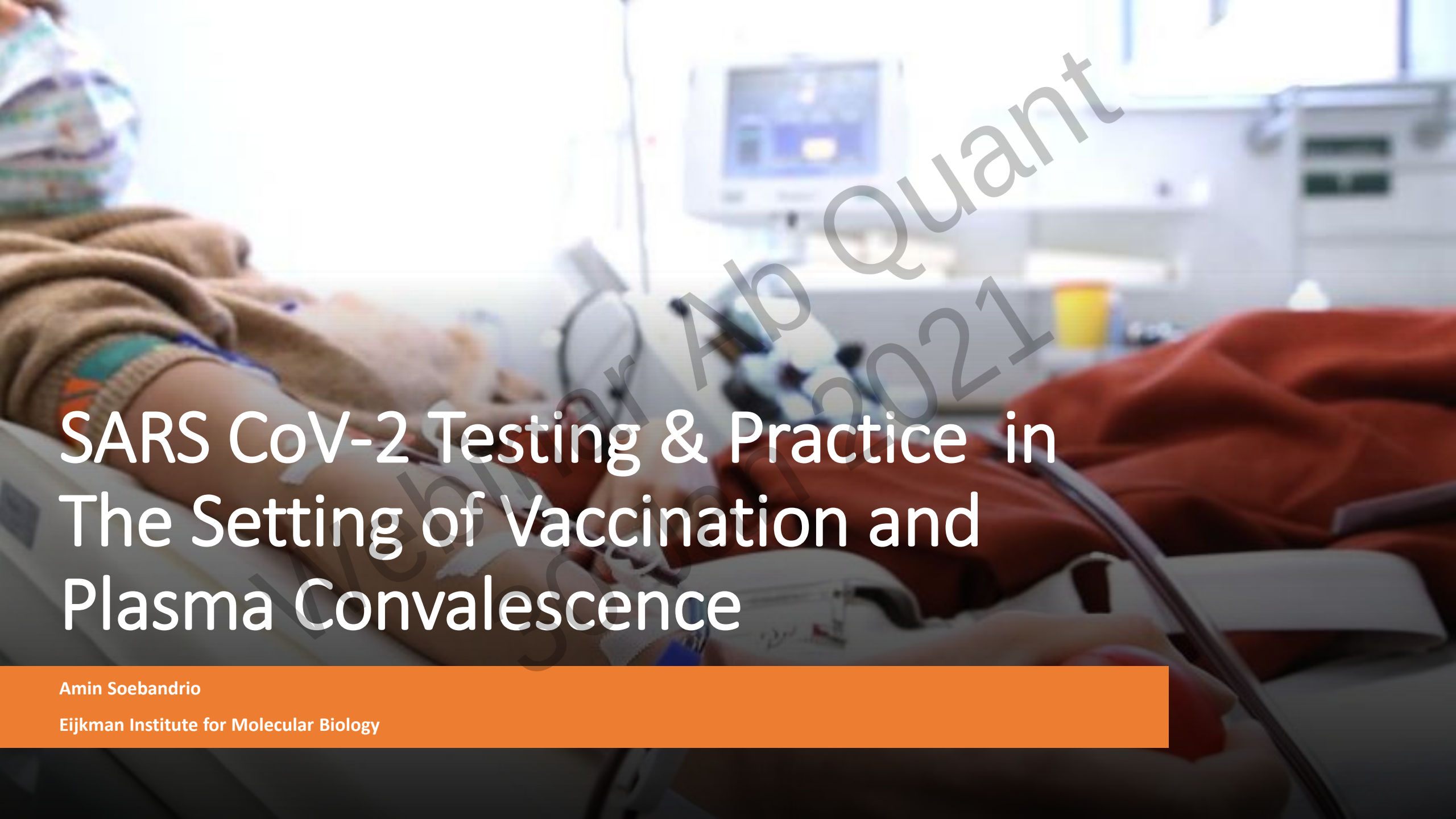


A patient is lying in a hospital bed, partially covered by a brown blanket. Medical equipment, including a monitor and various tubes, is visible in the background. The scene is dimly lit, with a focus on the patient and the medical setting.

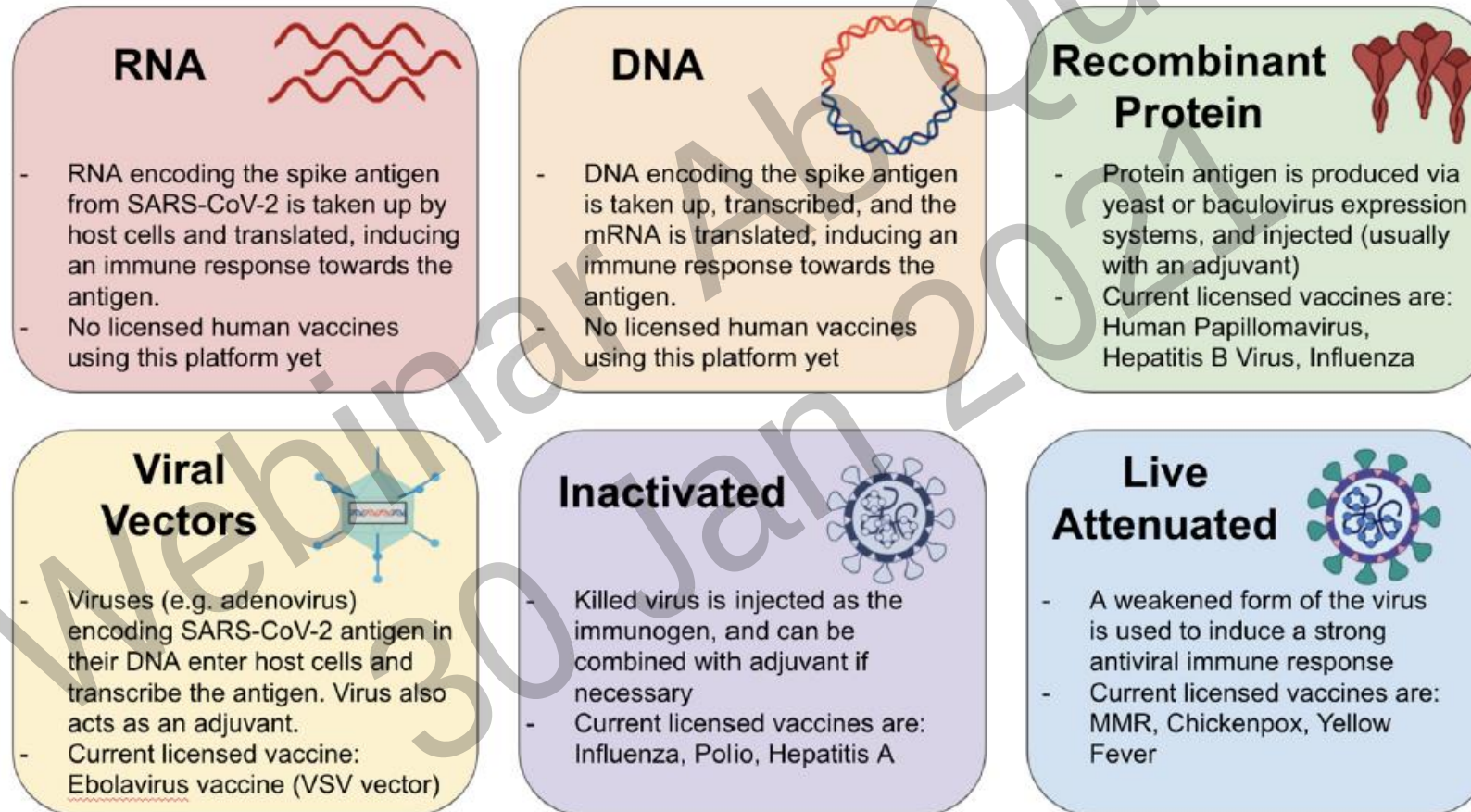
SARS CoV-2 Testing & Practice in The Setting of Vaccination and Plasma Convalescence

Amin Soebandrio

Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology

- **Program vaksin dan plasma konvalesen(PK) di Indonesia secara umum & program di Indonesia***
 - *2. Penelitian yang sedang berjalan di Indonesia terkait dengan uji efektivitasnya vaksin dan PK***
 - *3. Tes- tes pendukung yang mendukung pengujian vaksin dan PK, difokuskan kepada tes tes SARS CoV 2***
 - *tidak hanya terfokus pada pengukuran antibodi, tetapi bisa include PCR, PRNT, korelasi klinis dan lainnya***
 - *4. Pentingnya pengukuran kuantitatif antibodi terutama korelasi dengan konsep netralisasi dan PRNT***
 - *5. Apabila berkenan, dapat menyebutkan kerja sama penelitian dengan Roche yaitu uji kesesuaian dengan PRNT***

