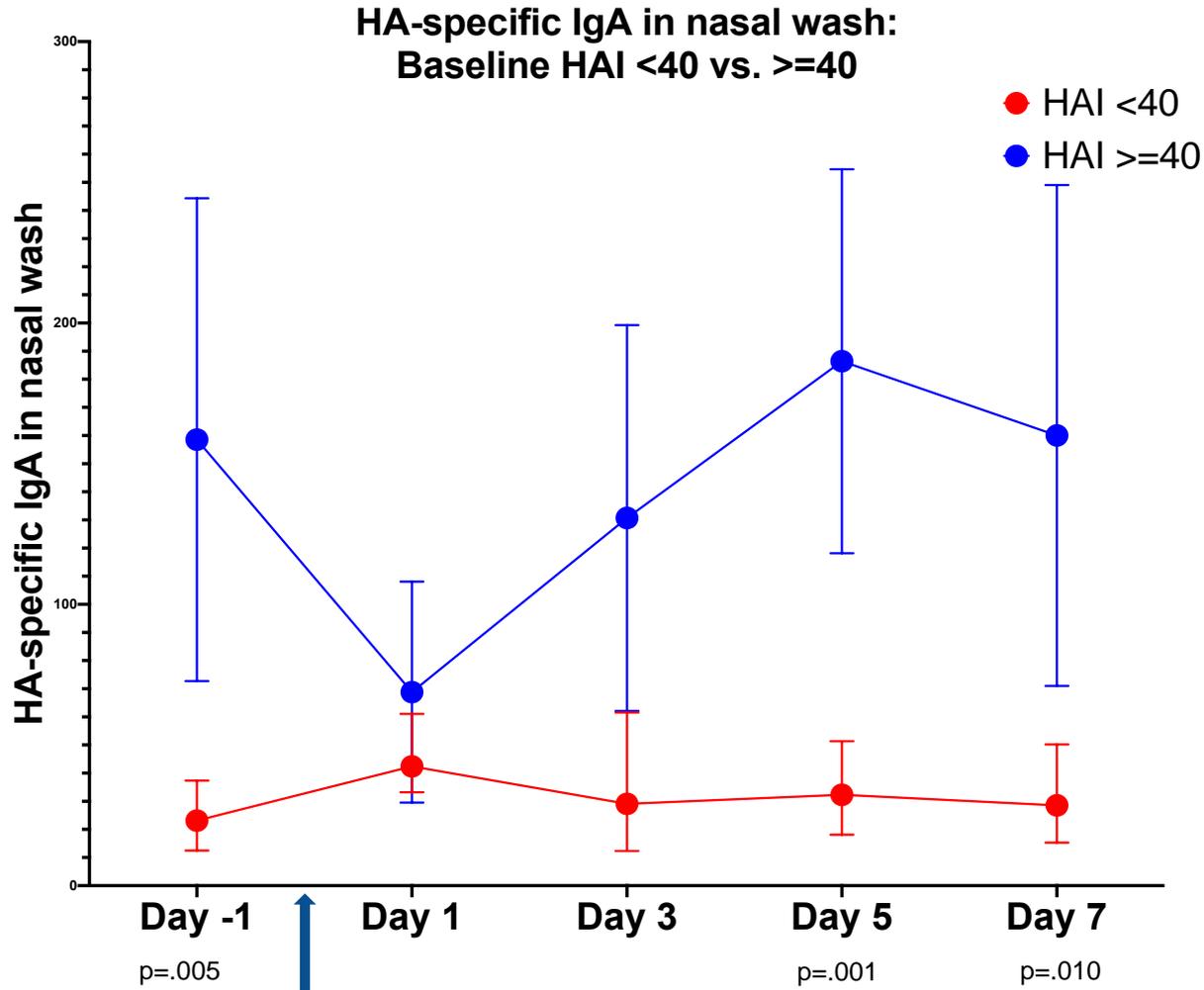
HA-specific IgA in nasal wash:  
All Subjects



HA-specific IgA in nasal wash:  
MMID vs. no MMID



# Results



# Clinical Trial

Title: Mucosal Correlates of Protection after Influenza Viral Challenge of Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Healthy Volunteers

Study population: 80 healthy adults, with any level of pre-existing HAI titers

Interventions:

