

Antibody Therapies for COVID-19

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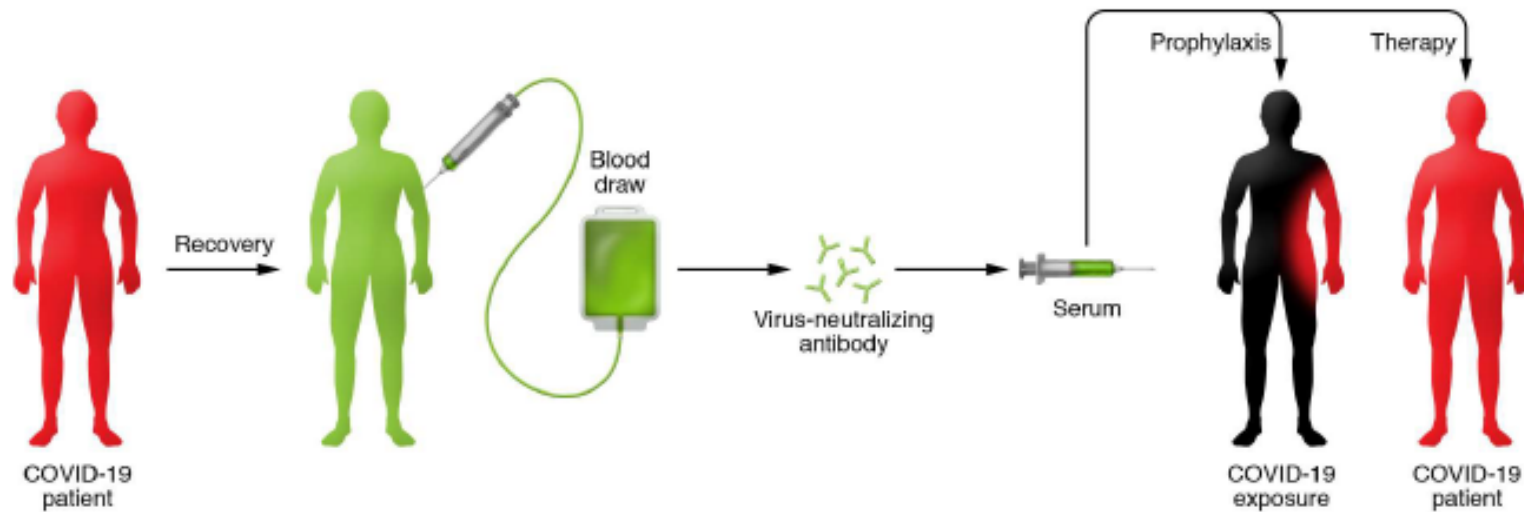


Disclosures

- **The speaker is a consultant to and has received honoraria and/or research support from the following companies:**
 - Abpro
 - Atea
 - Decoy
 - Gilead
 - GlaxoSmithKline
 - Merck
 - Novartis
 - Rigel
 - ViiV

Convalescent plasma

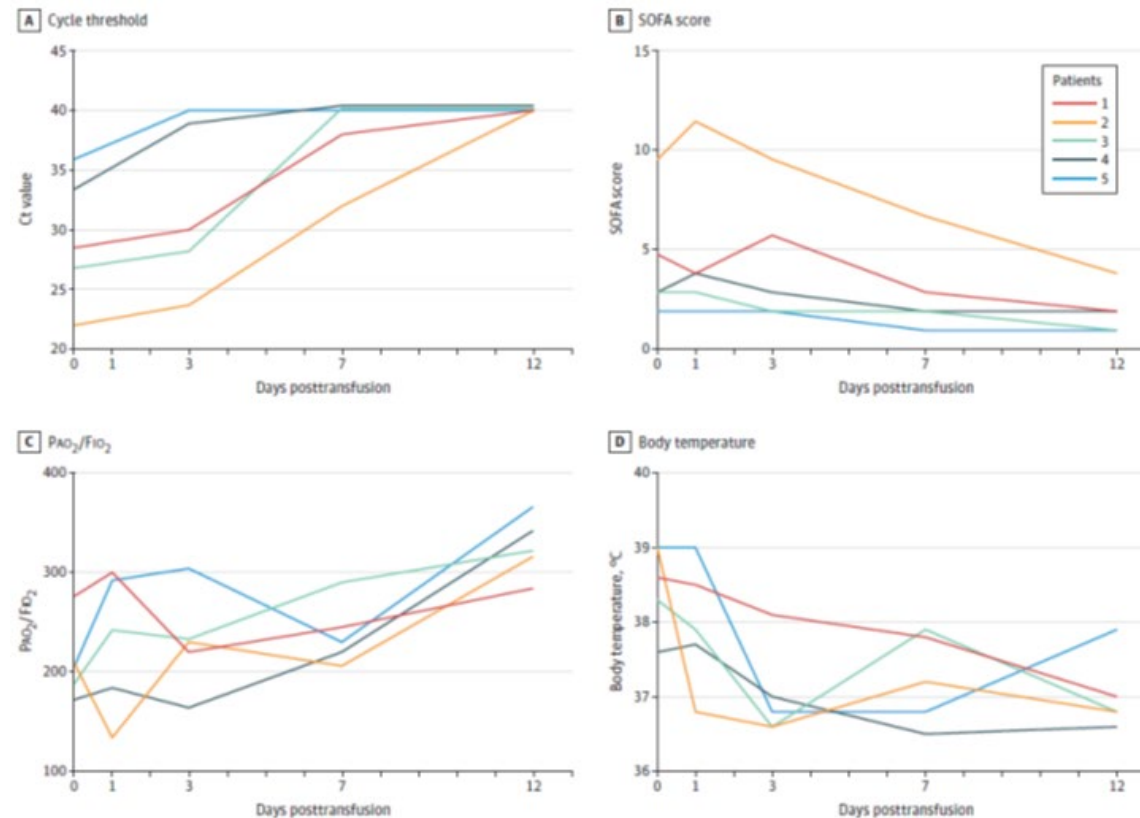
Convalescent COVID-19 Plasma (CCP)