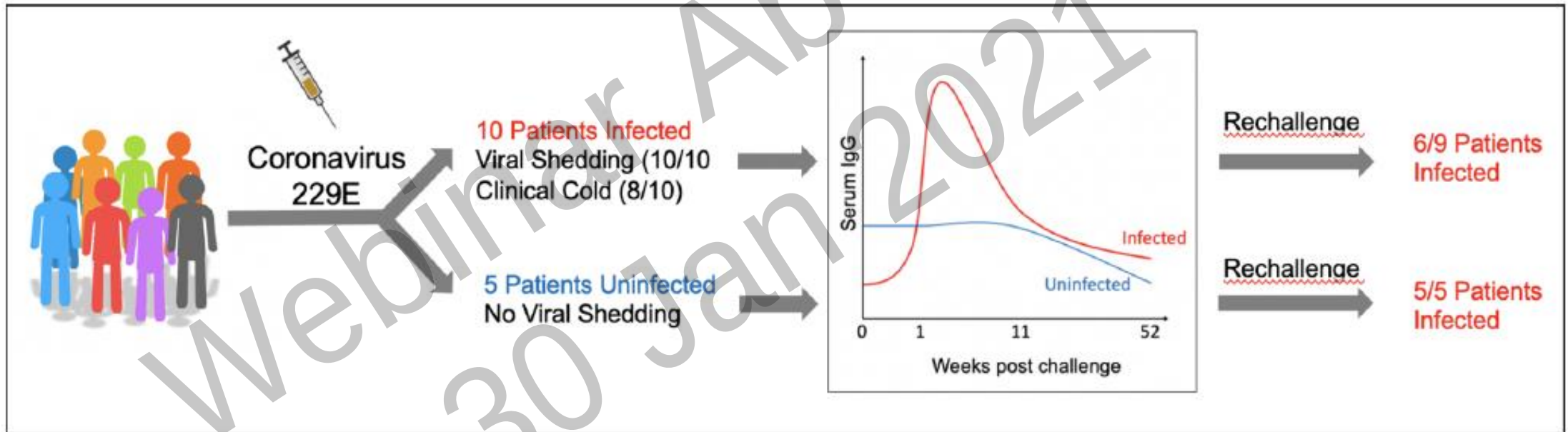
Current vaccine platforms of COVID-19 vaccine candidates



Could a Blood Test Show if a Covid-19 Vaccine Works?

Human challenge study of coronavirus 229E

- 15 volunteers were inoculated with 229E, 10 of whom became infected.
- Chart shows average antibody titers in the infected and uninfected groups.
- All subjects were rechallenged, and all originally uninfected patients got infected upon secondary exposure, compared to 6 out of the 9 patients who were originally infected.



The durability of antibody responses over time in 4 different infection/vaccination scenarios

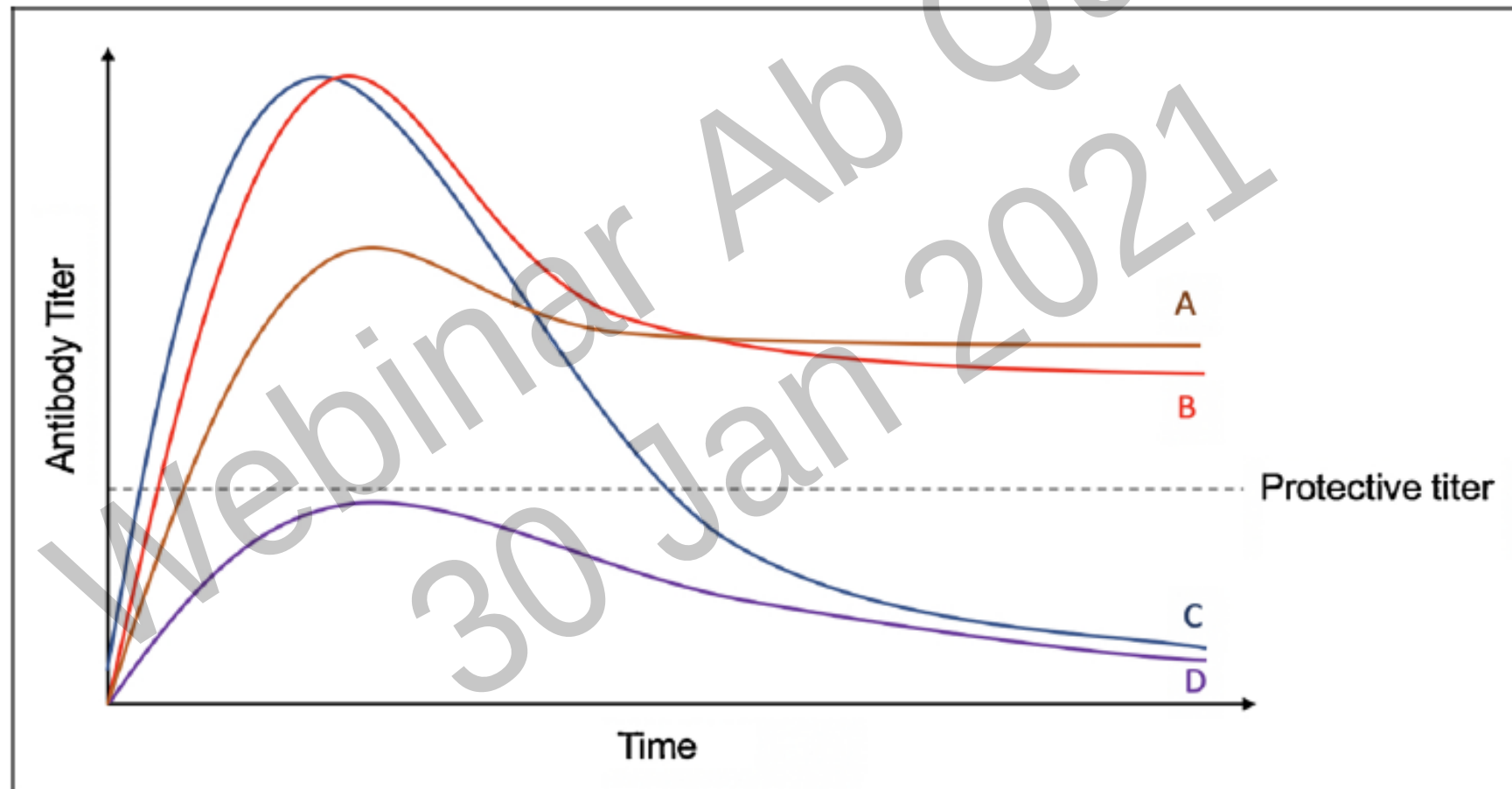


Fig 2. Forest plot of median time to seroconversion by severity across included studies.

