



Omicron breakthrough infection induces superior mucosal and humoral immunity to SARS-CoV-2 variants than booster vaccination

Gommerman and Decaluwe labs

CITF meeting session 3.1; 9th March, 2023



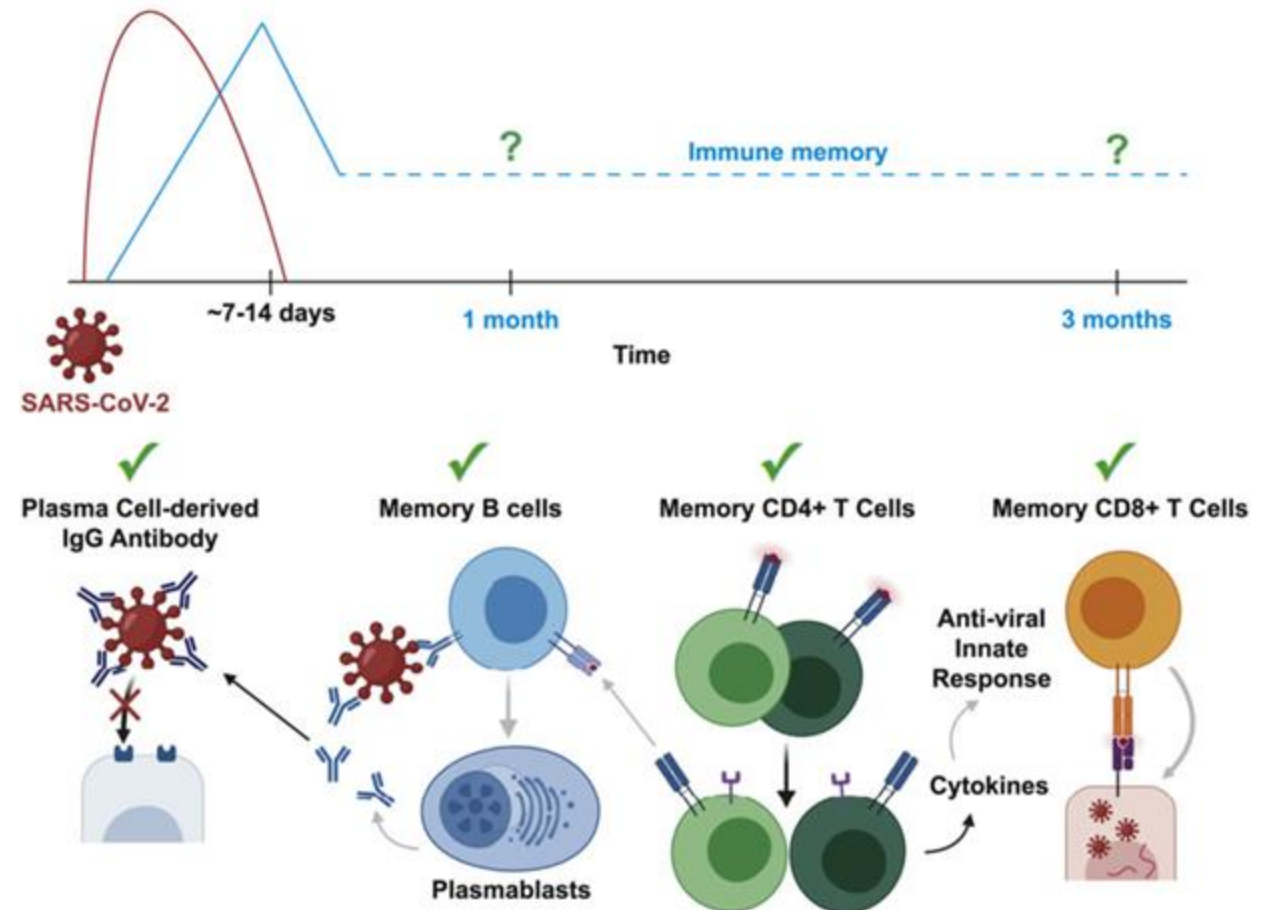
@Jengommerman



Immunity to SARS-CoV-2

Infection with SARS-CoV-2 results in:

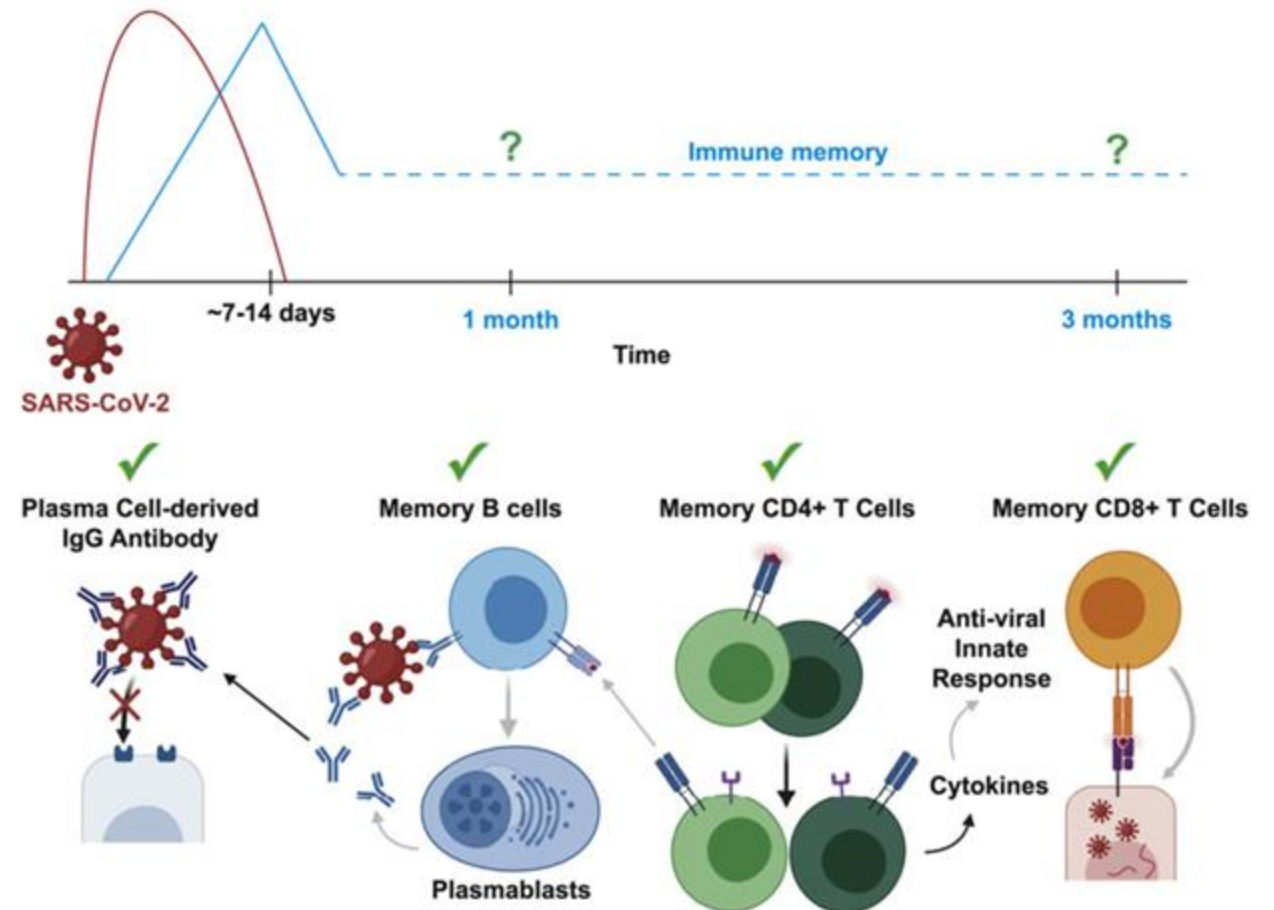
- Memory B and T cells in the blood
- Plasma cells in the bone marrow
- Mucosal immune response?



Immunity to SARS-CoV-2

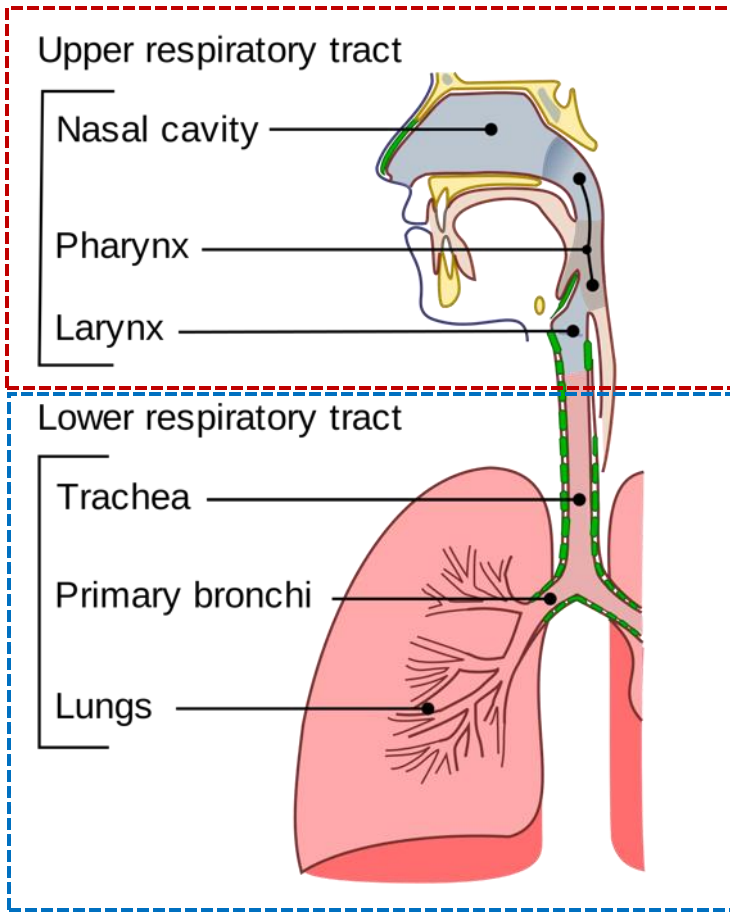
Infection with SARS-CoV-2 results in:

- Memory B and T cells in the blood
- Plasma cells in the bone marrow
- Mucosal immune response?

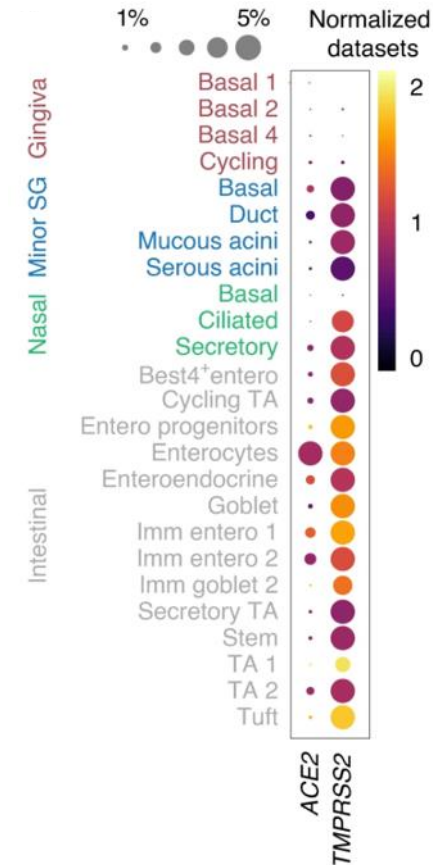


Where does SARS-CoV-2 infection occur?

- SARS-CoV-2 initially infects the *upper respiratory tract* (Tay *et al.*, 2020)



- Cellular targets (*coexpress ACE-2 and TMPRSS2*):
 - Airway epithelial cells, alveolar epithelial cells, vascular endothelial cells
 - Salivary gland duct epithelial cells (Liu *et al.*, 2011)
 - Minor salivary gland epithelia (Huang *et al.*, 2021)



Today's Talk:

Upper respiratory tract

Nasal cavity

Pharynx

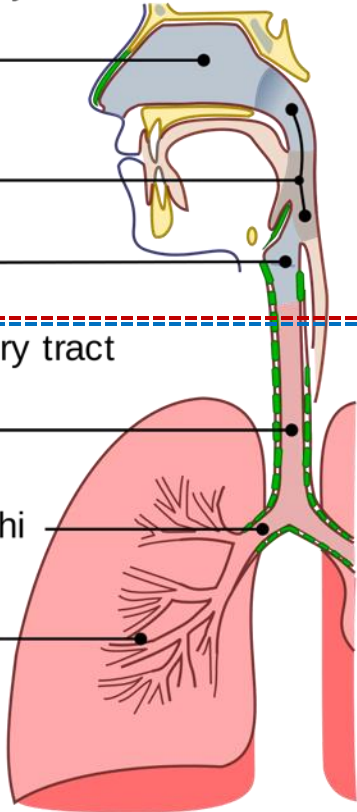
Larynx

Lower respiratory tract

Trachea

Primary bronchi

Lungs



- SARS-CoV-2 initially infects the upper respiratory tract

Question: What does the salivary Ab response look like?