- Convalescent plasma from survivors of COVID-19 infection may contain high titers of neutralizing Ab
- Convalescent plasma has shown some benefit in treatment of avian (H1N5) and H1N1 influenza and MERS
- Pilot studies and uncontrolled trials suggest possible benefit

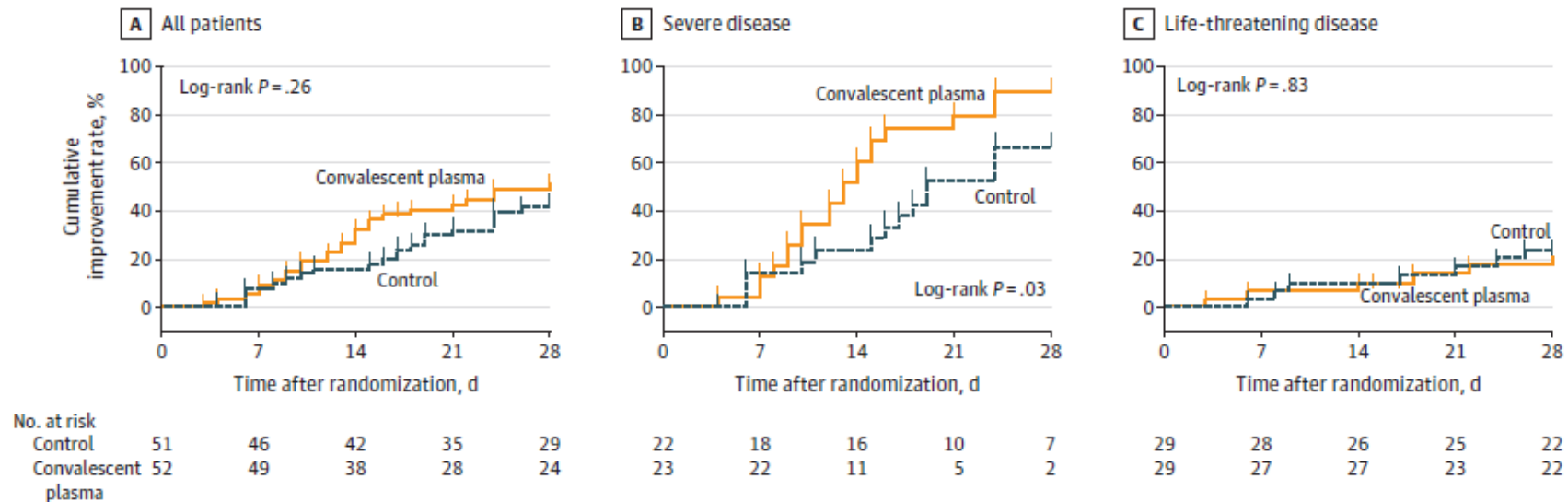
Uncontrolled anecdotal observations

- **Uncontrolled pilot study (N=5) suggested possible benefit of CCP in patients with COVID-19**
 - 4 of 5 weaned from ventilator