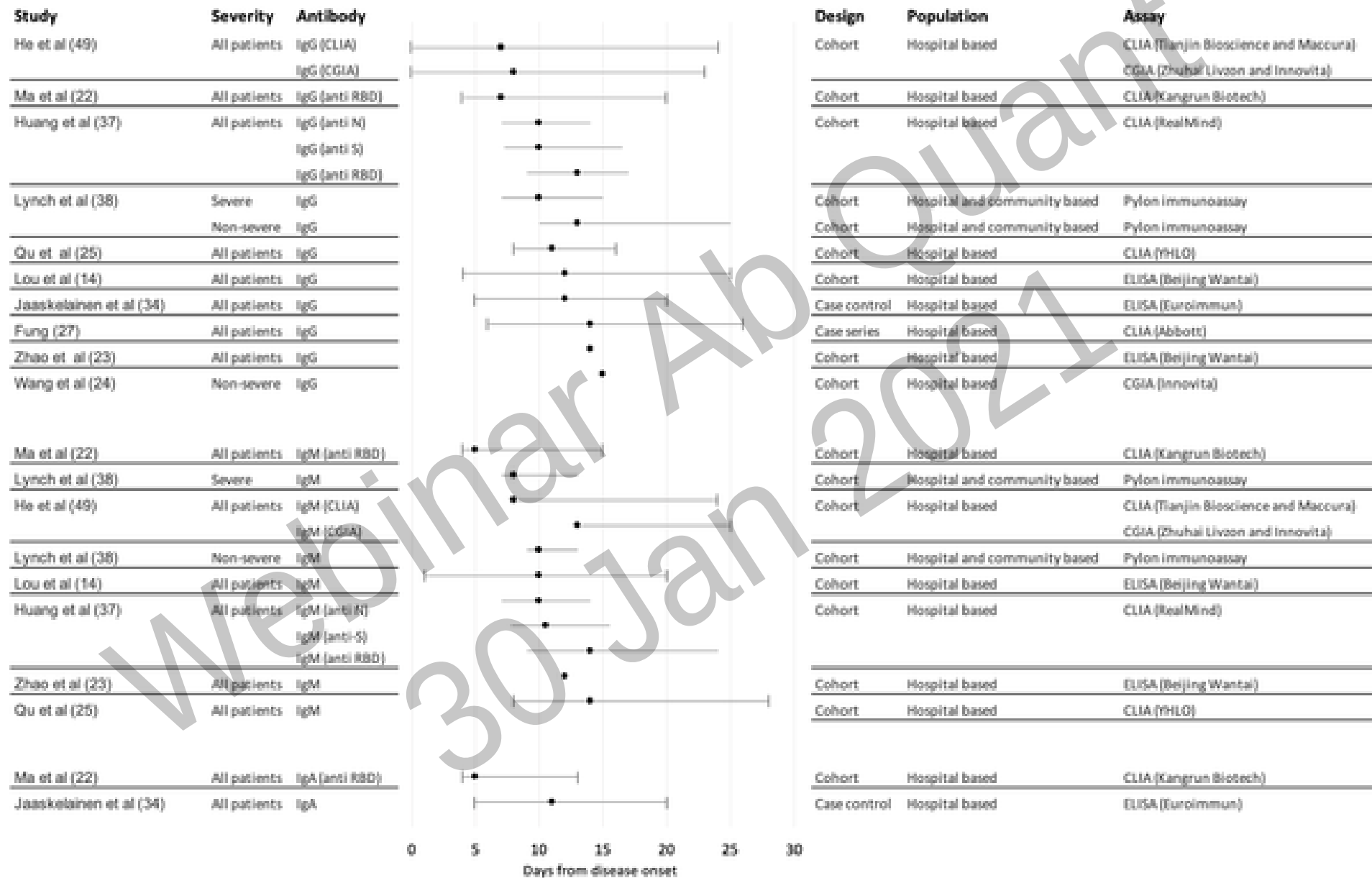
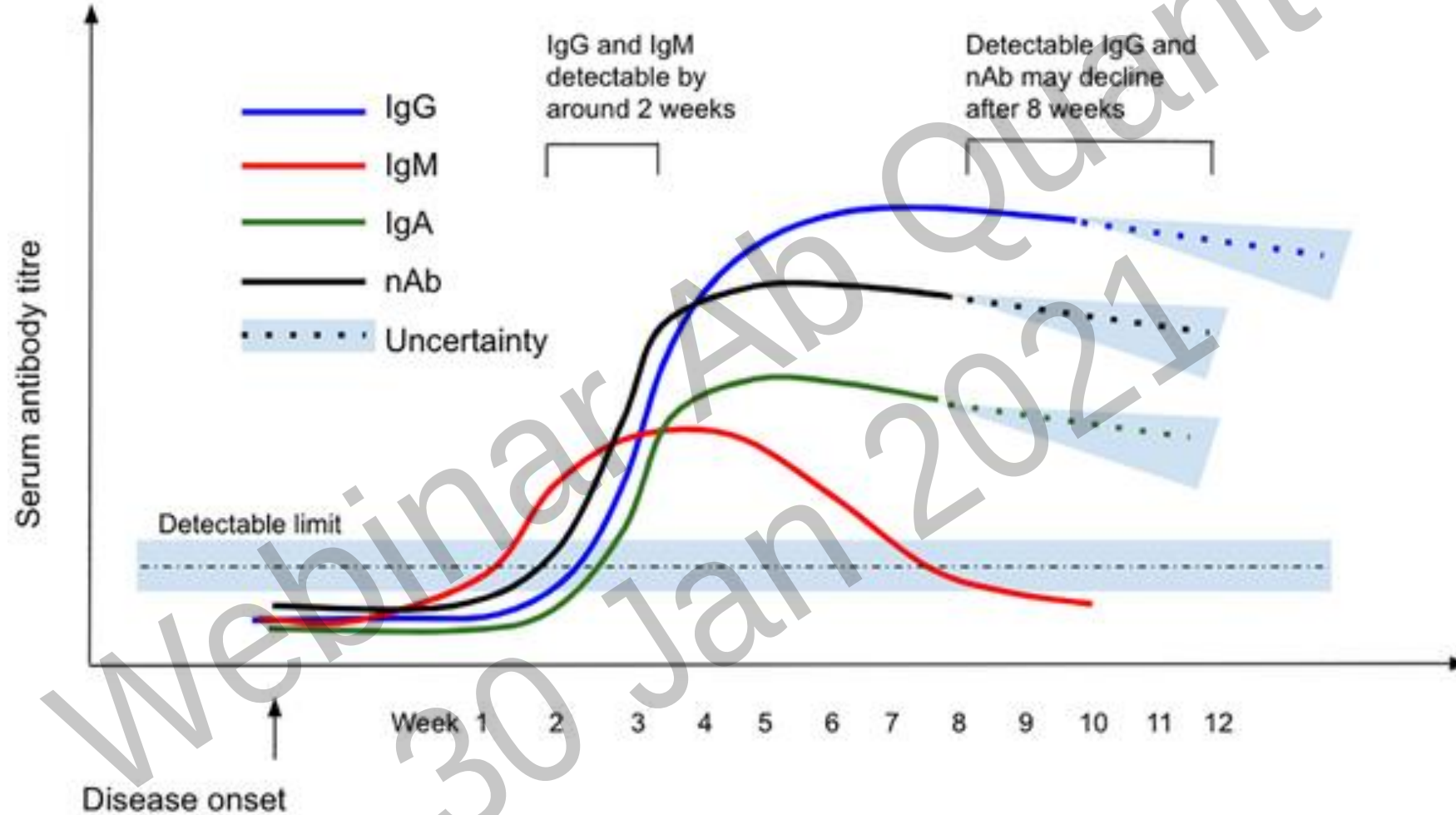
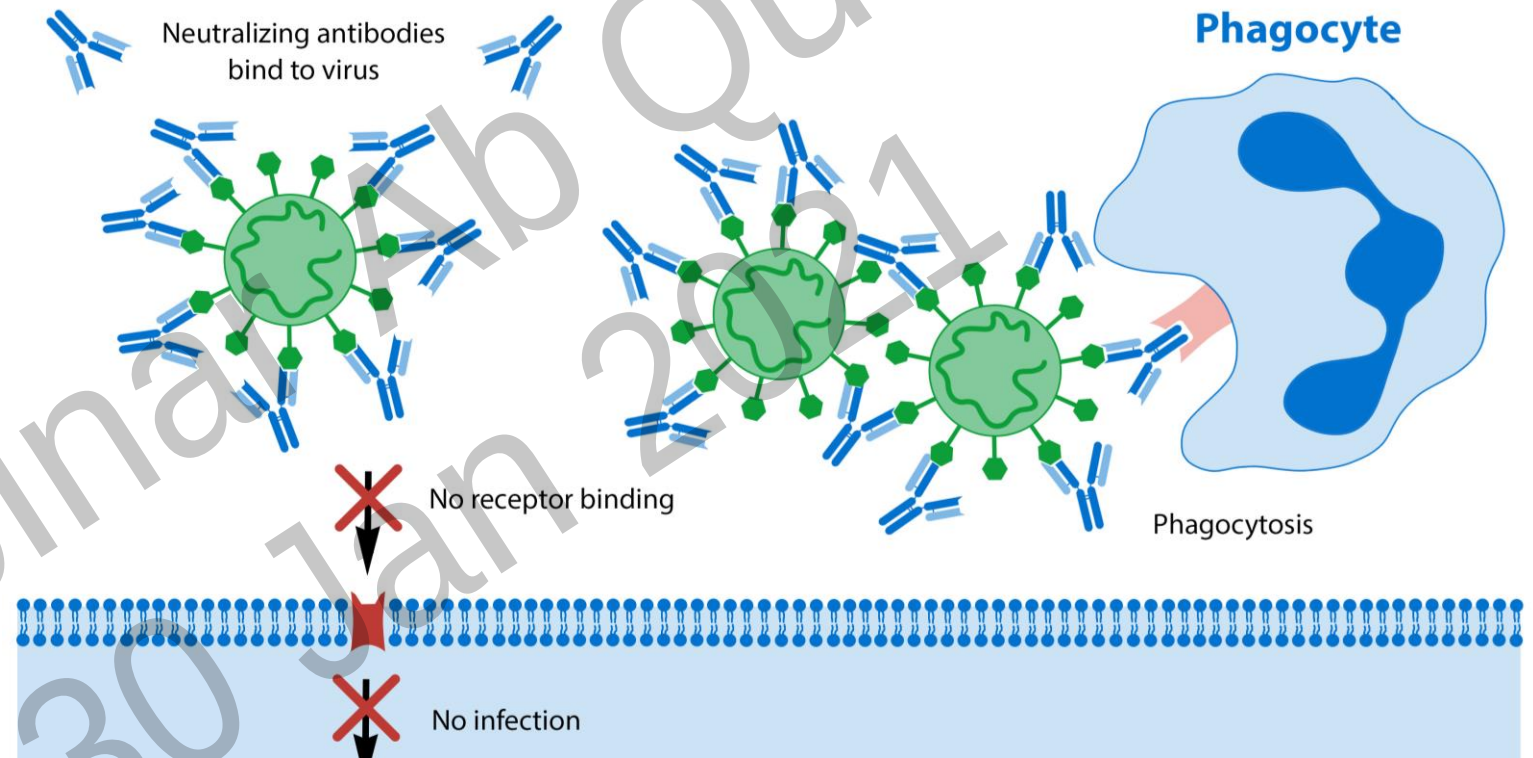