- COVID-19 vaccines are injected via the parenteral route

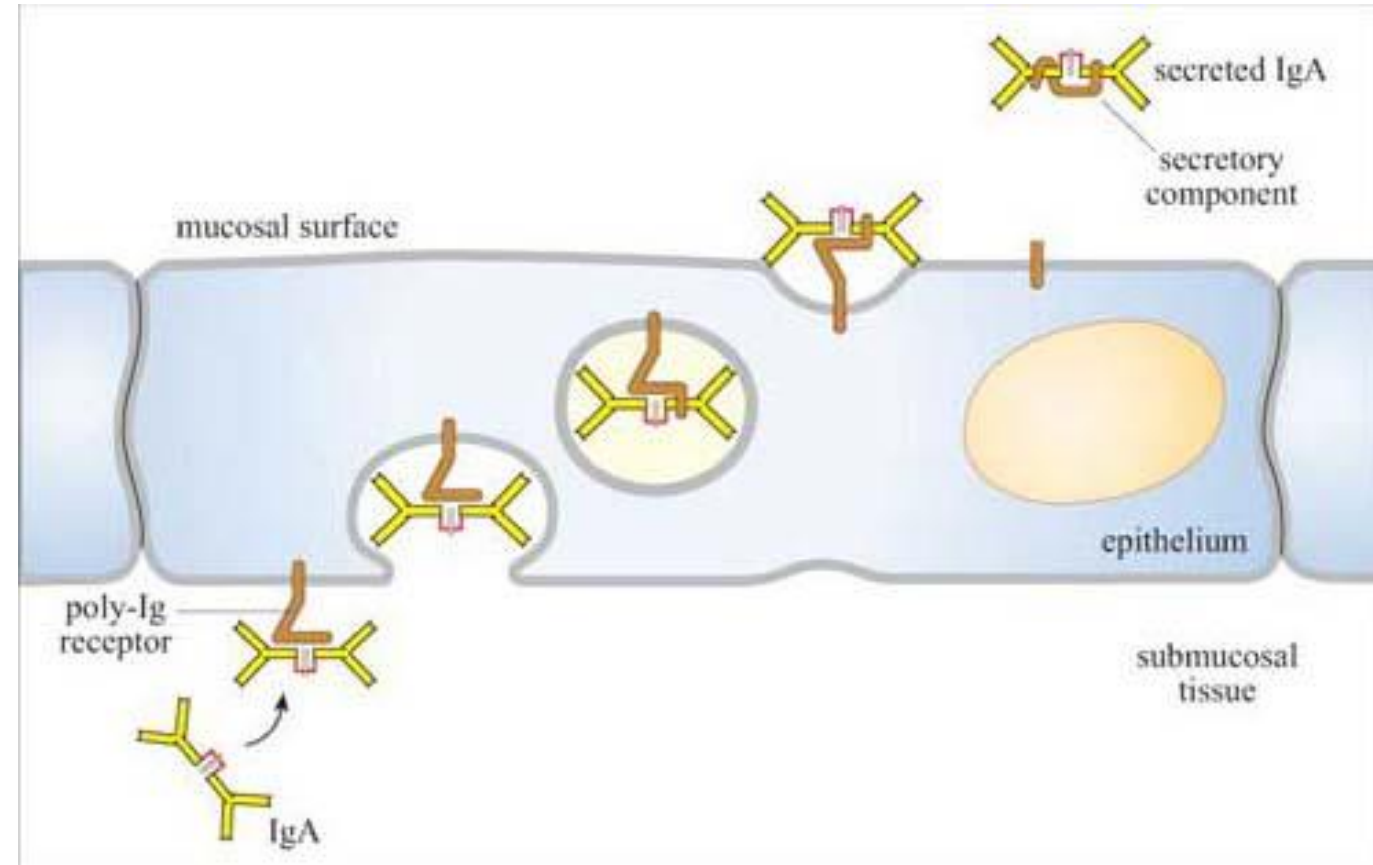
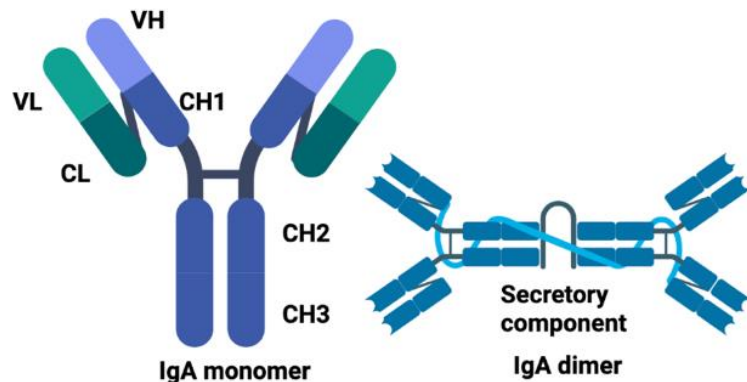
Question: Do they elicit any immunity in the URT?

- Many people have had systemic vaccination AND infection

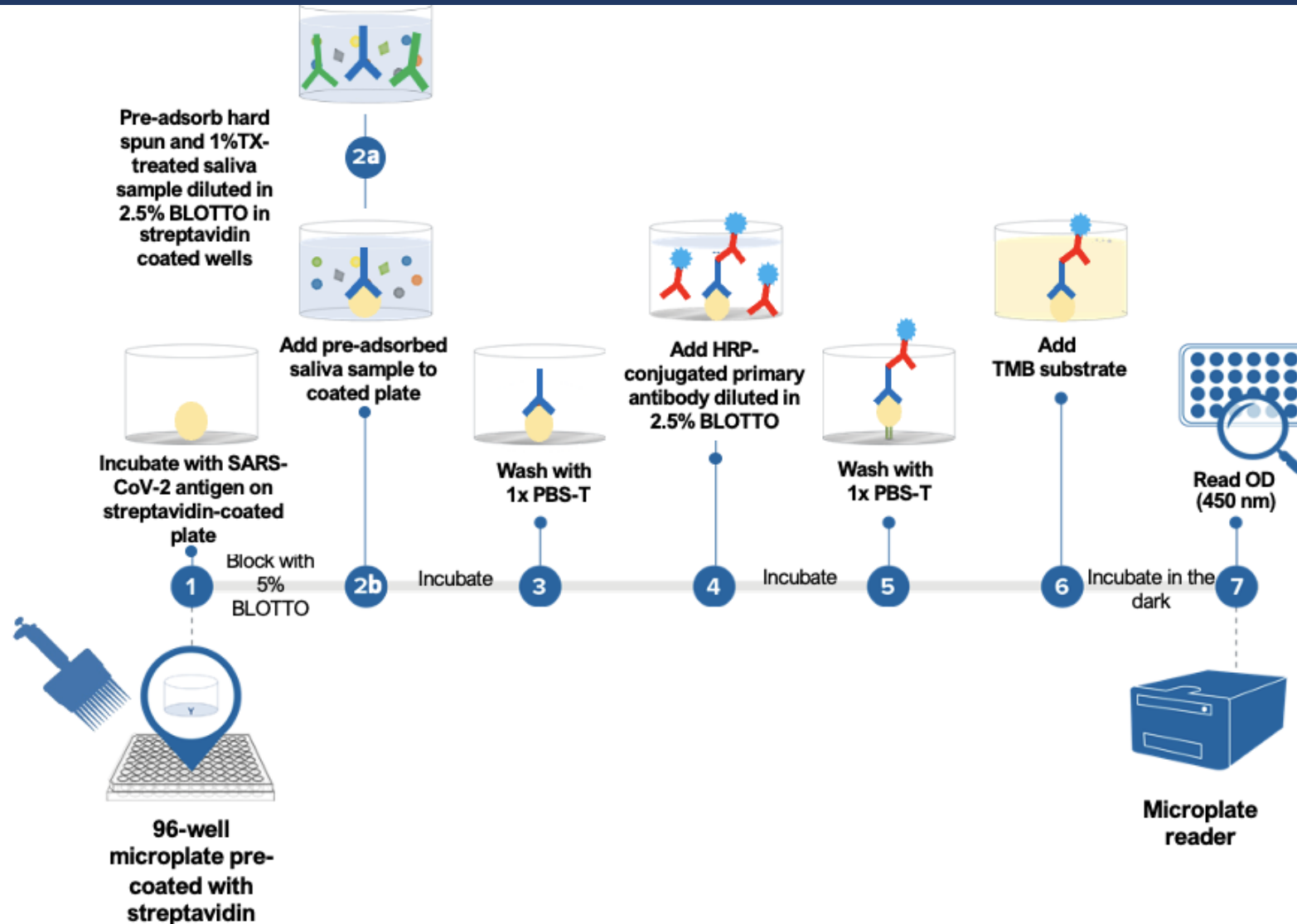
Question: How does this impact systemic and mucosal immunity?

Antibody production at mucosal surfaces

- At steady state, IgA is directed at the commensal microbiota
- Mucosal viral infections (enteric, airway) also provoke IgA
- IgA have potent neutralizing activity: Potential for sterilizing immunity



Measuring mucosal Ab to SARS-CoV-2



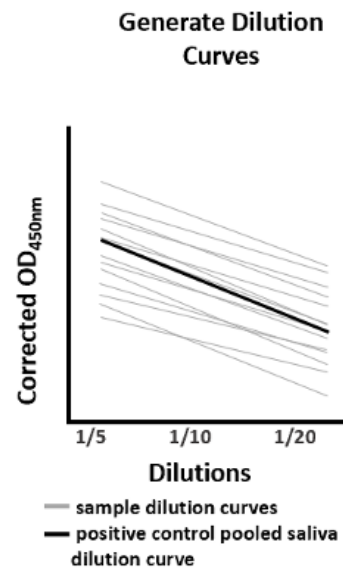
Measuring mucosal Ab to SARS-CoV-2

Plate each saliva sample into 4 wells:

1. No antigen and saliva at 1/5 dilution
2. With antigen and saliva at 1/5 dilution
3. With antigen and saliva at 1/5 dilution
4. With antigen and saliva at 1/5 dilution

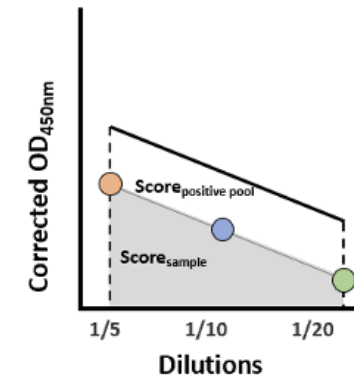
Subtract
background

1/5 value
1/10 value
1/20 value



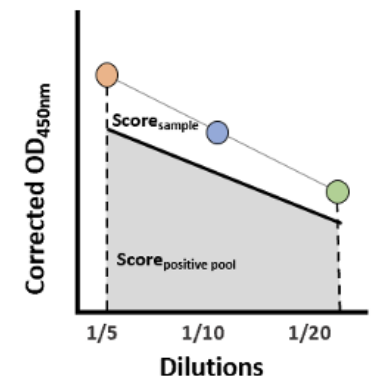
Calculate Integrated Score

Score_{sample} < Score_{positive pool}



OR

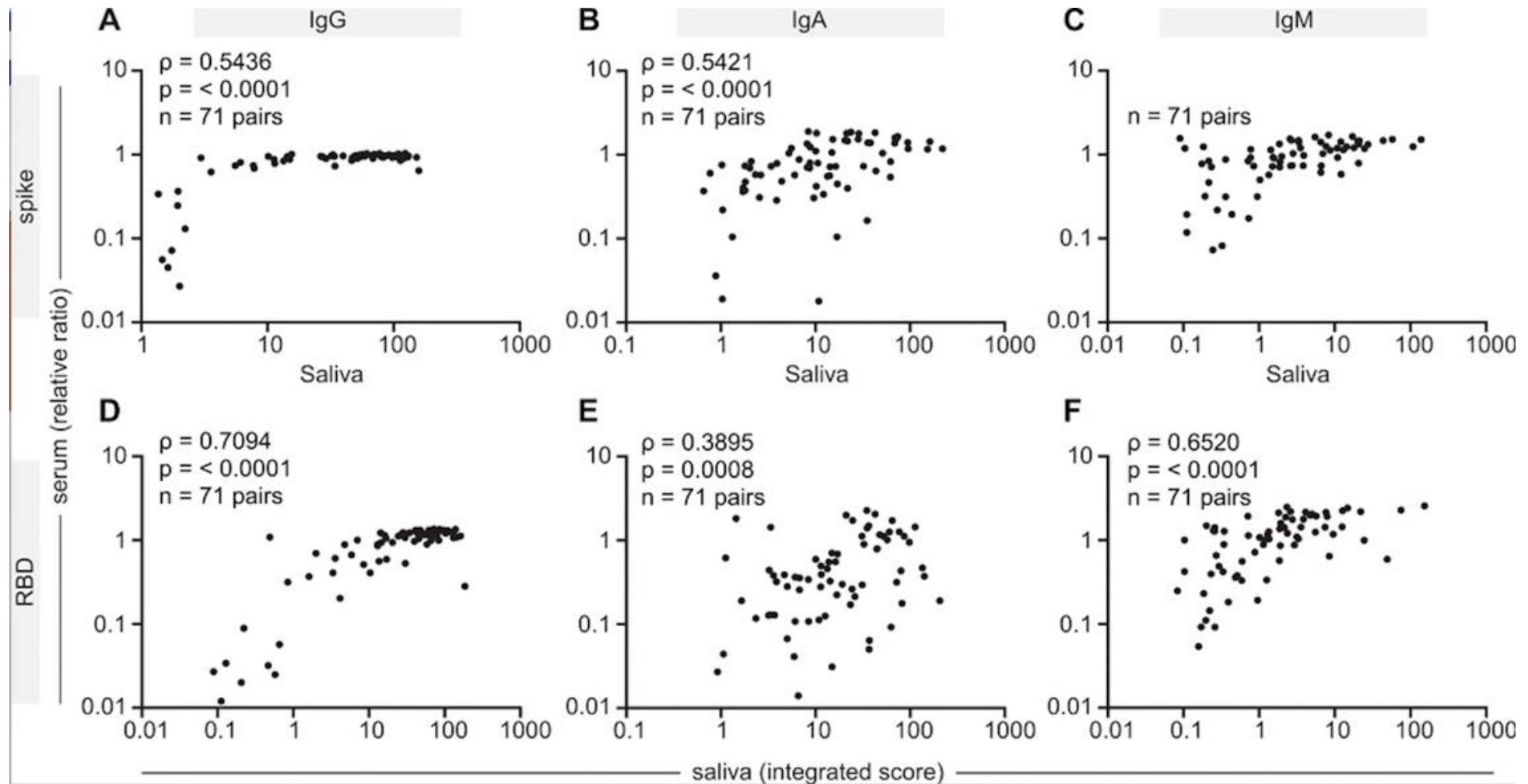
Score_{sample} > Score_{positive pool}



For each sample:

$$\text{Integrated Score} = \left(\frac{\text{Score}_{\text{sample}}}{\text{Score}_{\text{positive pool}}} \right) \times 100\%$$