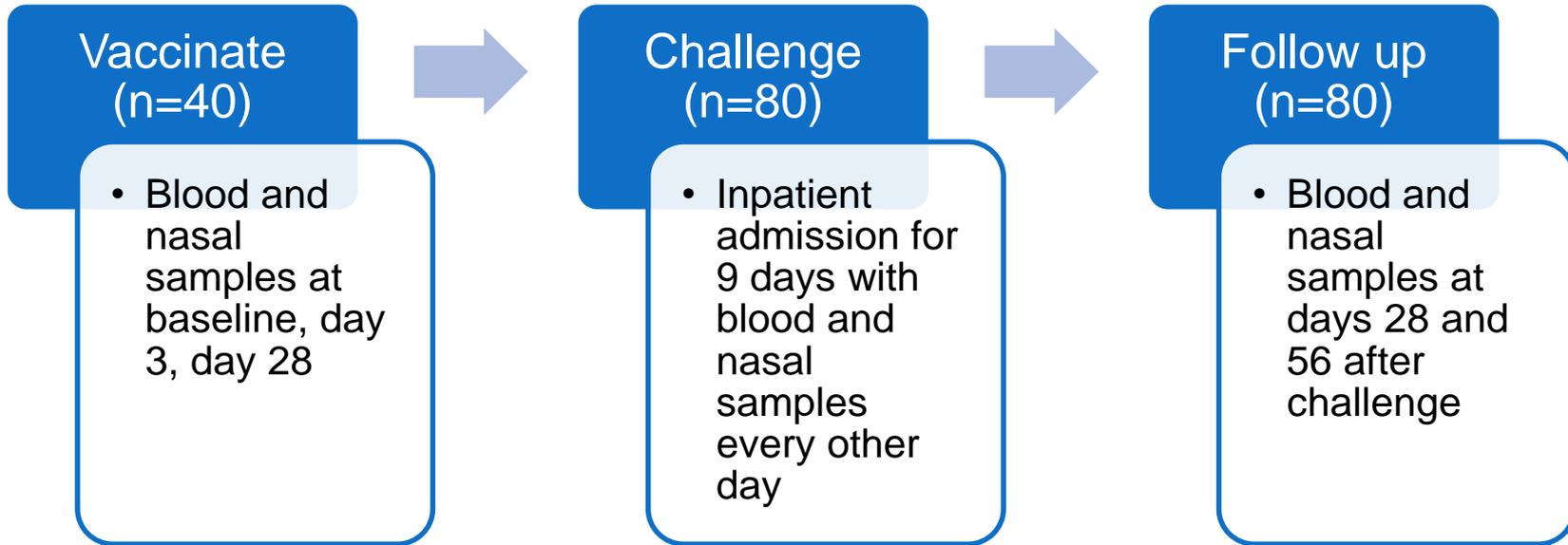
- Half of participants receive FDA-approved IM seasonal quadrivalent inactivated flu vaccine at enrollment; half remain unvaccinated.
- All participants undergo viral challenge with recombinant live influenza A/H1N1 (derived from 2009 pandemic H1N1).

Samples:

- Serum
- Nasal samples via SAM strip and cytology brush
- Nasal washes for viral PCR



# Study Schedule & Progress



## Progress to Date:



# Goals

Primary objective:

- Identify **mucosal correlates of protection against influenza infection** in each cohort

Secondary objectives:

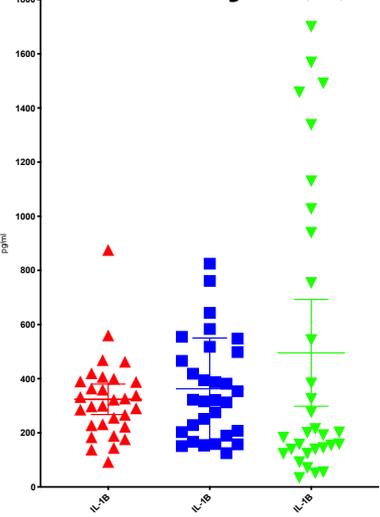
- Characterize mucosal and systemic immune responses of vaccinated and unvaccinated cohorts
  - **After IM vaccination**, prior to challenge
  - **After influenza challenge**

Exploratory objectives:

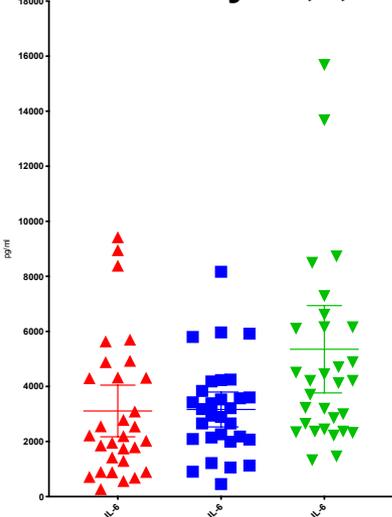
- Identify **correlates of clinical disease severity** through analysis of clinical outcomes and correlation to mucosal and systemic immune responses to influenza challenge