Fig 3. Schematic showing the scale of IgG/IgM/IgA/Neutralising Ab response over time from disease onset.



Post N, Eddy D, Huntley C, van Schalkwyk MCI, Shrotri M, et al. (2020) Antibody response to SARS-CoV-2 infection in humans: A systematic review. PLOS ONE 15(12): e0244126. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244126>
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0244126>

Neutralizing Antibody

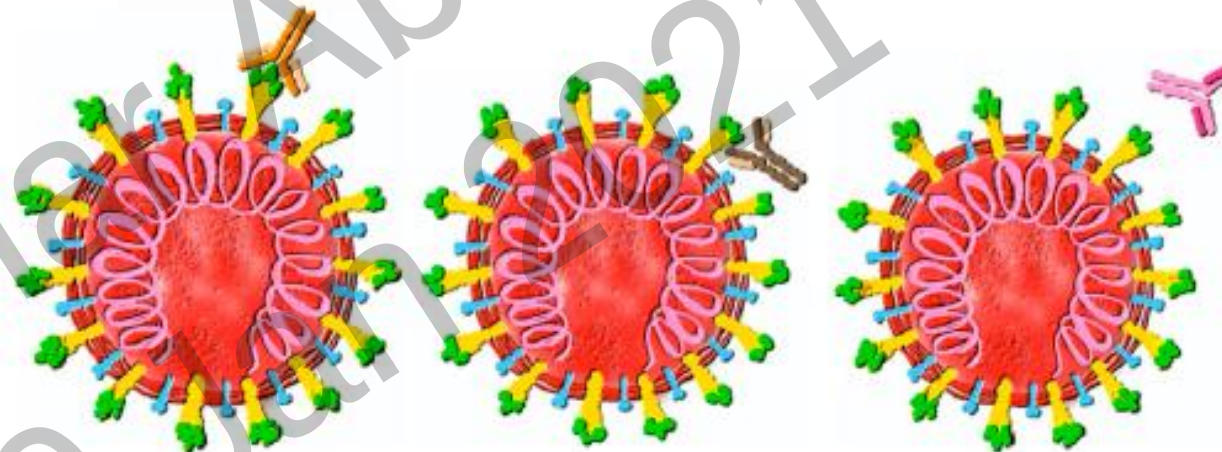


Different types of antibodies and induction of antibodies by infection and vaccination.

Daniel E. Speiser and Martin F. Bachmann. Vaccines 2020, 8, 404

A Antibody binding and virus neutralization:

Antibody specific for
can bind the virus
can neutralize the virus



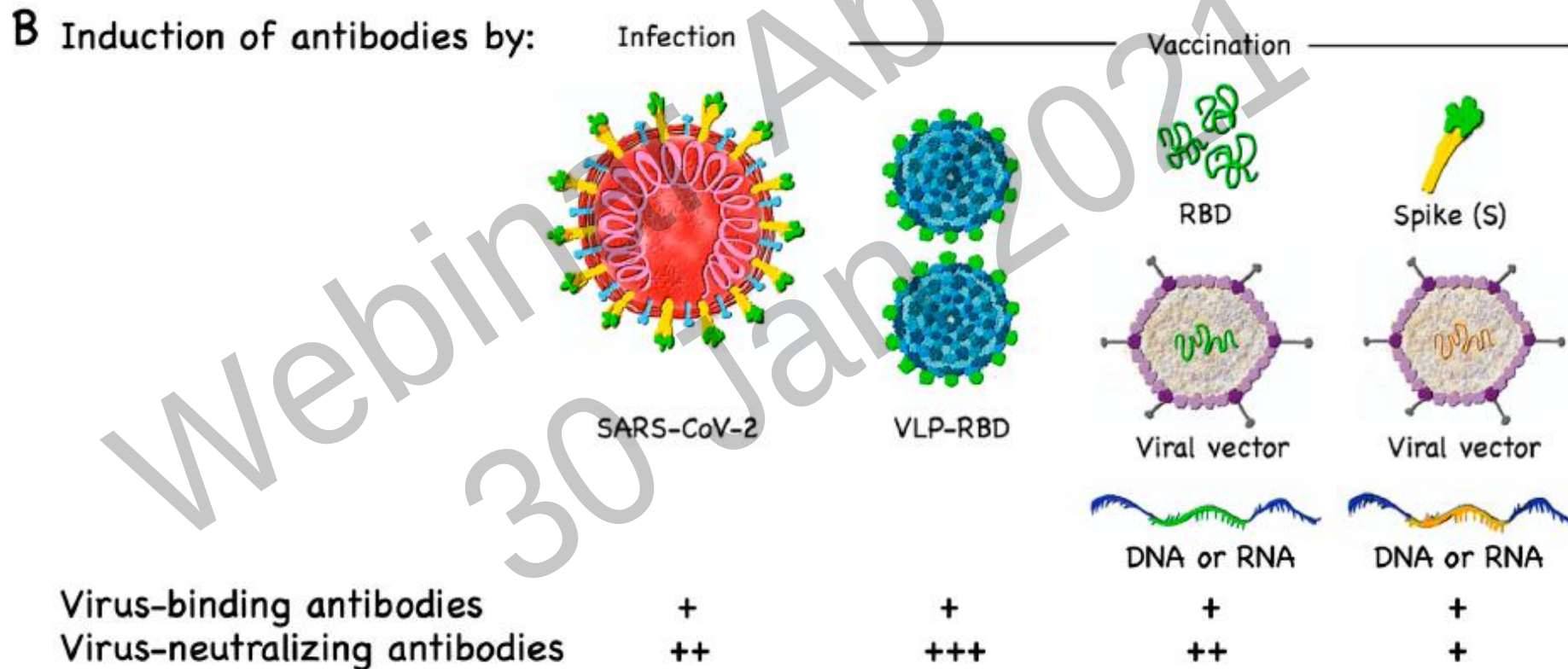
S_{RBD}
+
+

S_{other}
+
+/-

N
-
-

Different types of antibodies and induction of antibodies by infection and vaccination.