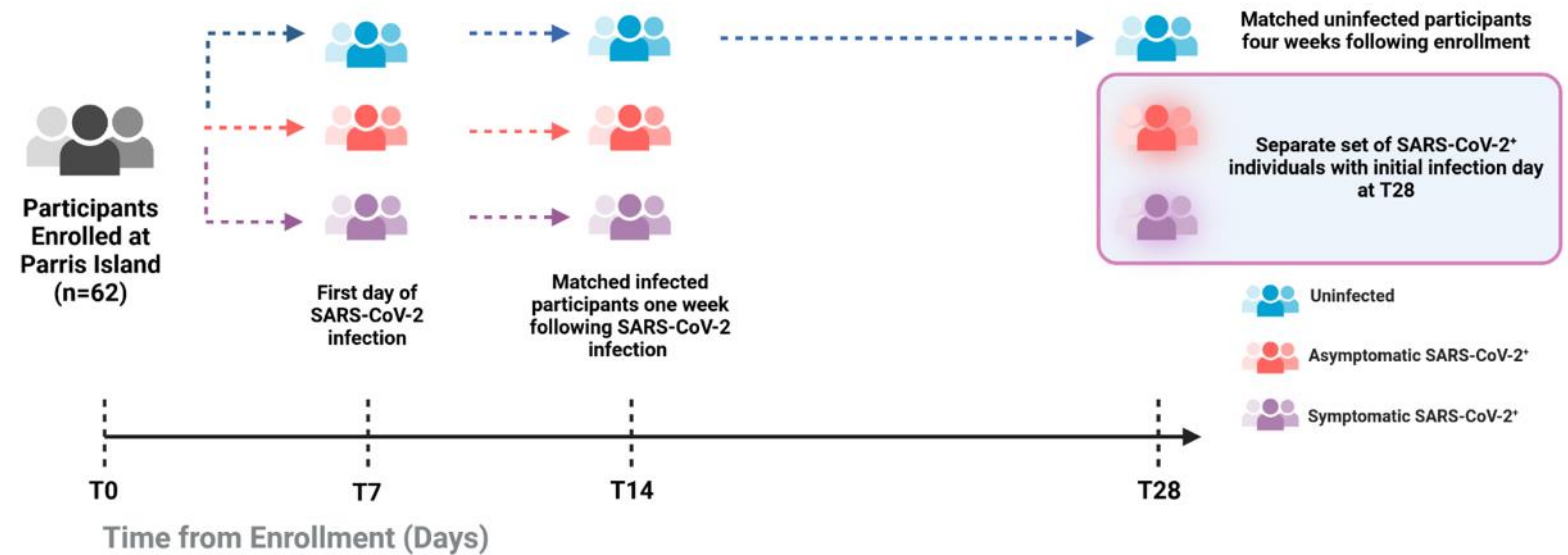
Salivary versus serum Ab response to SARS-CoV-2: First 120 days



What about immediately following exposure?

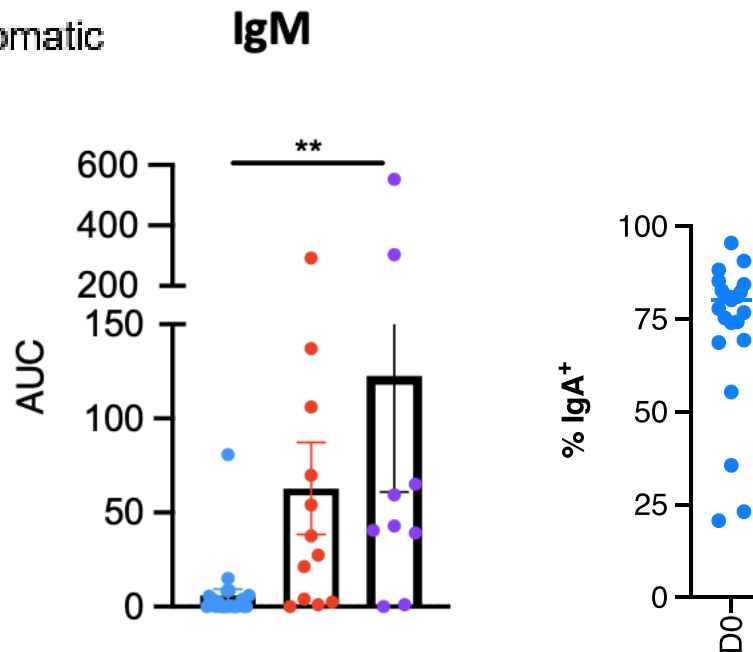


Andrew Letizia et al, *NEJM* 2020

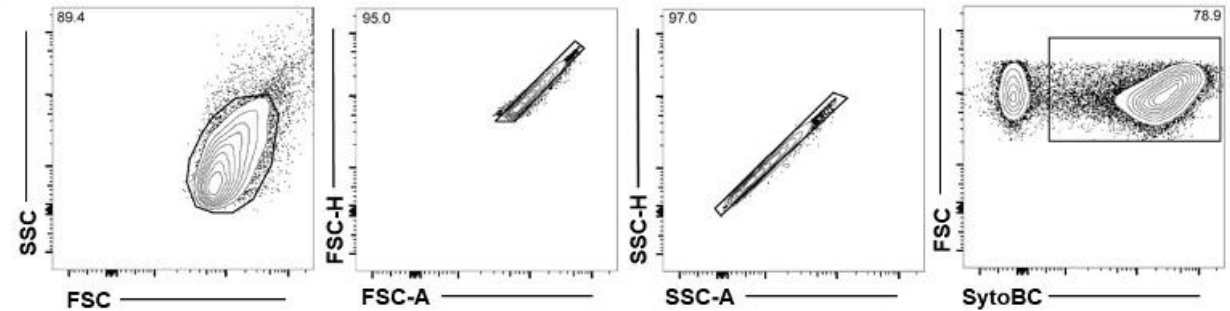


What about immediately following exposure?

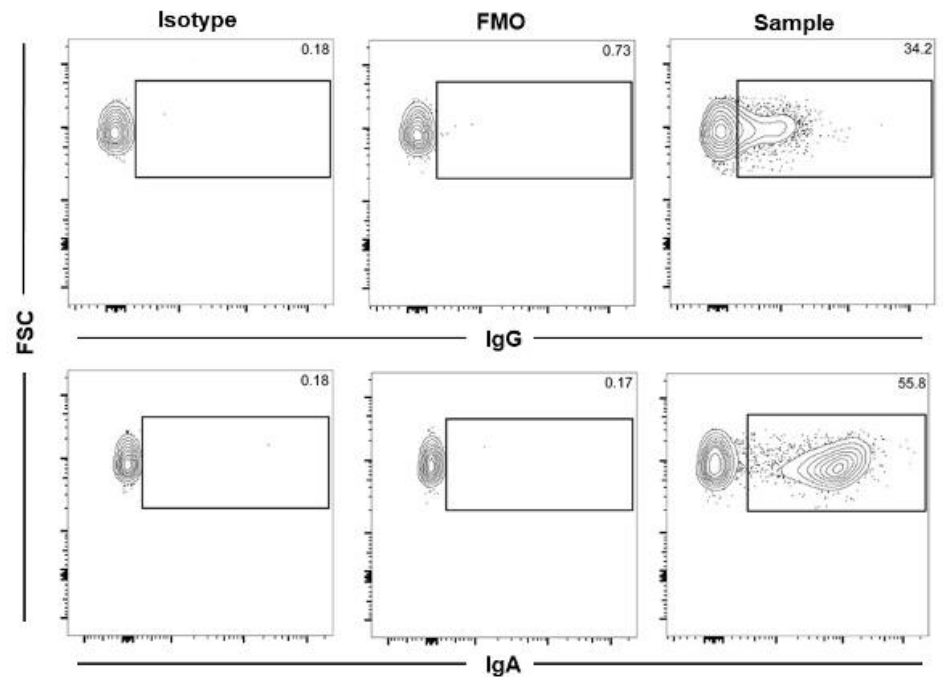
- Uninfected
- Asymptomatic
- Symptomatic



Switched IgA/IgG response not detected at this timepoint



B



infected
symptomatic
asymptomatic

Summary I

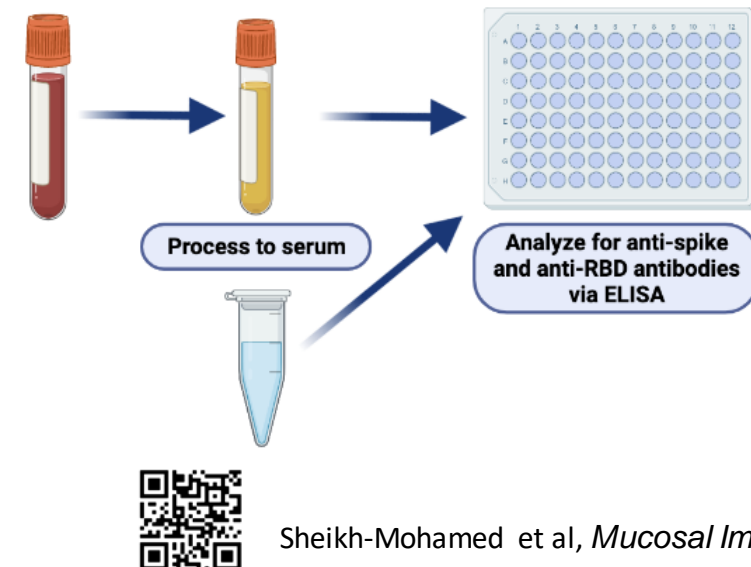
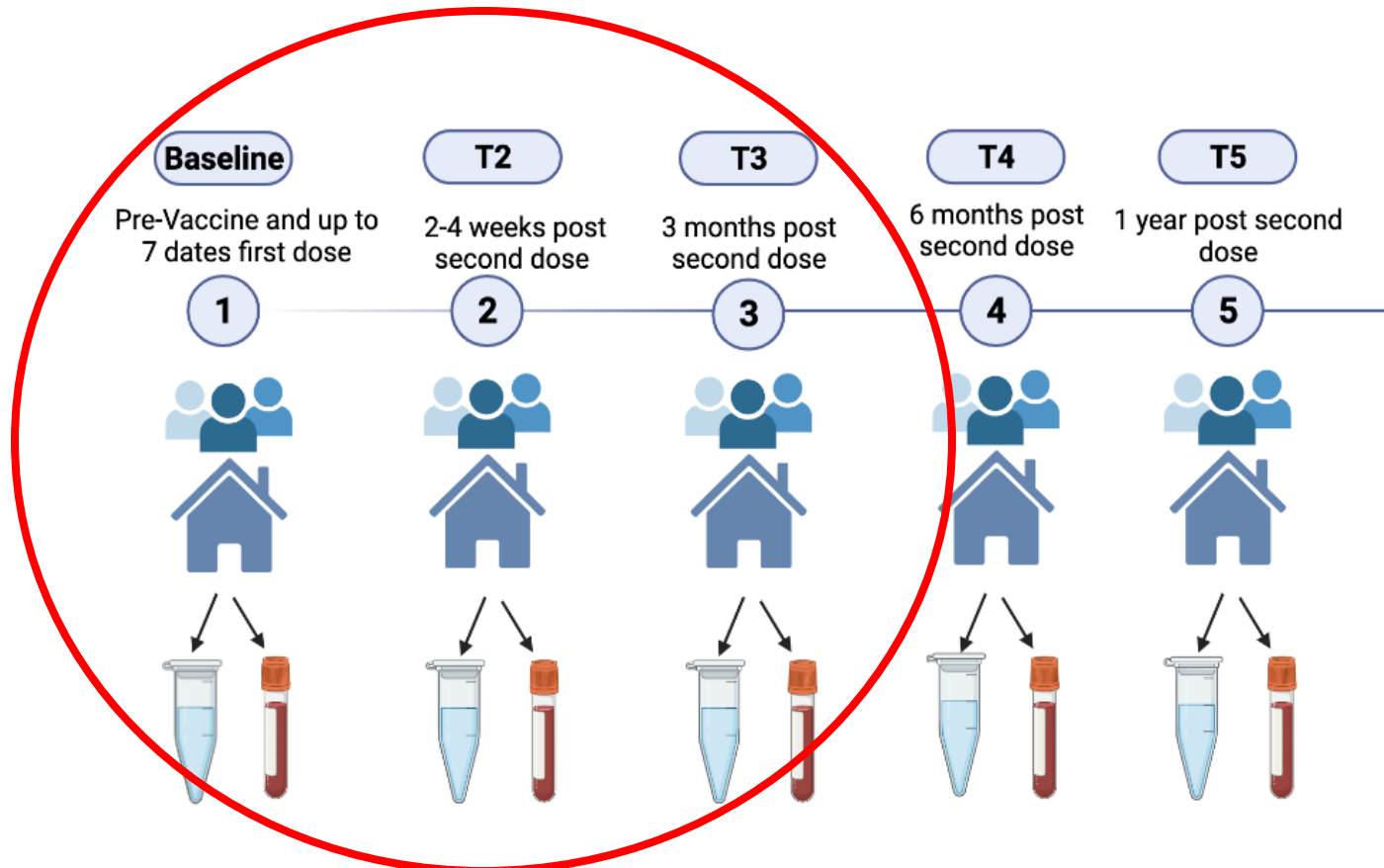
- We can detect a local antibody response in the saliva of SARS-CoV-2 infected people that correlates with their systemic antibody response.
- Early in infection, alterations in the anti-commensal IgA response are observed

Question: Do COVID-19 vaccines elicit any immunity in the saliva?

Question: Is a mucosal (IgA) response associated with protection against breakthrough (BT) infections?