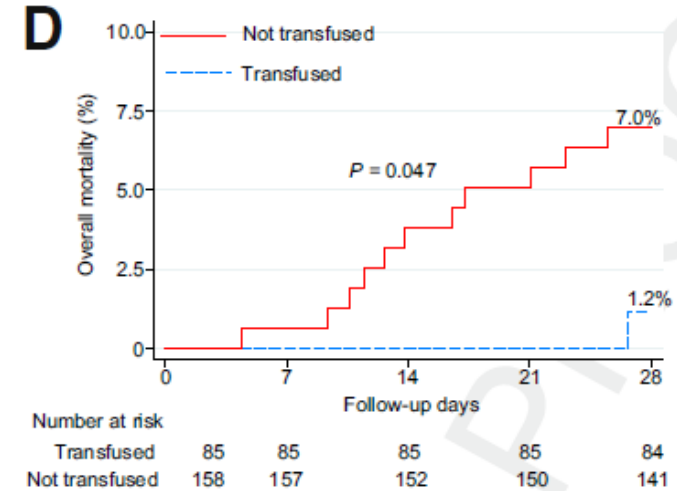
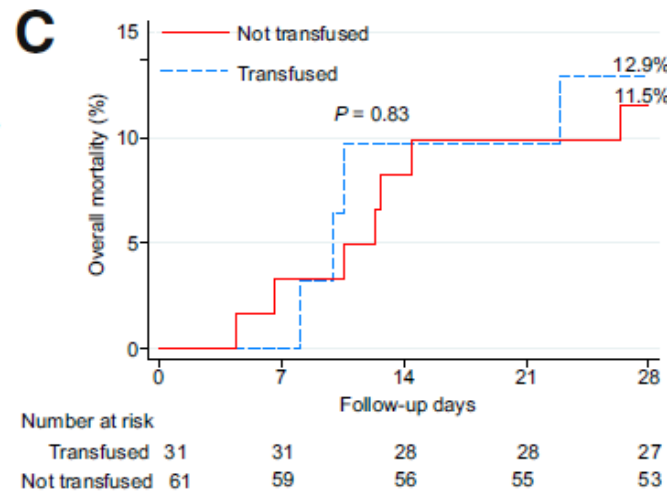
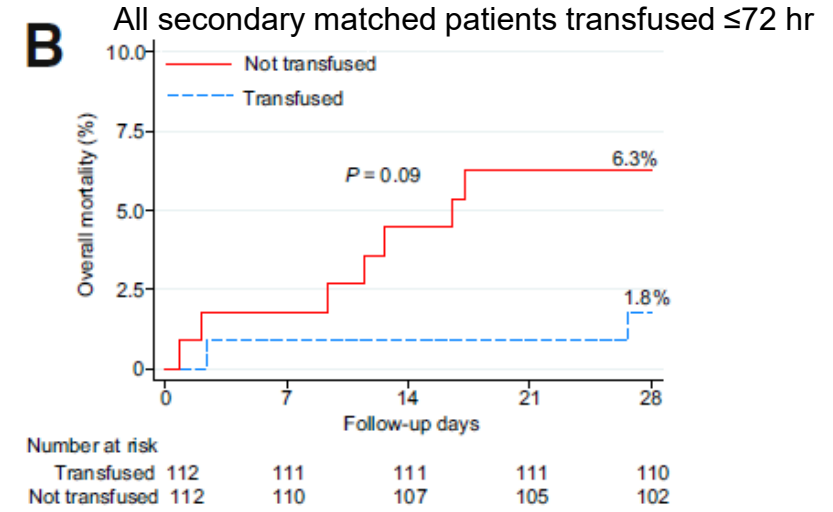
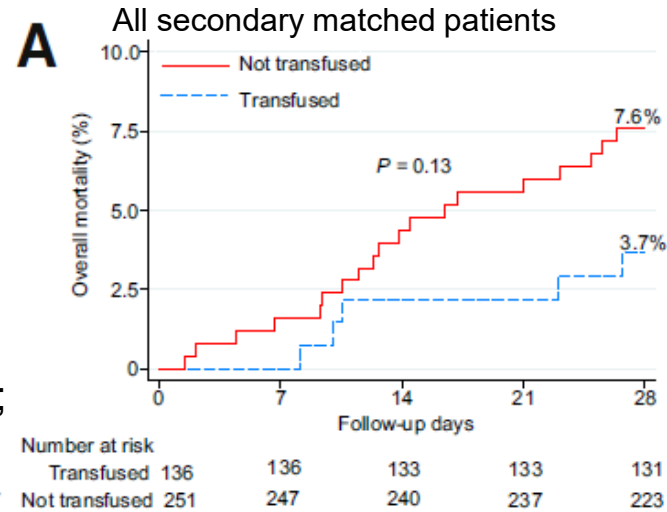
Phase 2 open-label RCT of convalescent plasma

- 7 medical centers in Wuhan
- 103 participants randomized 1:1 to CCP vs SOC
- Plasma units screened for S-RBD-specific IgG titer $\geq 1:640$
- Primary endpoint: time to clinical improvement within 28 days