Daniel E. Speiser and Martin F. Bachmann. Vaccines 2020, 8, 404



Antibody (Ab) Types & Relevance¹



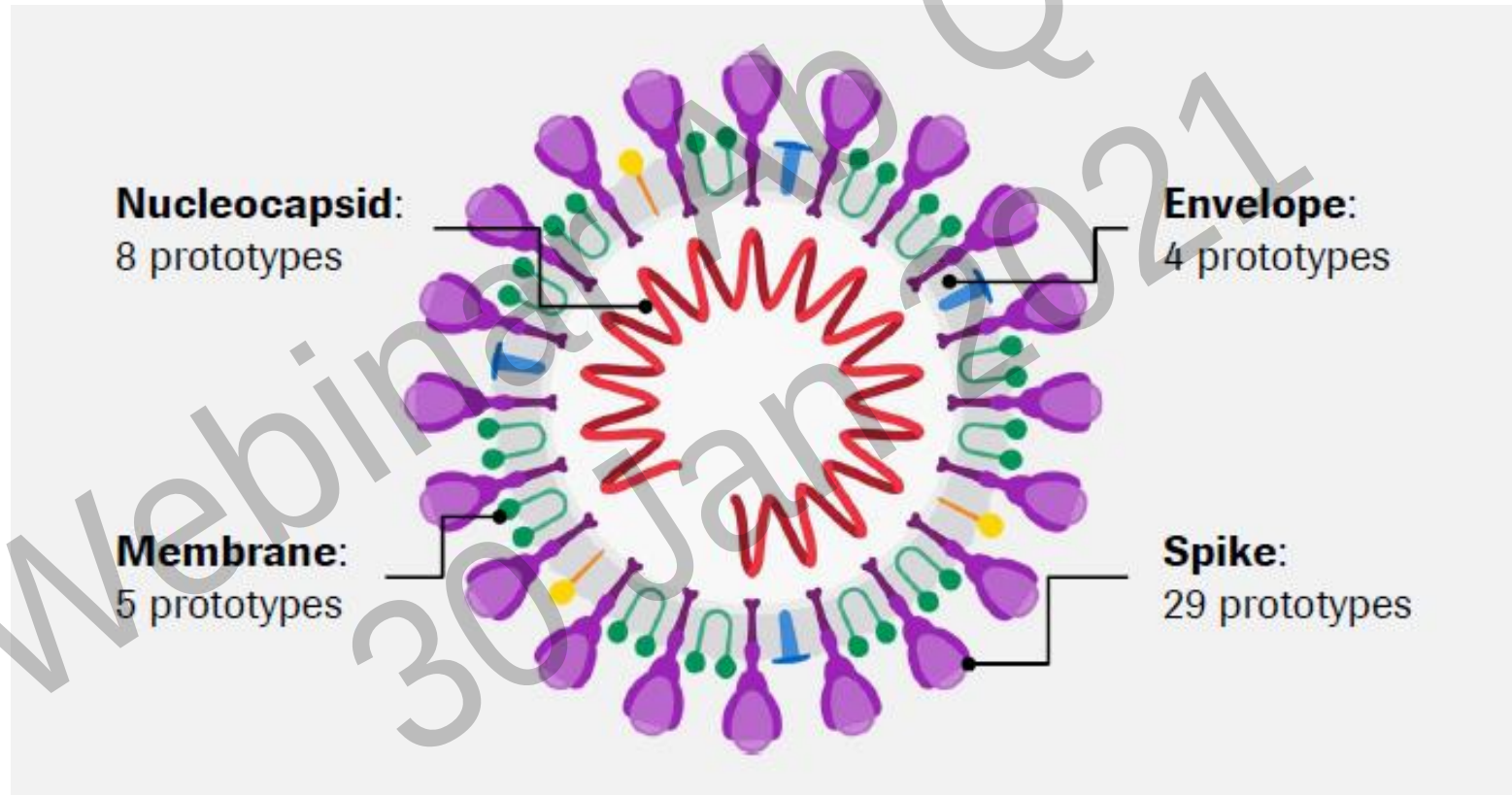
Ab Main Types →	Early/Immature	Mature	Neutralizing
Description	- Appear in <u>early infection</u> phase Do not effectively recognize the virus	- Appear in <u>convalescent</u> phase Effectively recognize the virus	- Appear in <u>convalescent/immunity</u> phase Effectively neutralize the virus
Examples	IgM, early/immature IgA, IgG	Late/mature Igs	Neutralizing antibodies (<i>sub-set of mature Igs</i>)
Relevance/Purpose	Initial host response to start understanding the virus	Host memory of the virus for future recognition	Render the virus ineffective against the host

All neutralizing Abs are mature Abs BUT not all mature Abs are neutralizing Abs²

1. George AJT (2000) The Antibody Molecule. In: George A.J.T., Uhrh C.E. (eds) *Diagnostic and Therapeutic Antibodies. Methods in Molecular Medicine*, vol 40. Humana Press; <https://www.humana.com/science/antibody> (accessed April 2020); 2 Roche internal data

R&D approach

- Parallel testing of 4 different principle antigen designs
- 4 different target antigens in a total of 46 different configurations



Method for Detection of Neutralizing Antibodies - VNT

Virus Neutralization Test (VNT)

- “Standard Method”

VNT is the “Standard method” to evaluate the neutralizing antibodies produced by vaccines.

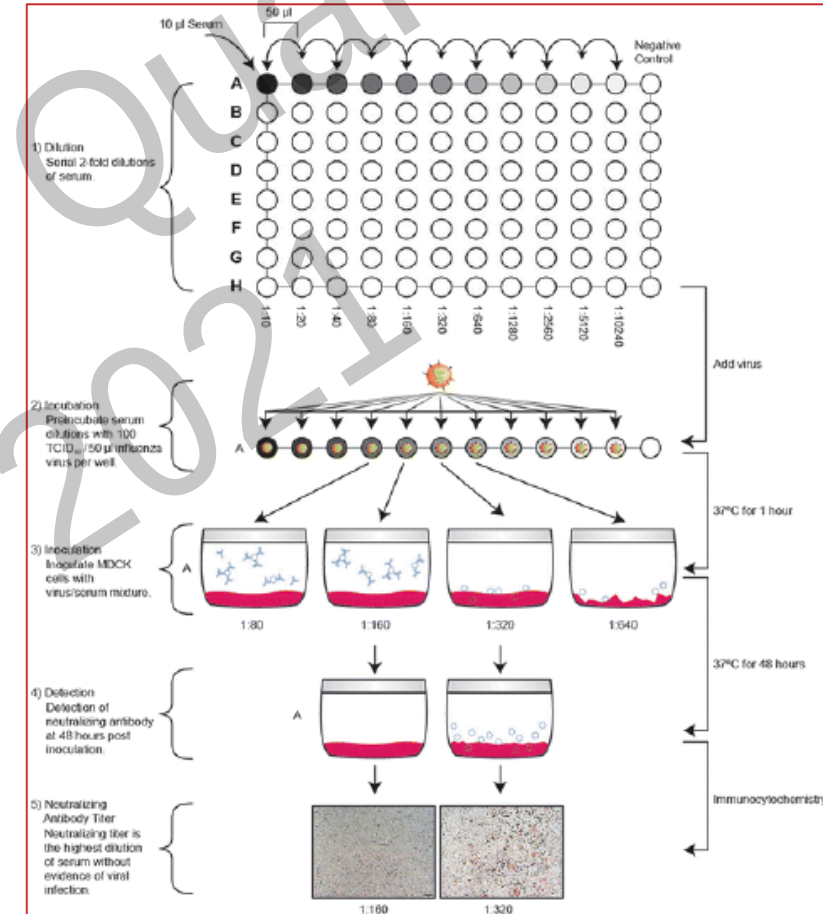
- High Biosafety requirements

VNT requires handling **live** SARS-CoV-2 in biosafety laboratory level 3 (BSL3).

- Time consuming

VNT needs to culture cells which typically takes **4 days** to complete.

Due to these drawbacks of VNT, immunoassays are most suitable for vaccine evaluation in both **clinical trials** and **national immunization**.



Gauger P.C., Vincent A.L. (2014) Serum Virus Neutralization Assay for Detection and Quantitation of Serum-Neutralizing Antibodies to Influenza A Virus in Swine. In: Spackman E. (eds) Animal Influenza Virus. Methods in Molecular Biology (Methods and Protocols), vol 1161. Humana Press, New York, NY.