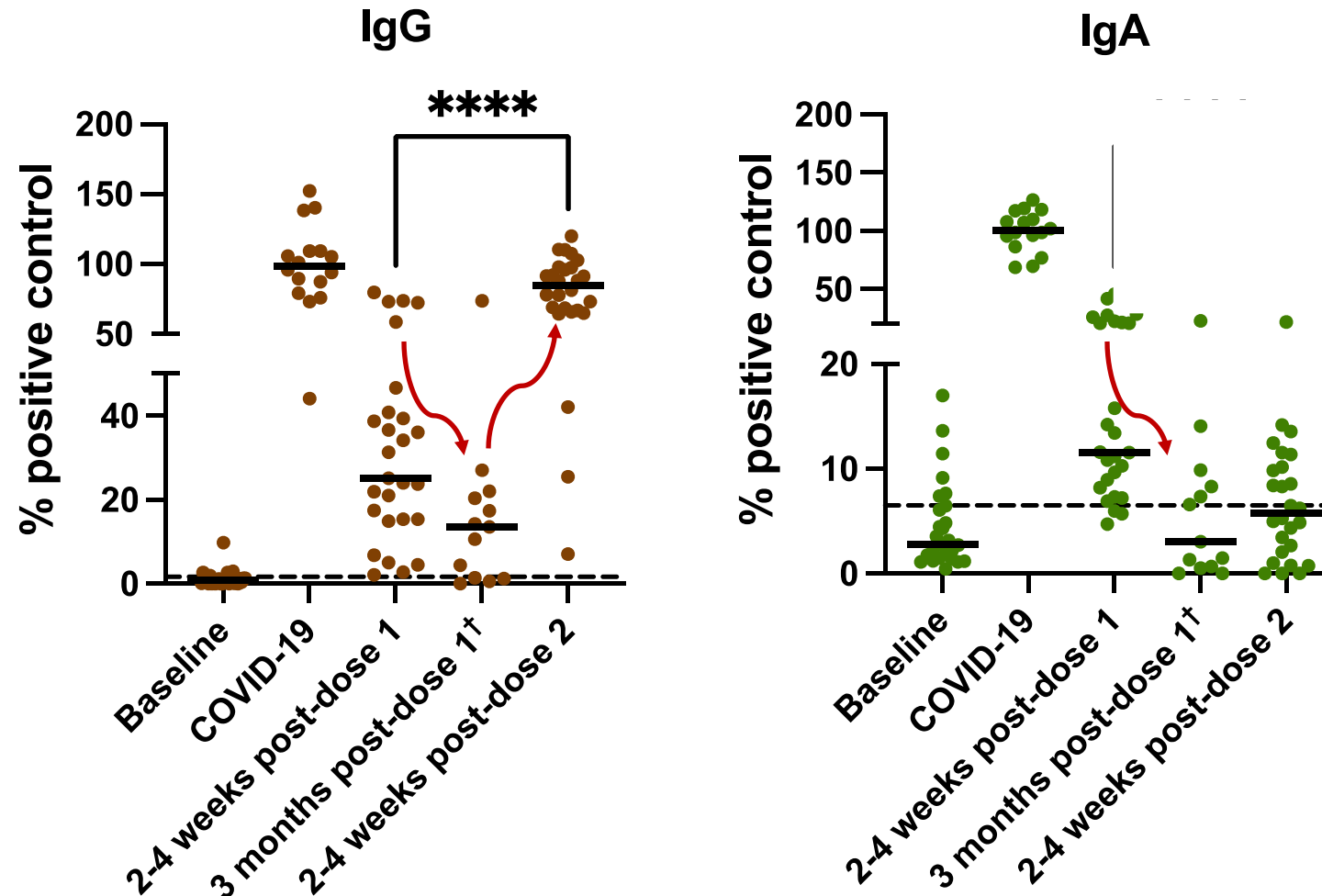
Characterizing salivary Ab in COVID-19 vaccinated subjects

- Are anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies detectable in the saliva post mRNA COVID-19 vaccination?
- **Cohort** : UofT staff and students

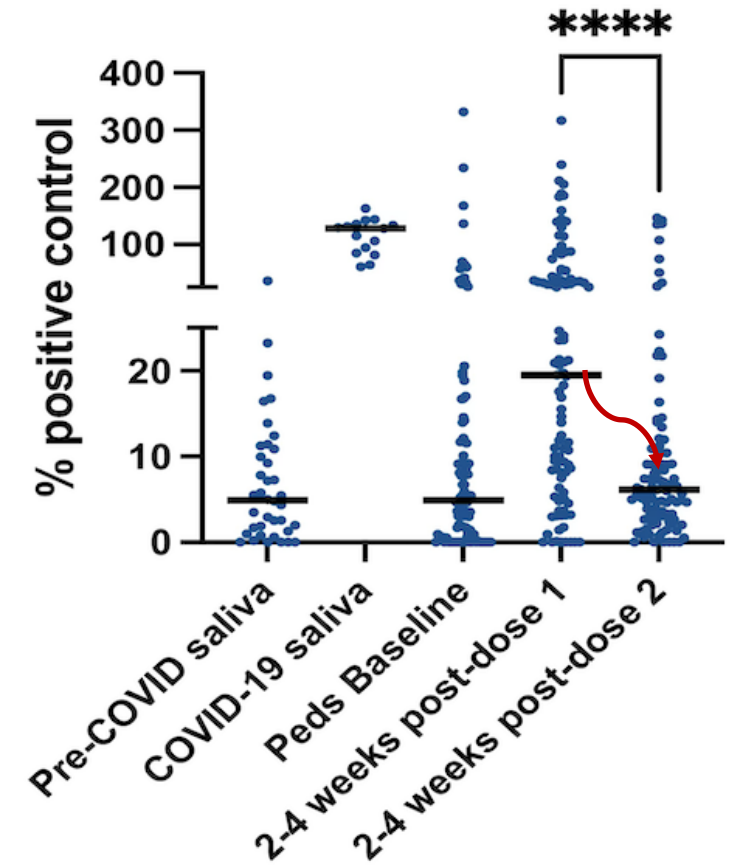
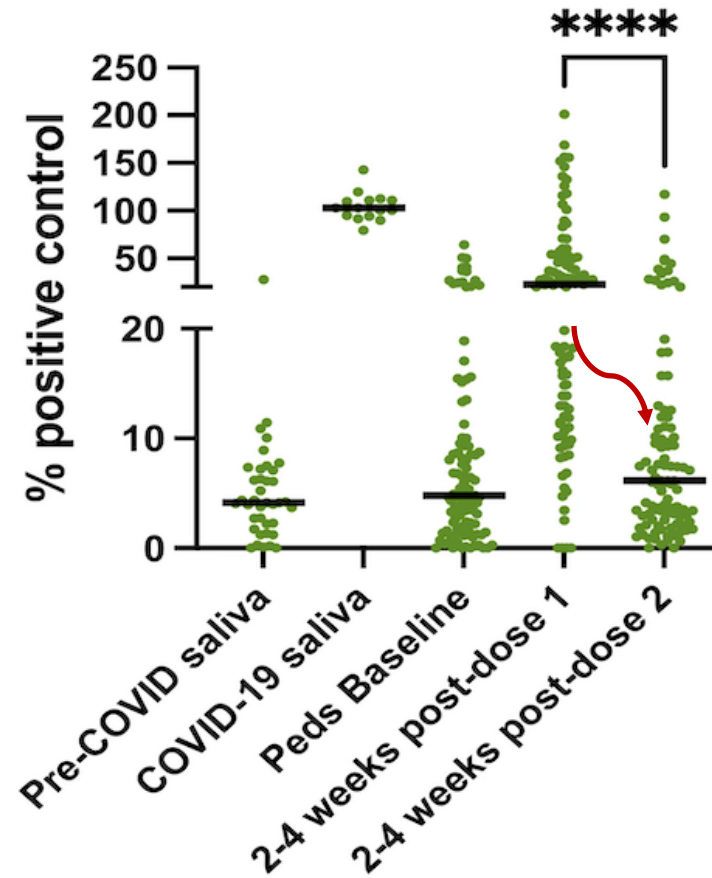
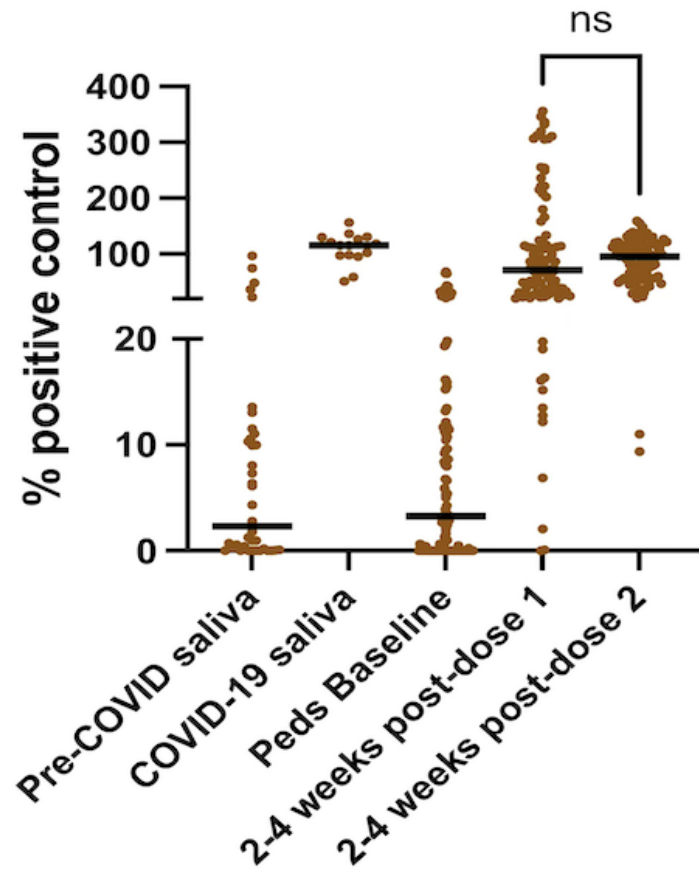


mRNA vaccines induces transient SIgA response that declines in most people

Anti-Spike antibodies in the saliva

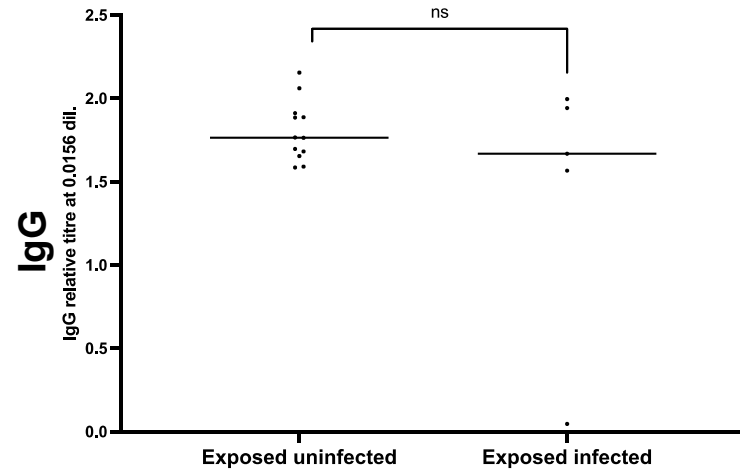


What does this response look like in a pediatric cohort?

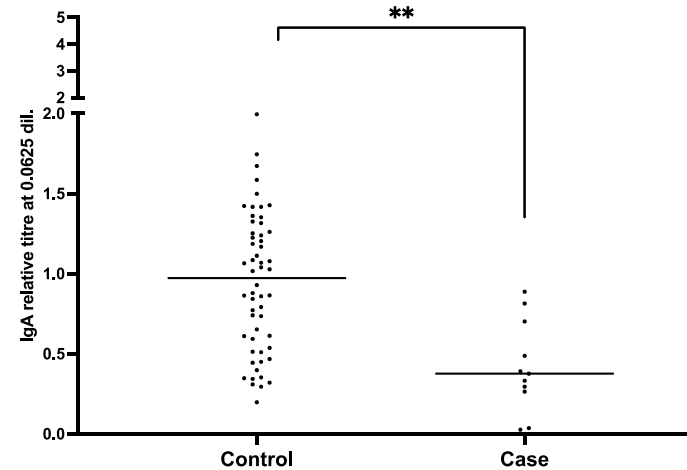
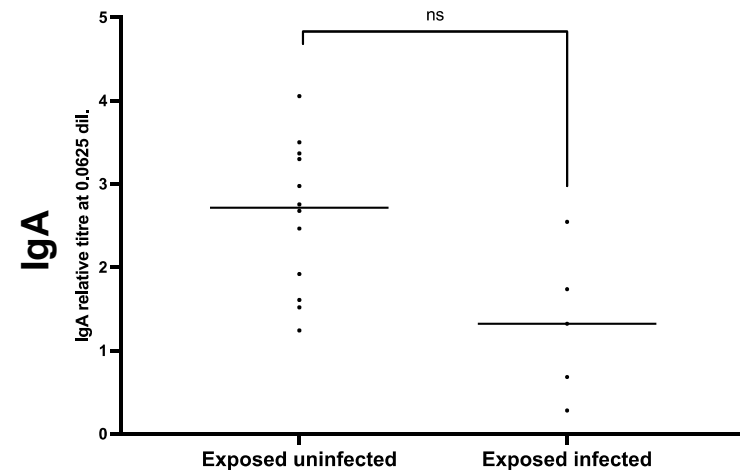
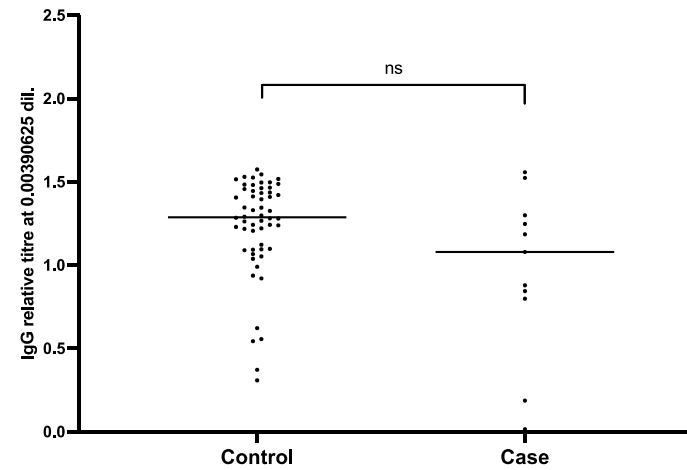


Are low IgA levels post vaccination associated with breakthrough infection?

