Expanding the range of quantified IgG antibodies in a SARS-CoV-2 ELISA assay

Freda Qi March 8, 2023





Disclaimer

I have no COIs to declare related to this study

Research during the pandemic moves fast

- > Our in-house ELISA assay was first developed in March 2020
- > In three years, we have processed >185,000 unique samples
- > Serology assays need to be dynamic in this rapidly changing landscape





Reagents supplied by the National Research Council of Canada *Colwill et al., Clin Trans Immunology (2022)*

Luminescence signals are first calculated as relative ratios to an internal standard

VHH72 anti-spike antibody standard curve



Relative ratios are then converted to BAU/mL units



Log₂ BAU/mL of International standard WHO 20/136

- The WHO international standard consists of pooled plasma from 11 convalescent patients. It has an arbitrary unitage of 1000 BAU/mL
- Calibration to the international standard allows for results to be converted to BAU/mL units and compared across labs

To convert RR to BAU/mL units: log₂(BAU/mL at sample dilution d) =

$$\frac{\log_2(RR) - 0.604}{0.784} + \log_2(d)$$

Colwill et al., Clin Trans Immunology (2022)

Results from our ELISA assay are similar to the WHO study



- Our results in BAU/mL are within 0.5 - 2 fold of the geometric mean reported by 51 laboratories in the WHO study
- This gives us confidence in our assay and our BAU/mL conversion formula

Colwill et al., Clin Trans Immunology (2022)

Mattiuzzo *et al.,* WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization (2020)

Samples with high antibody levels are not measured accurately using previously established dilutions

> The dilutions initially selected are 1:160 and 1:2560



Additional sample dilutions expand range of quantitation



Additional 1:10240 and 1:40960 dilutions allow for BAU/mL to be calculated in saturated samples



Of 79 samples collected from fully vaccinated and/or infected individuals:

- 42 samples <u>cannot</u> be accurately measured in BAU/mL units using 1:160 and 1:2560 dilutions only
- All 79 samples can be accurately measured using all four dilutions

BAU/mL values correlate well between dilutions



Aggregated BAU/mL values between the three and four dilutions are strongly correlated



To decrease cost and increase throughput, the 1:10240 dilution does not need to be performed

Testing of an additional 238 samples confirmed that three dilutions are sufficient for conversion to BAU/mL units



Conclusions

- Adding a 1:40960 dilution expands our range of quantitation allowing for previously saturated values to be accurately quantified and reported in BAU/mL units
- Antibody levels can be quantified up to 24013 BAU/mL for S, 71263 BAU/mL for RBD, and 85000 BAU/mL for N

Lessons learned

- In the ever-changing COVID-19 landscape, serological assays need to be dynamic and its parameters may need to be continually reviewed
- Performing three dilutions for each sample is more time-consuming and costly than performing two dilutions. It could not have been implemented at the peak of the pandemic when we had thousands of samples to test
- > It may now be implemented for studies that require exact BAU/mL values

Acknowledgements

Gingras Lab Serology

Anne-Claude Gingras Karen Colwill Adrian Pasculescu Bhavisha Rathod Kento Abe Queenie Hu Monica Dayam Genèvieve Mailhot Melanie Delgado-Brand Tulunay Tursun

HTS - NBCC

Miriam Barrios-Rodiles Jenny Wang Mariam Iskilova Jeff Wrana

Antigen Generation

Yves Durocher, NRC James Rini, U Toronto Frank Sicheri, LTRI

Assay Collaborators

John Kim, Natl Micro Lab Marc-André Langlois, U Ottawa

Collaborators

Allison McGeer Christopher Kandel Maureen Taylor XinLiu Angel Li Jeff Powis Andrea Llanes

Funding



COVID-19 GROUPE DE TRAVAIL IMMUNITY SUR L'IMMUNITÉ TASK FORCE FACE À LA COVID-19













Sinai Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Health Research Institute





Ontario Genomics