J Exp Med. 2020;217(11). doi:10.1084/jem.20201181

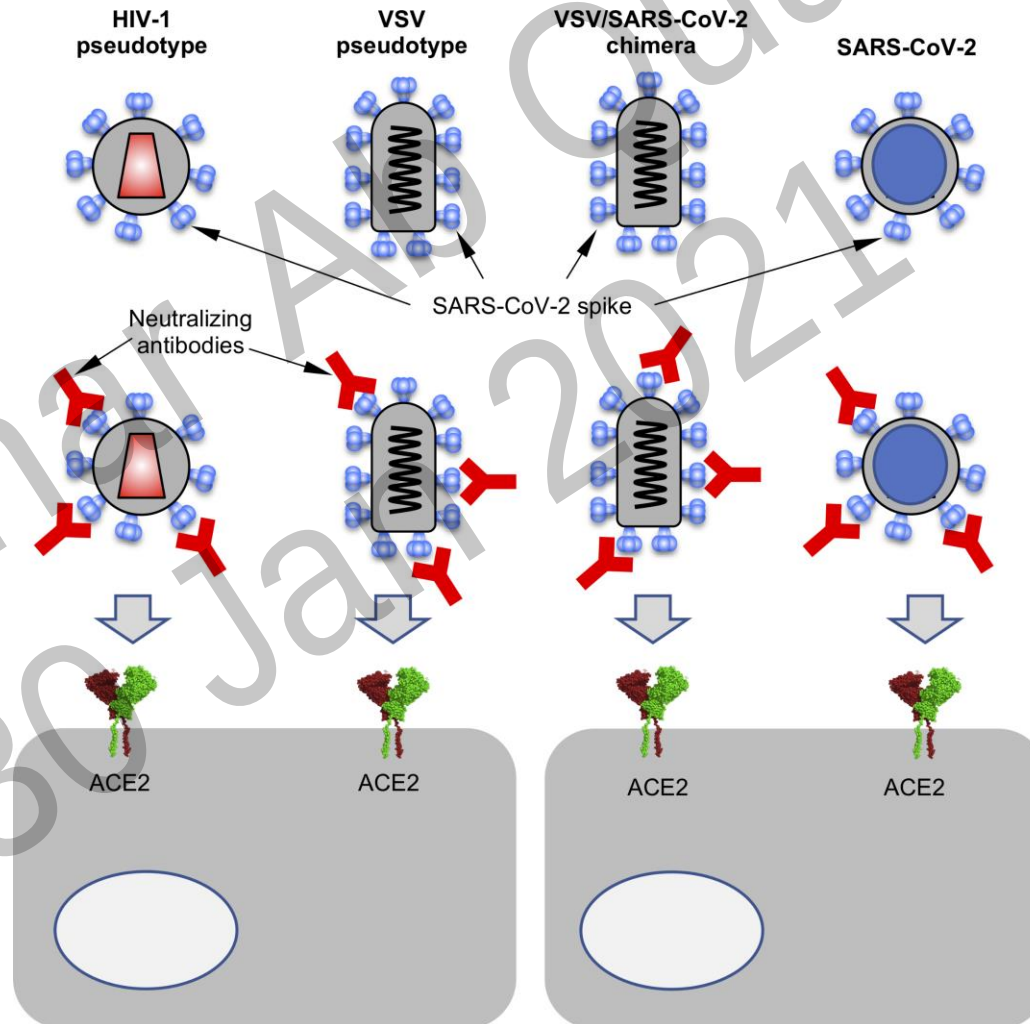
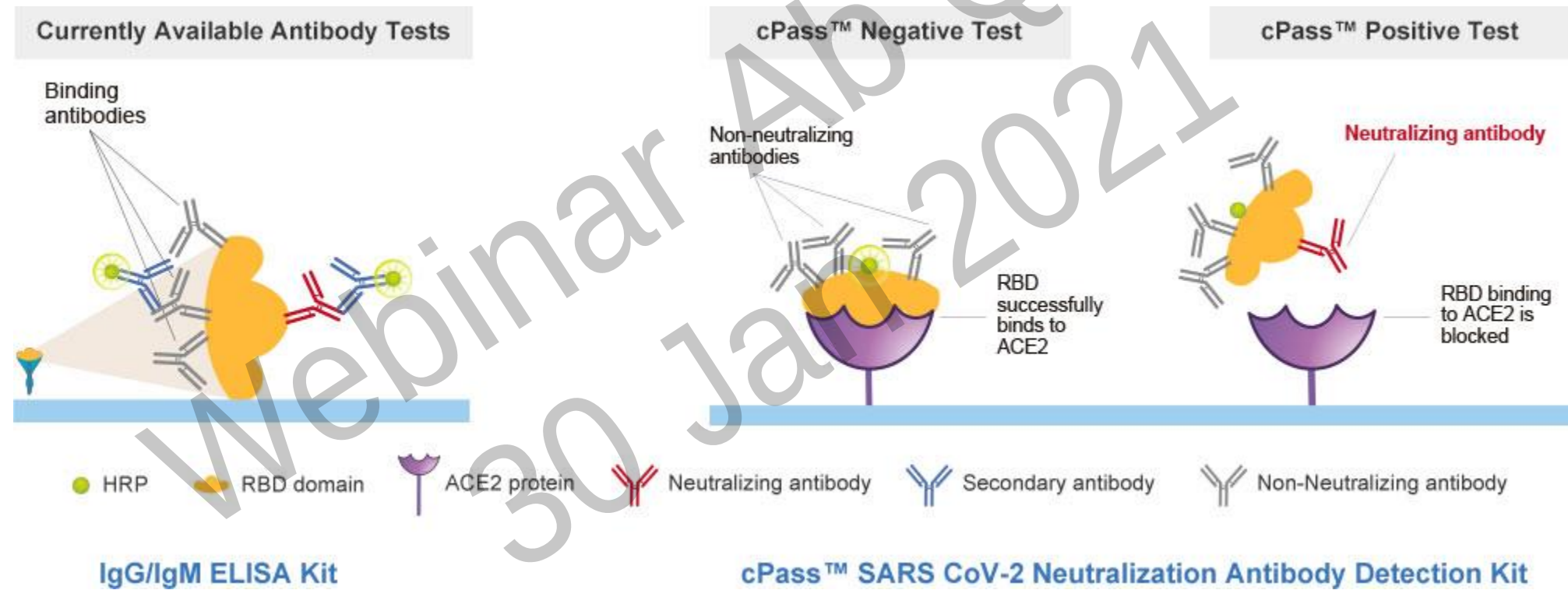


Figure Legend:

Neutralizing Ab Assay



Method for Detection of Neutralizing Antibodies - CLIA

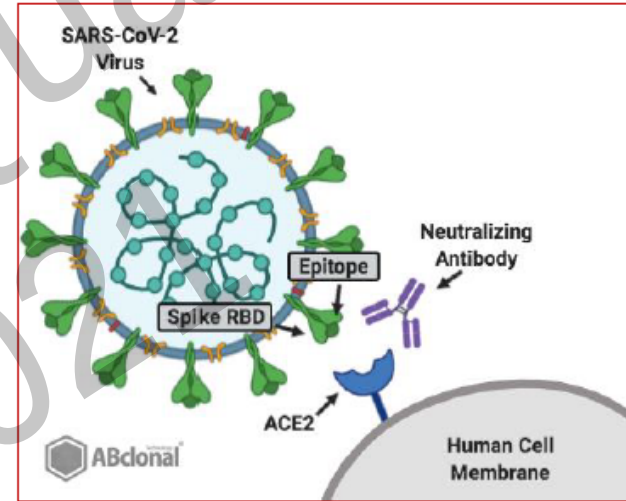
- ✓ Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2

Neutralizing Antibody (CLIA)

- ✓ Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2

S-RBD IgG (CLIA)

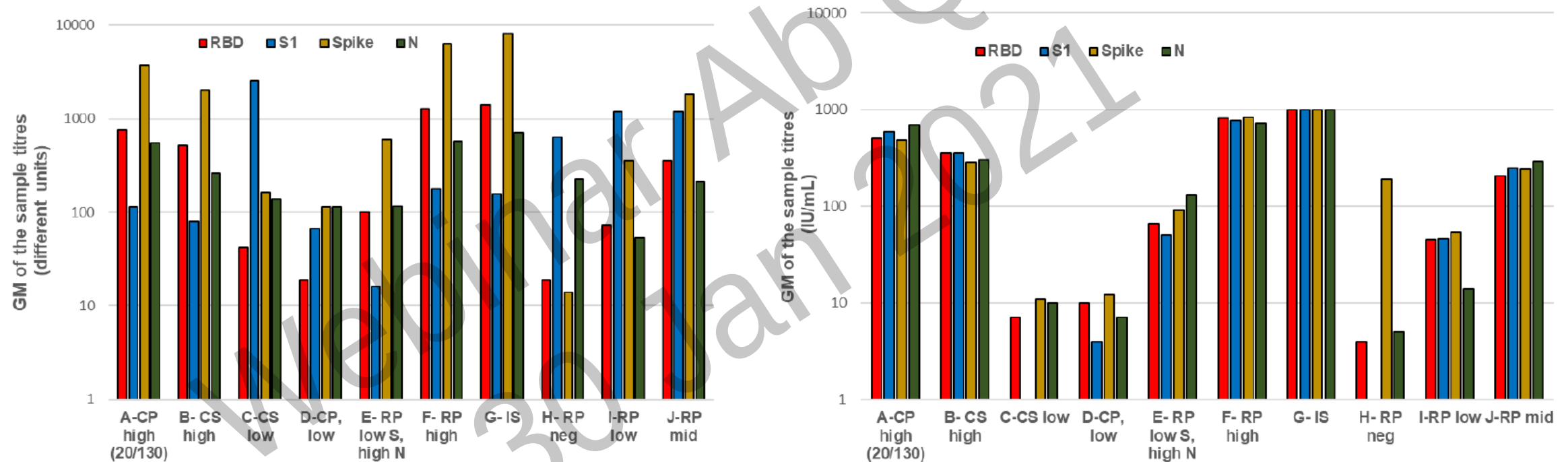
- **Serological test to detect neutralizing**
- **Safer** : does not require live pathogen
- **Quicker**: No need for cell culture, based on a fully-automatic chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer, assay is suitable for scale up testing