LTCH cohort



HCW cohort



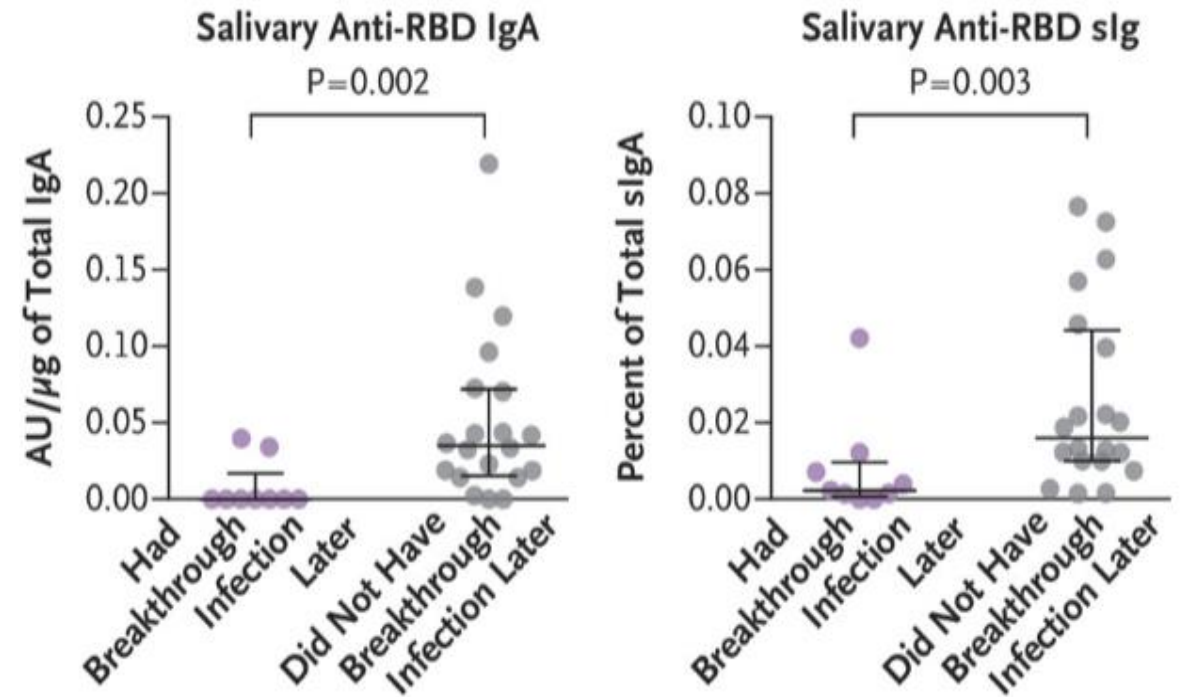
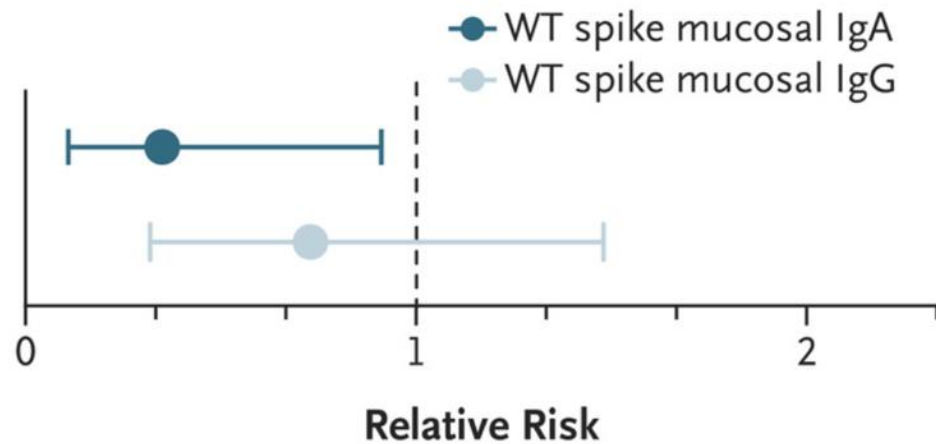
LTCH Residents	Sheba Healthcare Workers
Older	Younger
Vaccinated with Moderna's mRNA1273	Vaccinated with Pfizer's BNT162b2
Gamma variant	Alpha variant
Toronto	Sheba



Sheikh-Mohamed et al, *Mucosal Immunology* 2022
Stats test used: Kruskal-Wallis with multiple comparison correction

Are low IgA levels post vaccination associated with breakthrough infection?

Risk of Omicron Breakthrough Infection and Effect on Viral Replication



Havervall et al, NEJM 2022



Zuo et al, NEJM 2022

Summary II

- A weak, transient and variable SIgA response is induced after 1 dose of mRNA
- People with BT infections have lower levels of serum and mucosal anti-Spike IgA

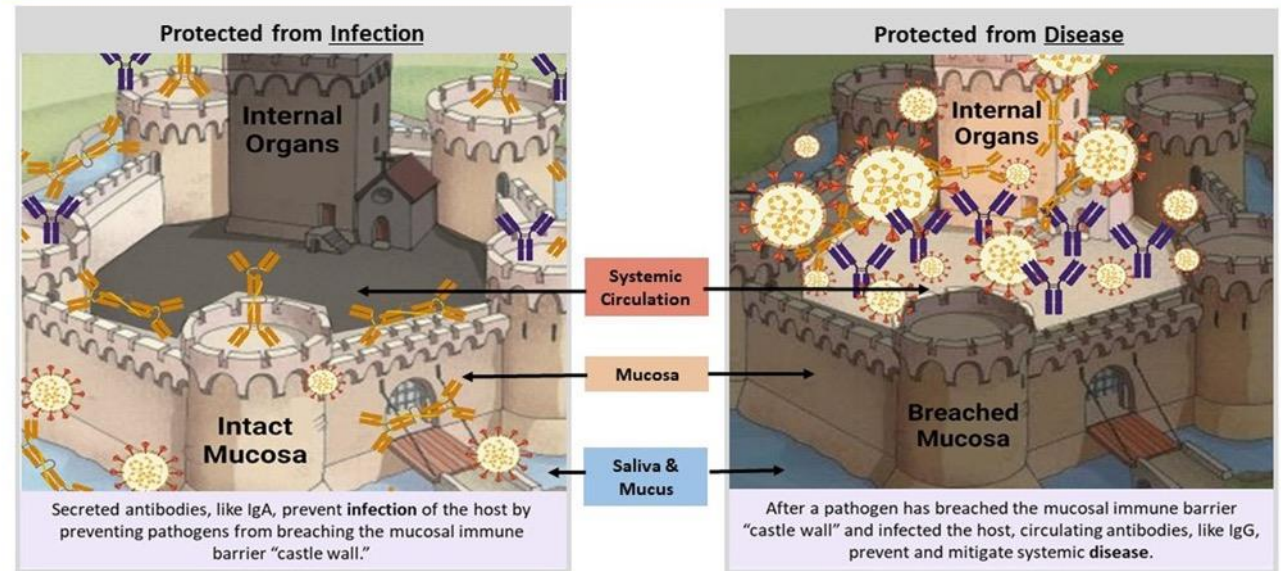
Question: How does a combination of systemic (vaccine) **and** mucosal exposure (infection) impact systemic and mucosal immunity?

Why do we care about mucosal immunity post-vaccination?

- COVID-19 vaccines did a great job at preventing severe disease and death
- Person-to-person transmission is still a problem
- Increasingly transmissible variants (Omicron)
- Vaccination strategies that capitalize on the castle walls have the potential to induce sterilizing immunity

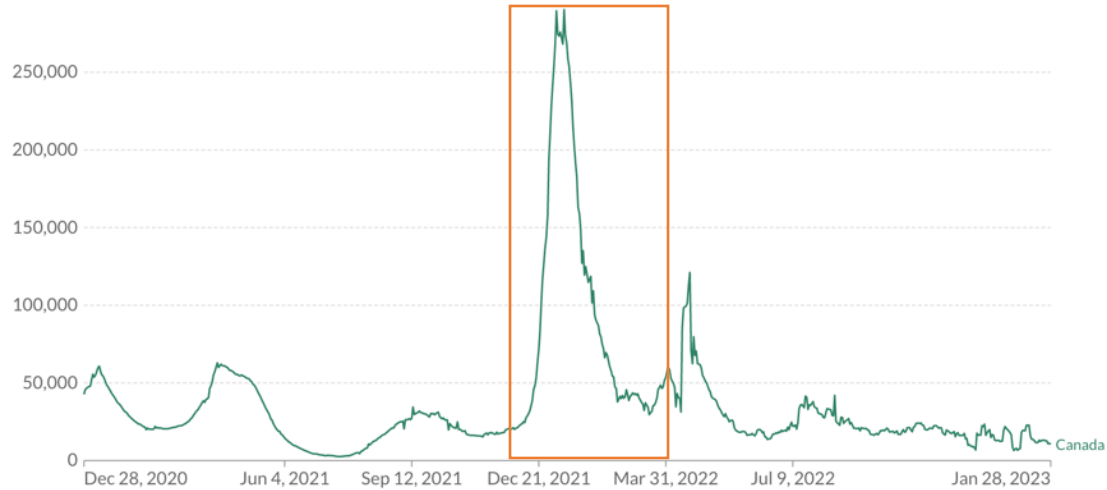
GUARDIANS OF ORAL AND NASOPHARYNGEAL THE GALAXY IGA & PROTECTION AGAINST SARS-CoV-2 INFECTION

Mucosal vs Systemic Immune Protection



Infection vs vaccination dynamics in Canada

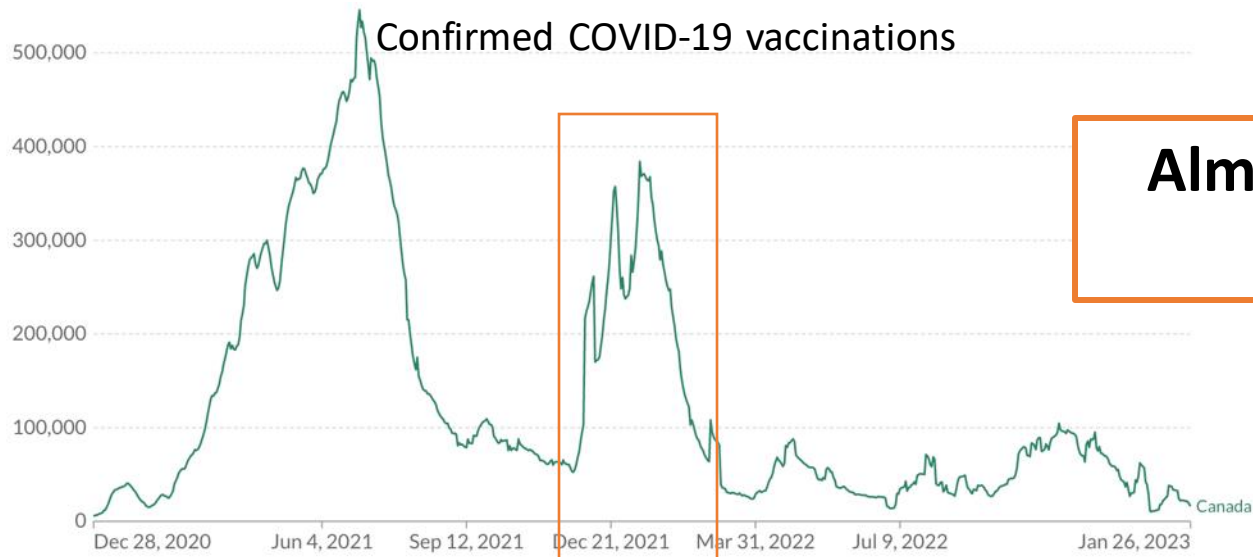
Confirmed COVID-19 cases



Confirmed COVID-19 deaths



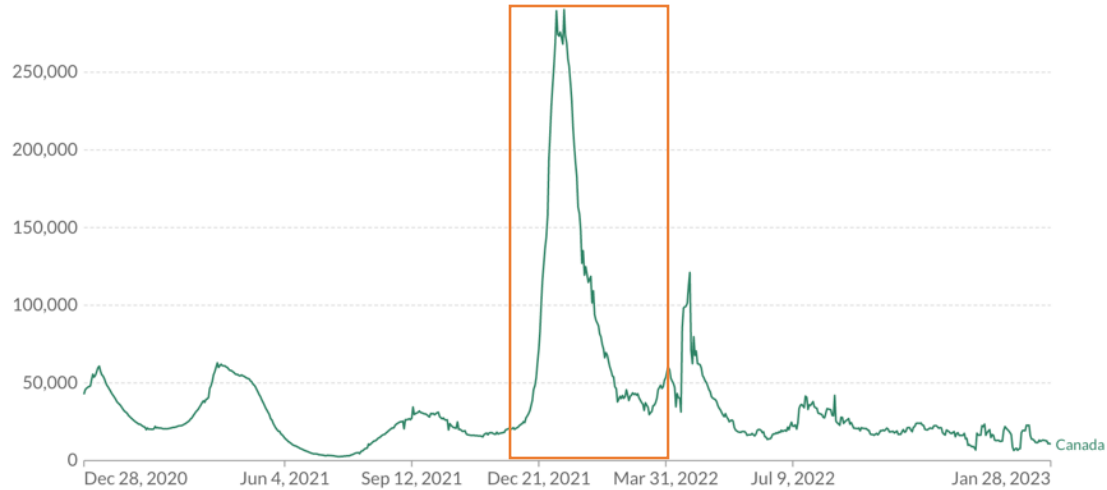
Confirmed COVID-19 vaccinations



**Almost 100% of infections in March 2022
were Omicron infections**

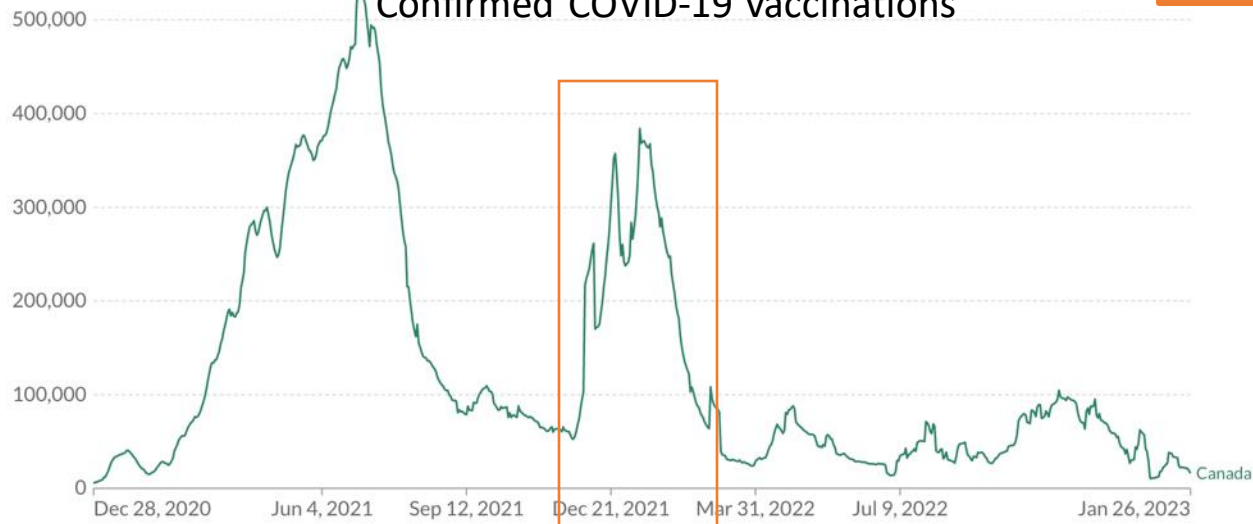
Infection vs vaccination dynamics in Canada