# Results: Pre- and post-vax PBMC stimulation, for T cell cytokines

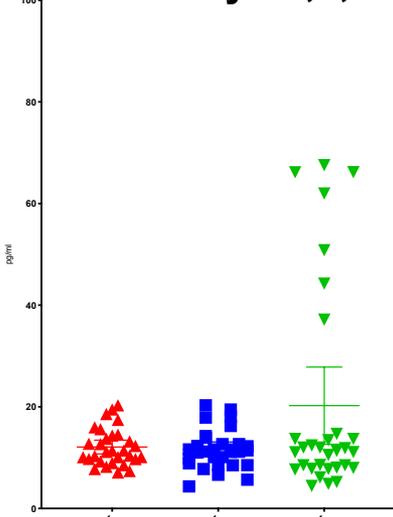
### IL-1b at Days 0,3,28



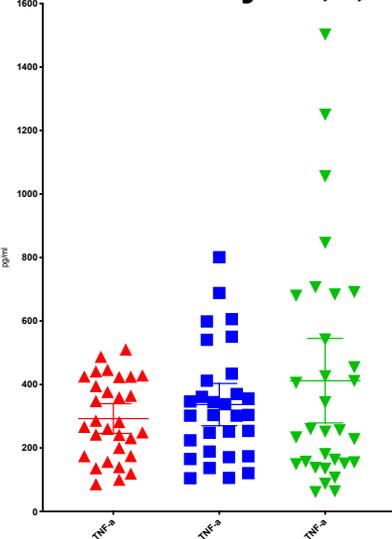
### IL-6 at Days 0,3,28



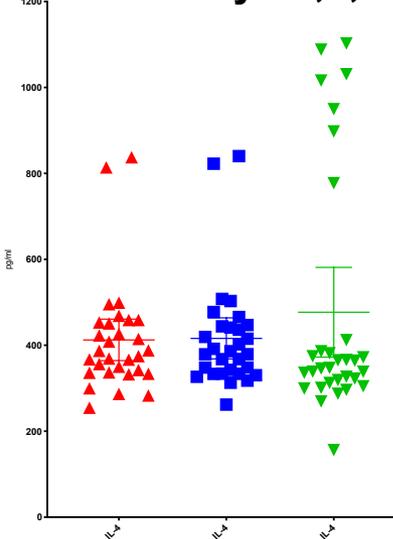
### IL-5 at Days 0,3,28



### TNFa at Days 0,3,28

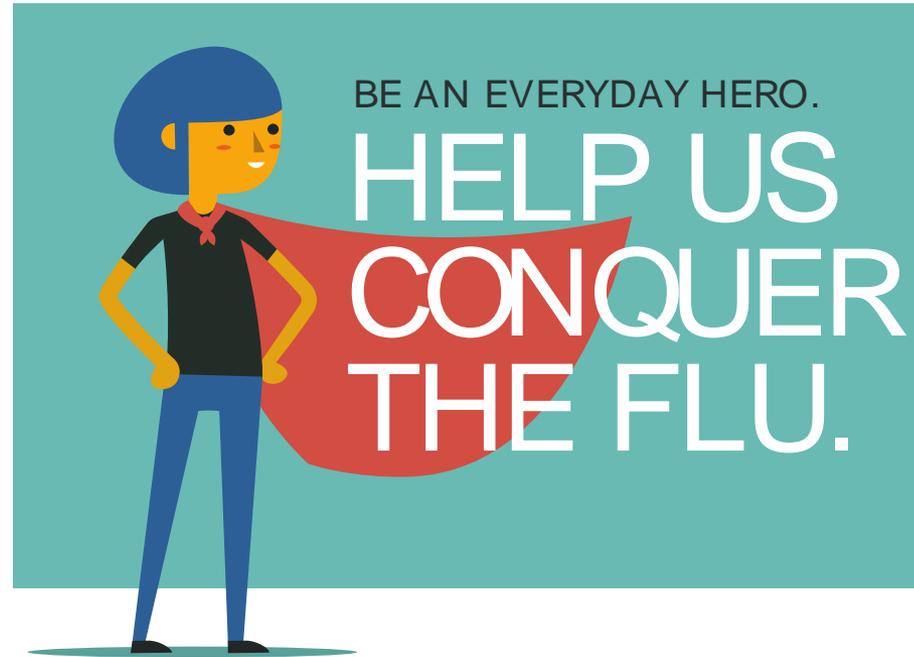


### IL-4 at Days 0,3,28



# Thank you!

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- Kristina Edwards
- Jaekeun Park, PhD
- Holly Ann Baus, RN, MSN
- Susan Reed
- Rani Athota, PhD



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