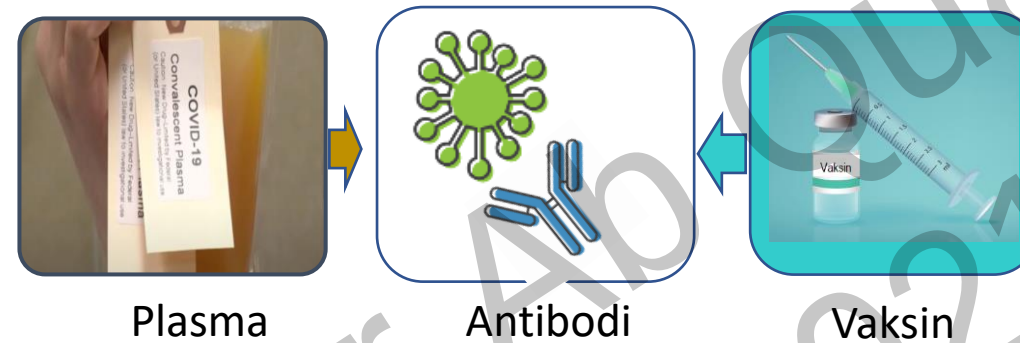
- The design simulates the neutralizing antibodies protection mechanism.
- In this assay, an ACE2 component is introduced to enhance the specificity.
- The binding antibodies without neutral effect cannot be detected.

Establishment of the WHO International Standard and Reference Panel for anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody

Geometric mean of binding antibody titres for each SARS-CoV-2 antigen



Research in Progress: ANTIBODI TERHADAP COVID-19



Efektifitas ditentukan oleh **adanya** dan **kadar antibodi spesifik** terhadap COVID-19

1. Mengembangkan *Plaque reduction neutralization test* (PRNT) sebagai “Gold Standard” untuk mengukur kadar antibodi dalam menetralsasi virus
2. Mengembangkan tes imunologi sebagai pengganti PRNT untuk mengukur kadar antibodi spesifik dalam menetralsasi virus
3. Validasi reagen pengganti untuk mengukur kadar antibodi spesifik dalam menetralsir virus

Metode cepat, aman, sederhana, jumlah banyak

Uji PRNT₅₀ (*Plaque Reduction Neutralization Test*)

Metode pengukuran *reciprocal* titer antibodi yang dapat menetralisasi virus SARS-CoV-2 dan mereduksi *plaque* hingga 50% dibandingkan dengan kontrol negatif

Pengenceran plasma:

10

20

40

80

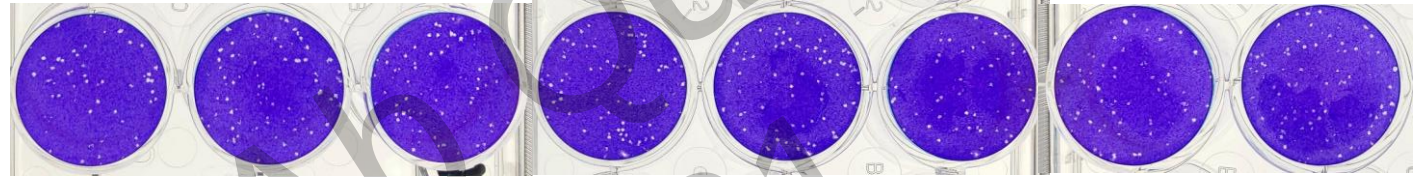
160

320

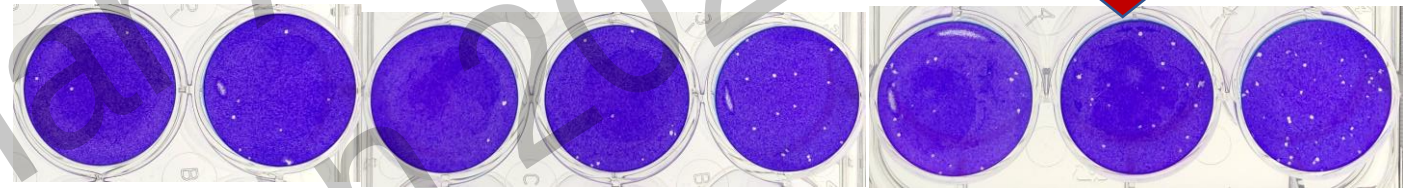
640

1280

Plasma sehat
(belum memiliki antibodi)

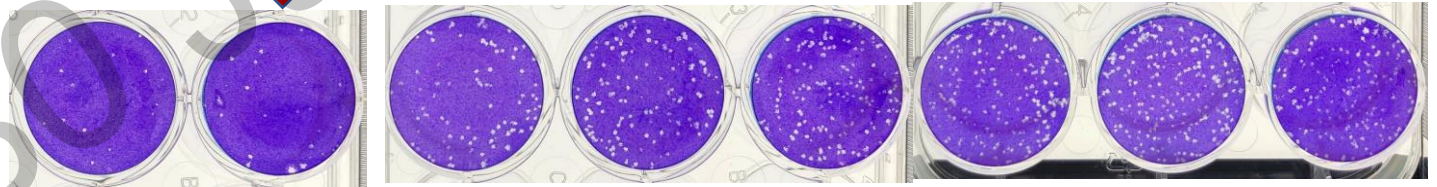


Plasma Penyintas COVID-19 berat
(Kadar antibodi spesifik **tinggi**)
→ Titer PRNT 1:640



Titer : 1:640

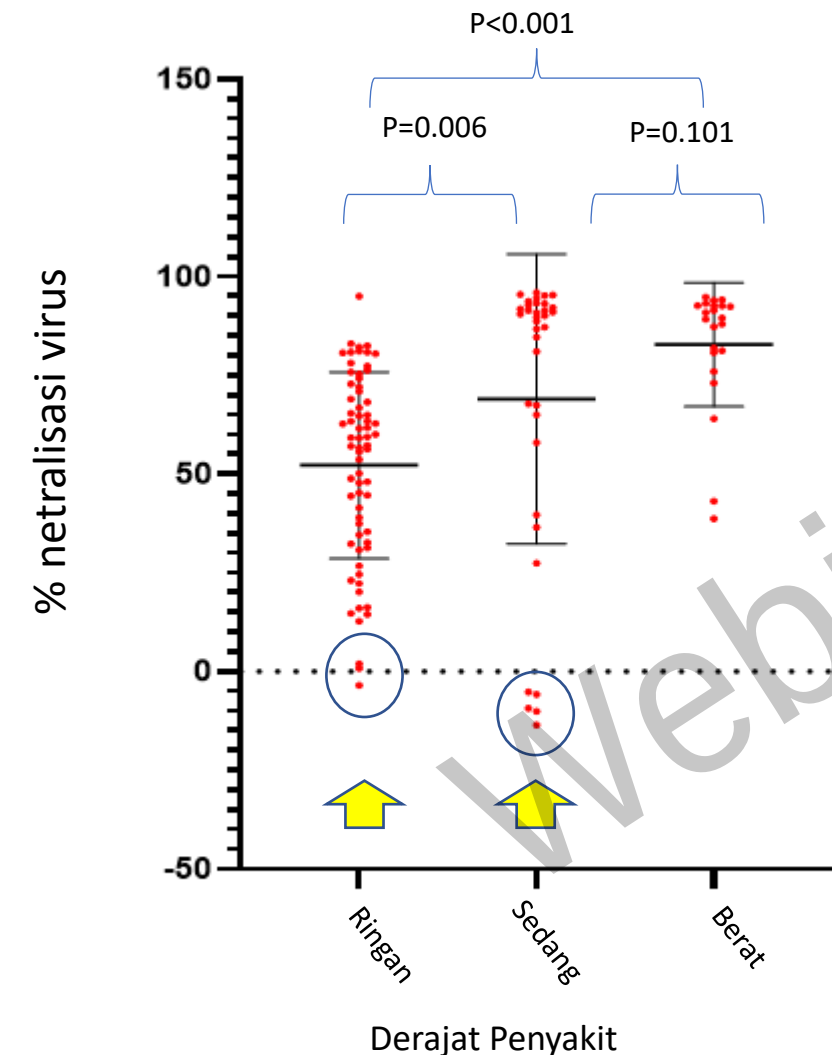
Plasma Penyintas Covid-19 ringan
(Kadar antibodi spesifik **rendah**)
→ Titer PRNT 1:20