Confirmed COVID-19 cases

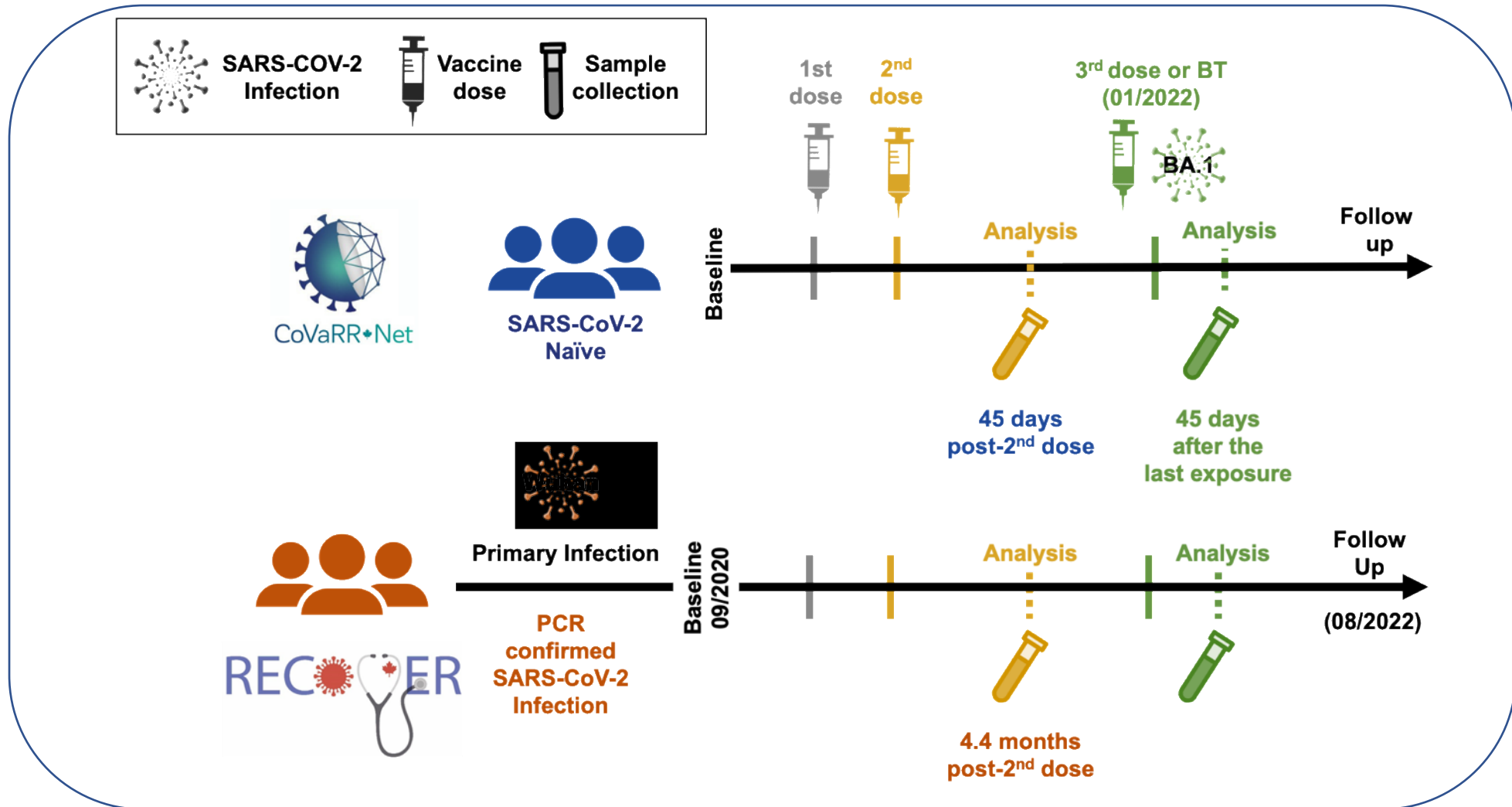


**Almost 100% of infections in Q1 2022 were
Omicron infections**

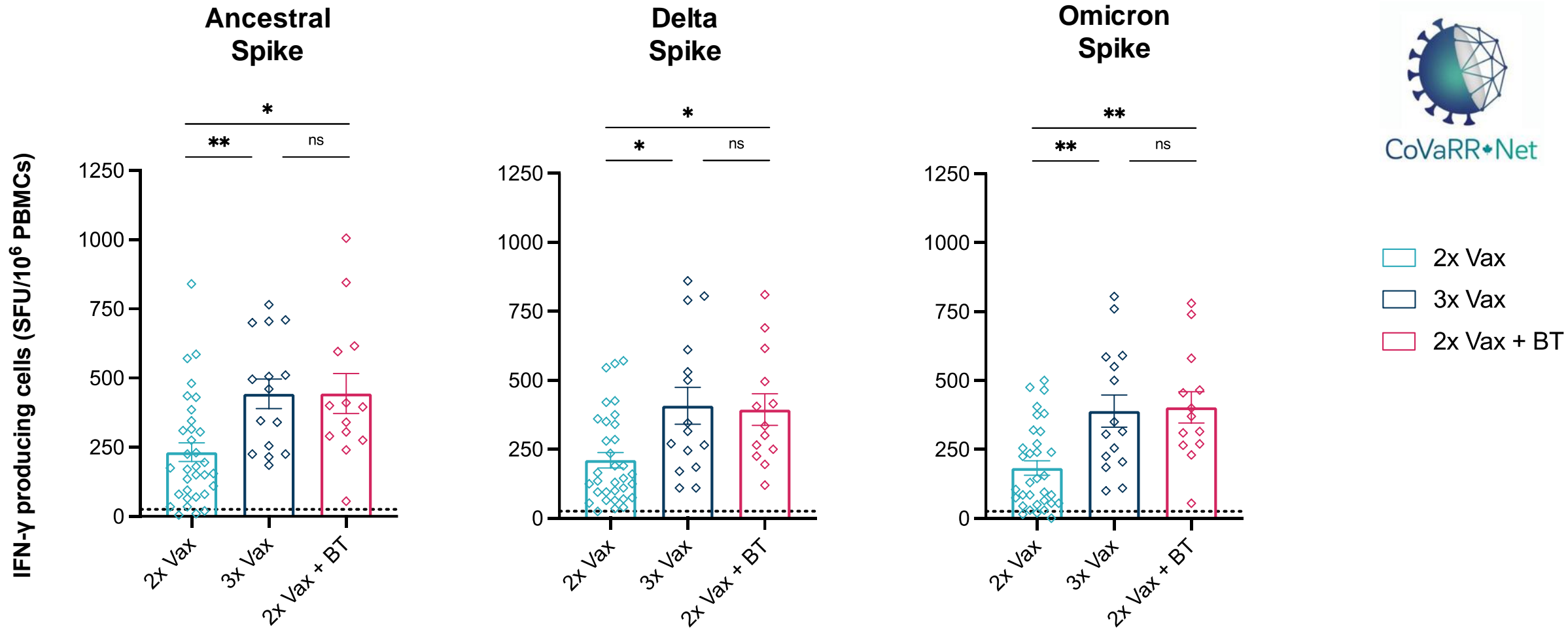
Confirmed COVID-19 vaccinations



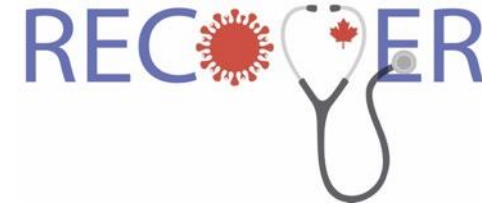
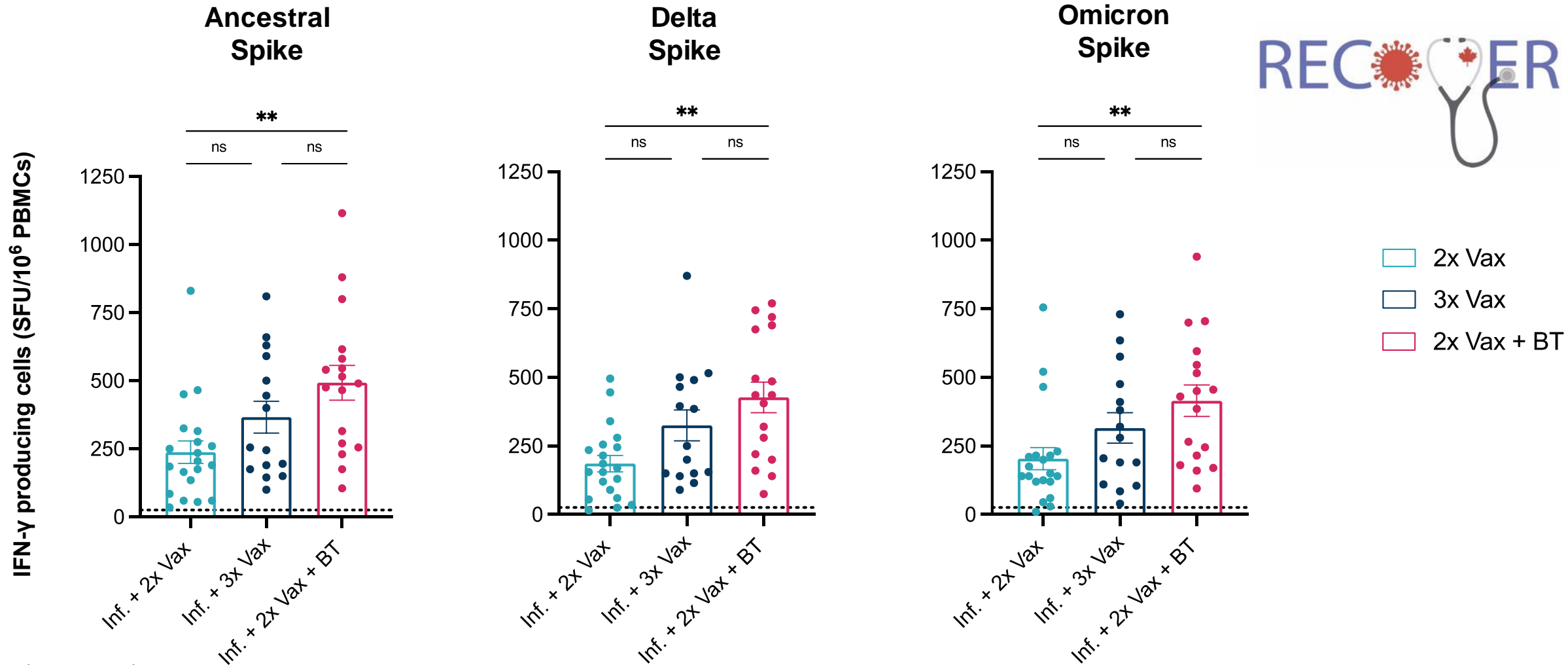
Is a BT infection equivalent to a 3rd dose of mRNA?



Impact of BT on T cell-derived IFN γ

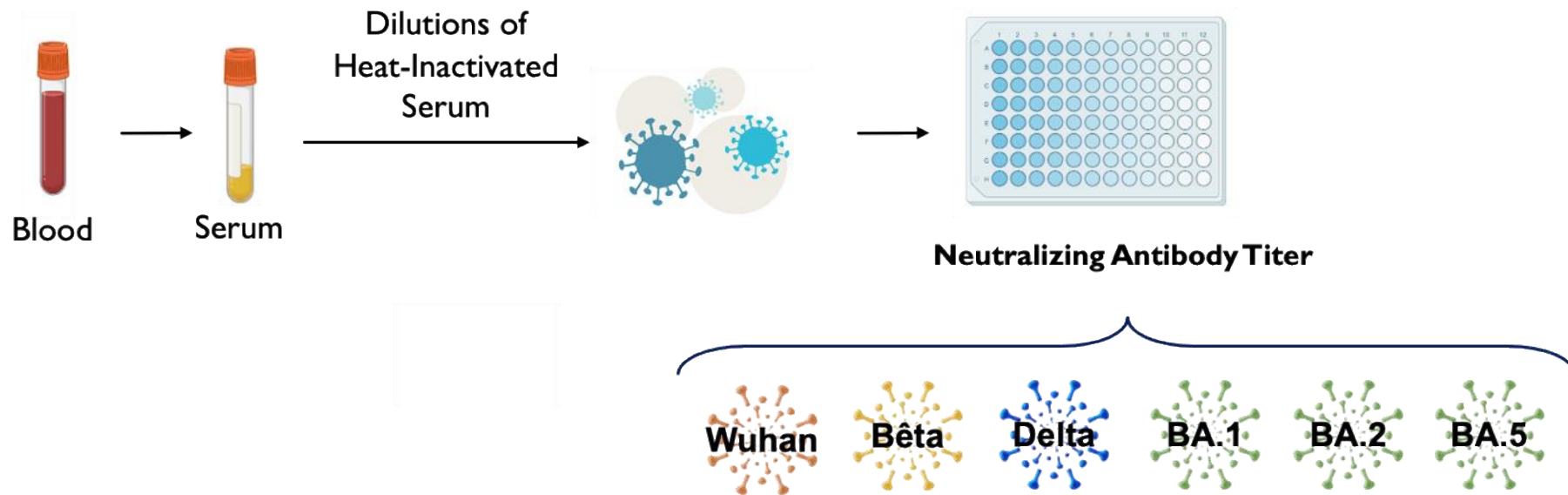


Impact of BT on T cell-derived IFN γ

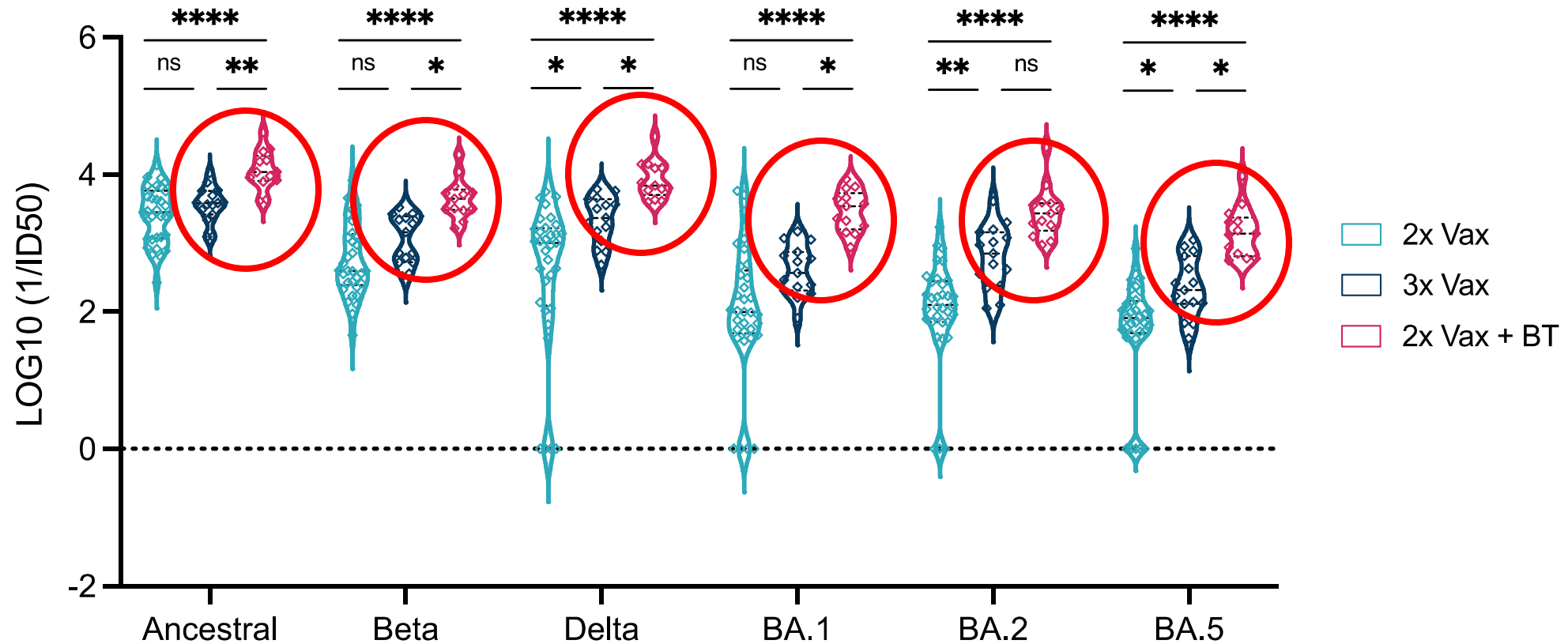


2x Vax
3x Vax
2x Vax + BT

Impact of BT on systemic humoral immunity

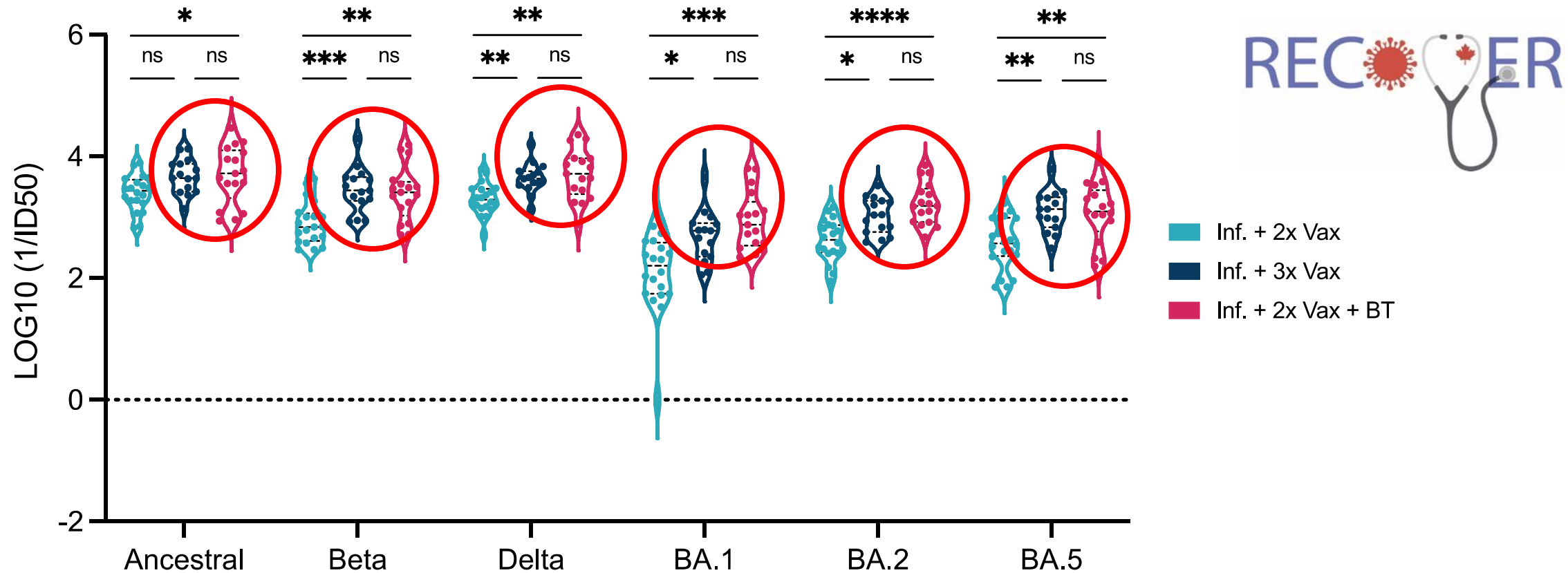


Impact of Omicron BT on nAb



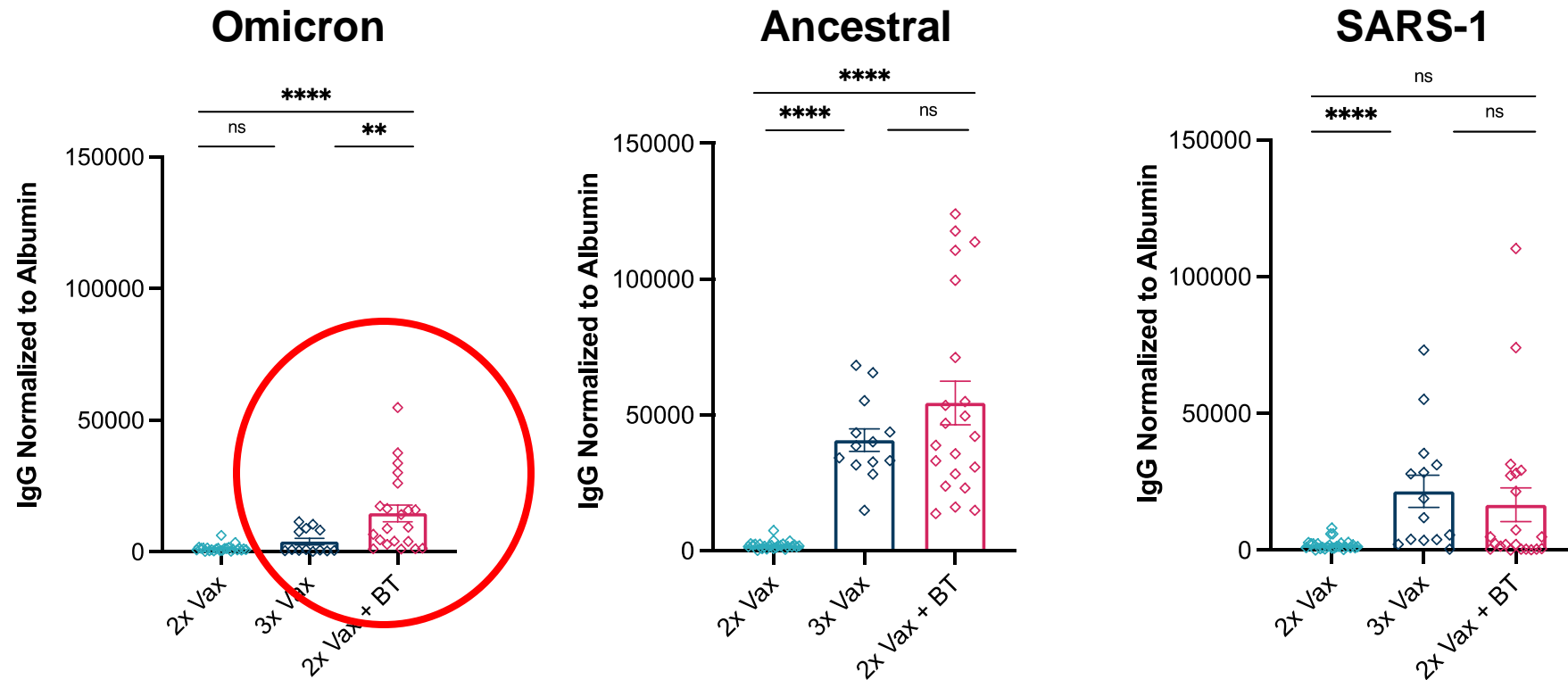
Similar results with PRNT assay (Heidi Bloom, NML)

Impact of Omicron BT on nAb



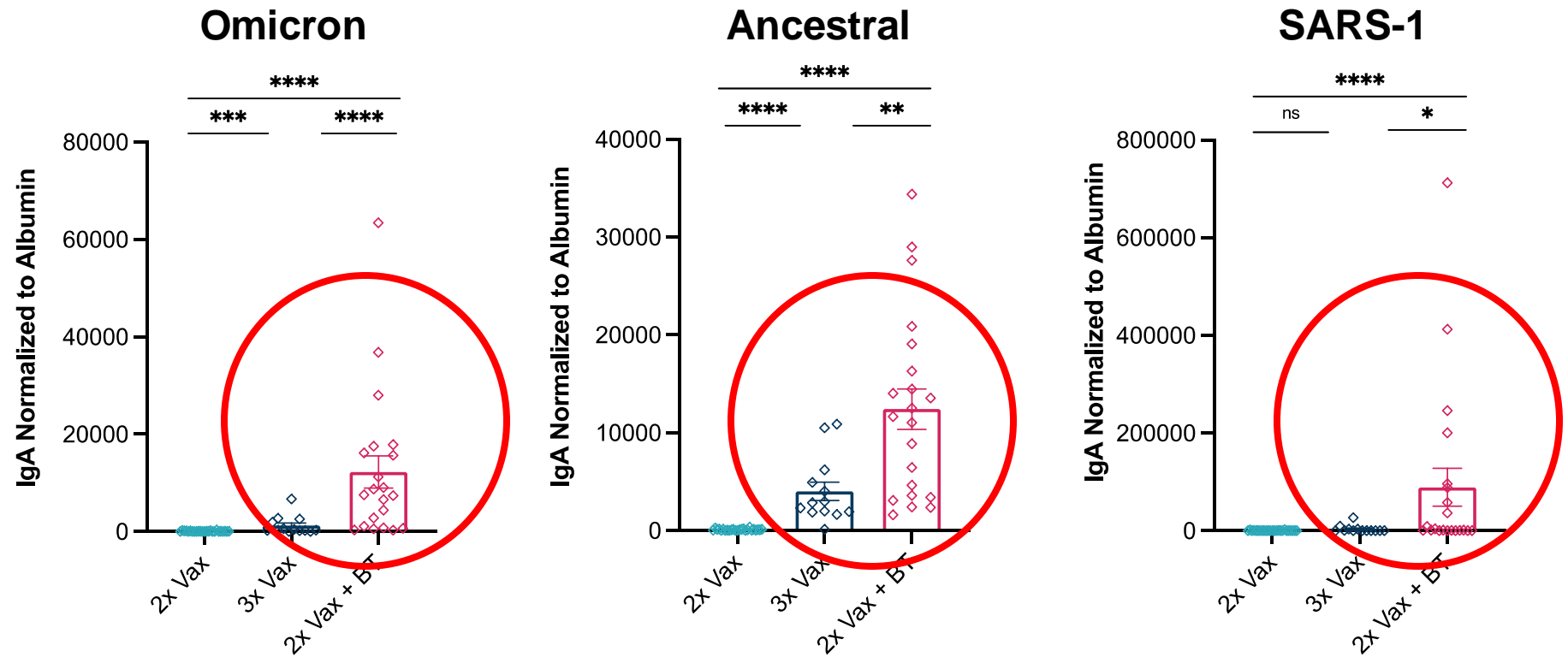
Impact of Omicron BT on anti-SPIKE salivary Ab