Titer : 1:20

- Metode PRNT adalah **baku emas (gold standard)** untuk uji netralisasi virus
- Metode PRNT digunakan untuk **mendeteksi dan mengukur kadar antibodi COVID-19** pada Plasma Konvalesen (PK) dan Pasien Penerima Plasma Konvalesens

Kemampuan netralisasi virus antibodi SARS-CoV-2 pada Penyintas COVID-19 berdasarkan derajat penyakit dengan *surrogate method* (metode pengganti) PRNT₅₀



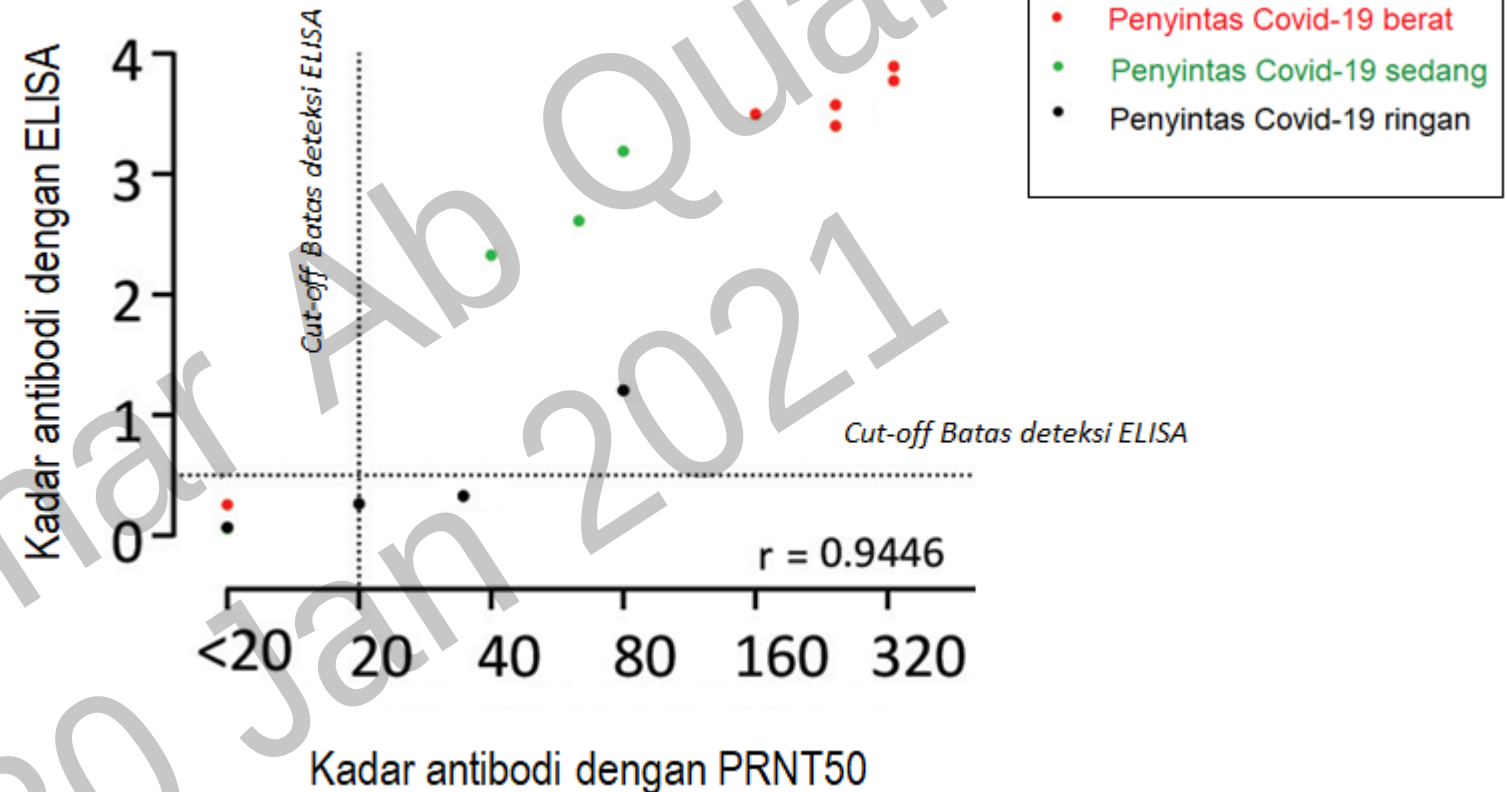
DERAJAT PENYAKIT PENYINTAS COVID-19 SAAT SAKIT

- Ringan:
 - kasus ringan (OTG)
 - Isolasi mandiri
- Sedang:
 - Kasus sedang
 - Perawatan di RS: 7-10 hari
 - Tanpa ventilator
- Berat:
 - Kasus berat
 - Memakai ventilator
 - Perawatan di RS: >20 hari

- Antibodi COVID-19 pada Penyintas yang menjadi donor Plasma Konvalesens (PK): **Lebih tinggi pada Penyintas COVID-19 derajat sedang dan berat** dibanding penyintas derajat ringan
- **Efektivitas Plasma Konvalesens lebih baik pada penderita COVID-19 derajat sedang** dibanding penderita COVID-19 derajat berat/kritis
- **Beberapa pasien sudah memiliki antibodi titer tinggi sebelum mendapat terapi PK** (sudah membentuk antibodi endogen, terutama yang sudah dirawat dalam jangka waktu lama)

Pengembangan Elisa Berdasarkan PRNT₅₀ untuk Mengukur Kadar Antibodi Spesifik COVID-19

Pengembangan
Bersama Bio Farma
Metode Pengukuran
Kadar Antibodi dengan
ELISA dibandingkan
dengan PRNT₅₀



- Pengembangan tes imunologi untuk deteksi dan mengukur kadar antibodi virus penyebab COVID-19, dengan PRNT sebagai referensi
- Hasil pengujian selaras dengan Metode PRNT₅₀: potensi penggunaan uji ELISA *in-house* deteksi antibodi spesifik RDB SARS-CoV-2
- Manfaat: pengerjaan lebih cepat, dapat dilakukan dalam jumlah banyak, dengan peralatan lebih sederhana, dan tidak memerlukan fasilitas BSL-3

CP Preliminary Study

- Tripartite Collaboration between Eijkman Institute, National Referral Army Hospital, and Bio Farma company.
- First COVID-19 recovered patients has been recruited.
- Ten COVID-19 Patients has been treated
 - 8 Patients with good clinical outcome.
 - 2 end-state patients died.

Consortium for CP Treatment study

Donor: Recovered Covid-19 Patients



- Males preferred.
- Female: No history of pregnancy
- Healthy (Physically, confirmed by Lab Tests)
- Free of CoV and *Transfusion Transmitted Infection*
- Enough titer of anti-Covid-19 antibody (PRNT)

Plasma (by Certified BTU)



- Plasmapheresis
- Storage
- Delivery

Patients



- Indication
- Doses
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Reporting

Ehtical Clearance

Development of National Protocol

MoH

- Hospital

Ina FDA

- Investigational New Drug

Red-cross

- CP Processing

Eijkman Inst.

- PRNT (BSL3)

Consortium for CP Treatment study: Progress

- Ina-FDA Guidelines has been issued.
- National Protocol for CP treatment of COVID-19 Patients has been developed.
- COVID-19 PRNT has been developed by Eijkman Institute
- This Clinical Trial has been Registered at ClinicalTrials.Gov PRS (*Protocol Registration and Results System*) – Protocol ID No: 3471041S322342020040800002

Under-construction

- Kesesuaian Uji Pengukuran nAB Komersial vs. PRNT:
 - Kualitatif?
 - Kuantitatif?





Thank you