IgG



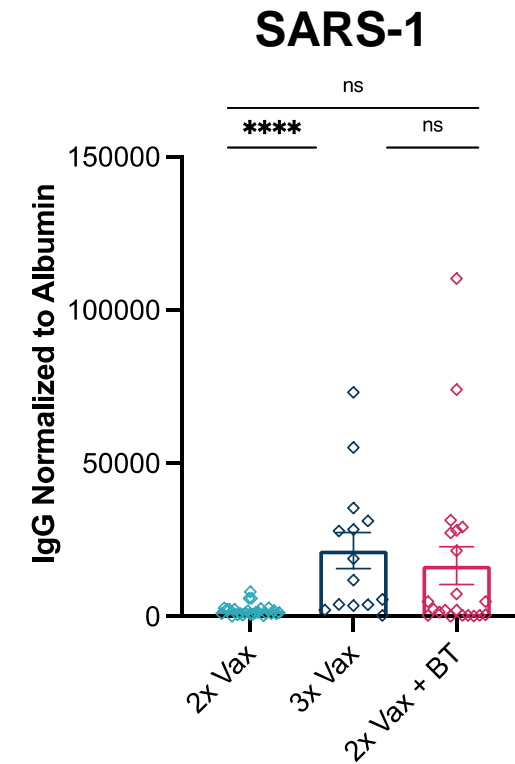
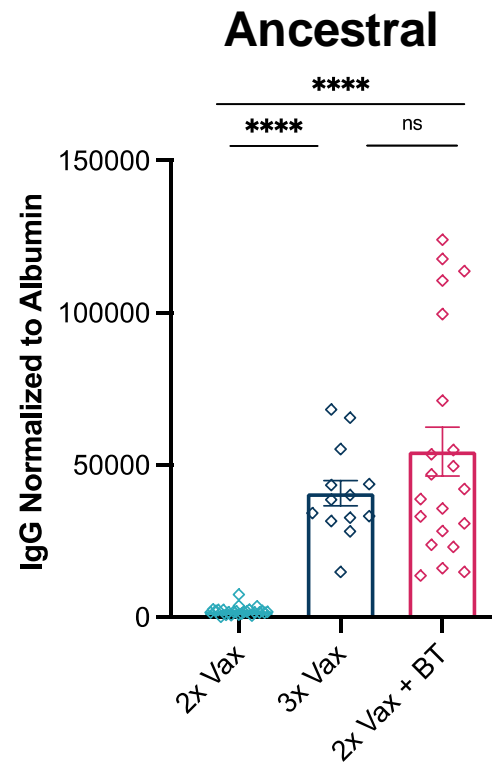
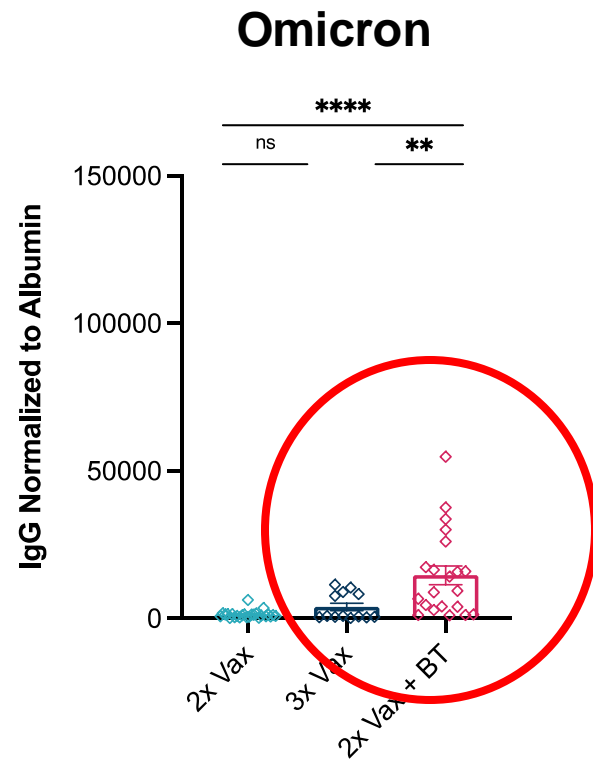
Impact of Omicron BT on anti-SPIKE salivary Ab

IgA



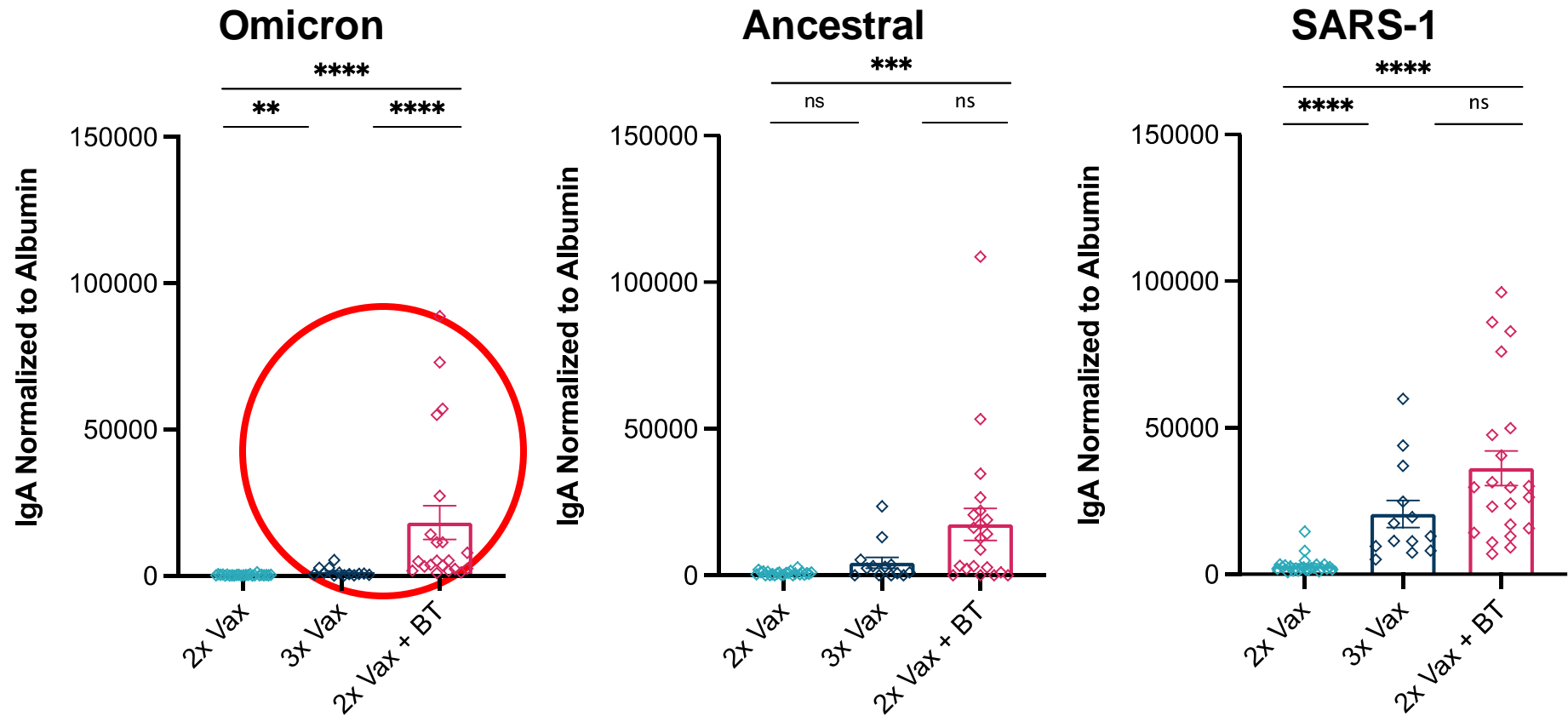
Impact of Omicron BT on anti-RBD salivary Ab

IgG



Impact of Omicron BT on anti-RBD salivary Ab

IgA



Impact of Omicron BT on salivary Ab

	OMICRON	ANCESTRAL	SARS-1
Anti-Spike IgG	↑		
Anti-Spike IgA	↑	↑	↑
Anti-RBD IgG	↑		
Anti-RBD IgA	↑		

Summary III

- Omicron BT increases serum nAb to VOC
- Omicron BT increases IgG/IgA salivary Ab to Omicron
- Omicron BT increases anti-Spike IgA to Wuhan SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-1

Question: Will a combination of i.m. and i.n. vaccination promote sterilizing immunity and if so, what is the “magic combination?”

Question: Should we care?

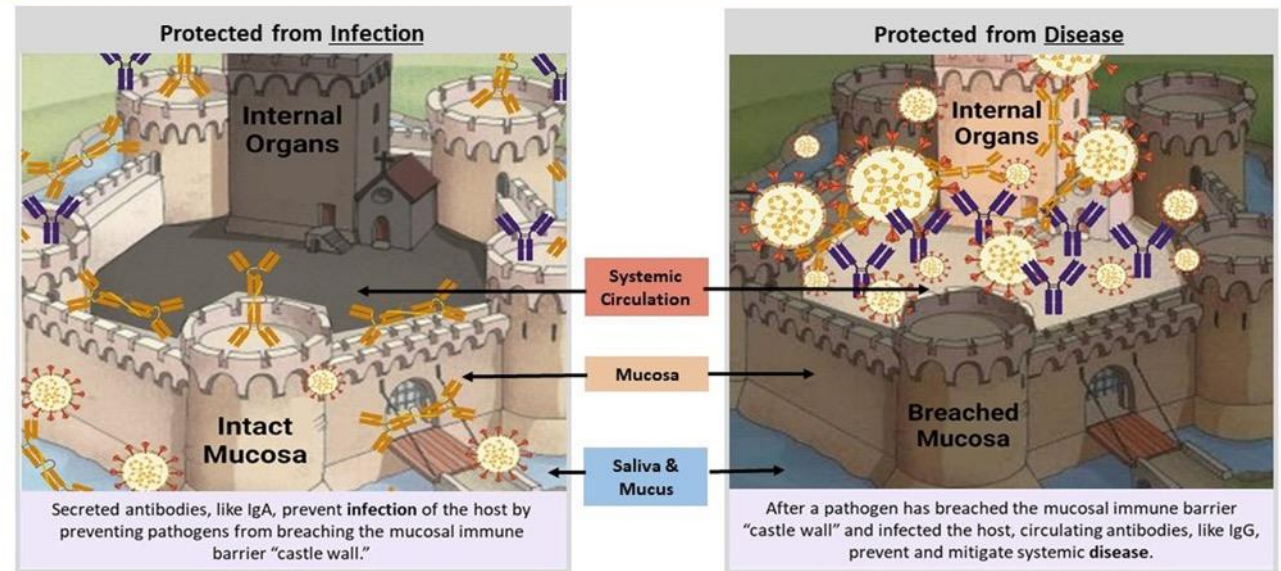
YES!!

Why do we care about mucosal immunity post-vaccination?

- COVID-19 vaccines did a great job at preventing severe disease and death
- Person-to-person transmission is still a problem
- Increasingly transmissible variants (Omicron)
- Vaccination strategies that capitalize on the castle walls have the potential to induce sterilizing immunity

GUARDIANS OF ORAL AND NASOPHARYNGEAL THE GALAXY IGA & PROTECTION AGAINST SARS-CoV-2 INFECTION

Mucosal vs Systemic Immune Protection



Sheikh-Mohamed*, Sanders* et al, Immunological Reviews, 2022



Next steps in COVID-19 vaccination

Developer (location)	Vaccine type	Delivery method	Status				
Bharat Biotech (Hyderabad, India)	Viral vector; non-replicating	Intranasal (drops)	Company says two phase III studies completed, unpublished. Data submitted to regulators in India.	Codagenix (Farmingdale, New York) and Serum Institute of India (Pune)	Live attenuated	Intranasal (drops)	Phase II/III efficacy study in 20,000 people under way at undisclosed locations in Africa; part of the World Health Organization's Solidarity Trial Vaccines.
CanSino Biologics (Tianjin, China)	Viral vector; non-replicating (Aerosolized version of approved intramuscular vaccine)	Inhaled through nose and mouth	Approved by Chinese regulators.	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai (New York City) and Laboratorio Avi-Mex (Mexico City, Mexico)	Viral vector; non-replicating	Intranasal (drops or spray)	Phase II study under way in 396 people in Mexico City.
Beijing Wantai Biological Pharmacy (Beijing)	Live attenuated	Intranasal (spray)	Phase III study under way in 40,000 people.	AstraZeneca (Cambridge, UK) and University of Oxford (Oxford, UK)	Viral vector; non-replicating (adenovirus)	Intranasal (spray)	Phase I study completed (both as first dose and as booster).
Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute (Karaj, Iran)	Protein subunit	Intranasal (spray)	Received emergency authorization in Iran in October 2021; in phase III trial (status unknown).	Meissa Vaccines (Redwood City, California)	Live recombinant	Intranasal (drops or spray)	Phase I study under way (both as first dose and as booster).
				CyanVac (Athens, Georgia)	Viral vector; live, replicating	Intranasal (spray)	Phase I study under way.
				Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Havana, Cuba)	Protein subunit	Intranasal (spray)	Phase II study in up to 5,000 participants in Cuba.



Lessons Learned

- 1) Consider innovative ways to combine different cohorts and collaborate to answer certain questions
- 2) Importance of networks to collaborate with key experts and answer critical research questions (RECOVER, CoVaRR-Net, ...)
- 3) Share samples and protocols to be positioned for clinical trial readouts (ongoing international working groups)

Thank you!

GommerLab

Salma Sheikh-Mohamed
Dr. Gary Chao
Baweleta Isho
Danae Chen
Sabrina Pereira

UdeM

Dr. Hélène Decaluwe
Sabryna Nantel
Dr. Benoîte Bourdin
Dr. Caroline Quach

Collaborators

Dr. Anne-Claude Gingras (Sinai)
Dr. Karen Colwill (Sinai)
Kento Abe (Sinai)
Dr. Queenie Hu (Sinai)
Dr. Allison McGeer (Sinai)
Dr. Mario Ostrowski (Unity)
Dr. Darrell Tan (Unity)
Dr. Jim Rini (UofT)
Dr. Zhijie Li (UofT)
Dr. Andrew Letizia (US Navy)
Dr. Heidi Wood (NML)
Dr. Marc-André Langlois
Dr. Ciro Piccirillo (McGill)
Dr. Mark Brockman (SFU)
Dr. Laurie Seifried (UofT)

**And all of our
study
participants!!**



**COVID-19
IMMUNITY
TASK FORCE**

**GROUPE DE TRAVAIL
SUR L'IMMUNITÉ
FACE À LA COVID-19**



Mount Sinai Hospital



CIHR IRSC

 CoVaRR+Net

RECORDER



Canadian Institutes of Health Research / Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada

Impact of Omicron BT on binding Ab