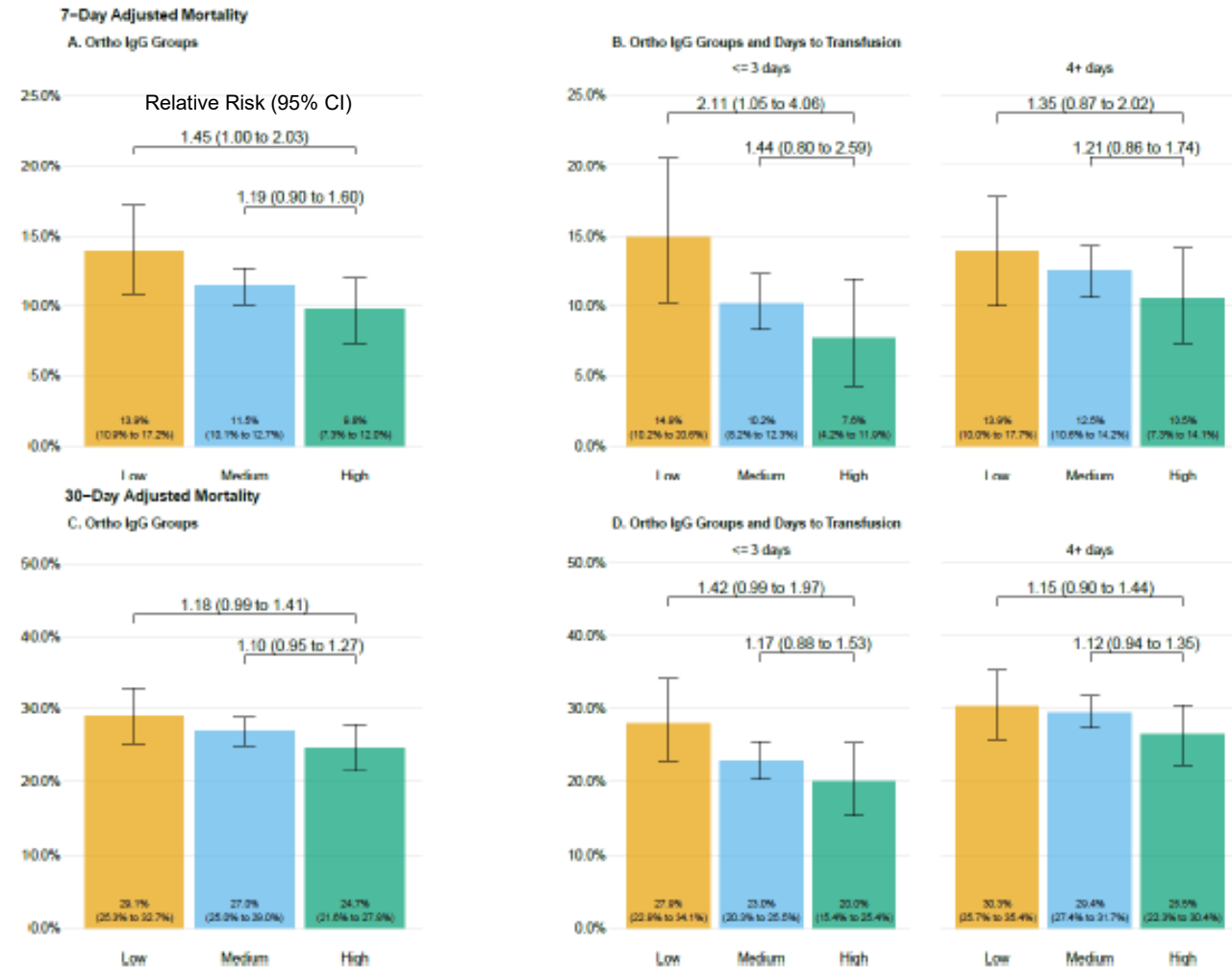
Interim results of CCP use at Houston Methodist

- Patients with severe or life-threatening disease
- Received 1 or 2 units CCP
- Matched to controls by primary and secondary propensity score
- N=136 patients transfused; 251 controls



COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma: EAP Results

- N=35,322
- 52.3% in ICU; 27.5% intubated
- 7-day mortality 8.7% vs 11.9% for transfusion within 3 days vs ≥ 4 days ($p < 0.001$)
- 30-day mortality 21.6% vs. 26.7%, for transfusion within 3 days vs ≥ 4 days ($p < 0.0001$)



Analysis of Mayo CCP experience based on Broad Institute neutralization data

- **No difference in 7-day mortality overall (high vs low titer CCP)**
- **21% reduction in 7-day mortality among non-intubated patients who received high vs low titer CCP (14% vs 11%, $p=0.03$)**
- **No association between CCP titer and 7-day mortality among intubated patients**
- **In non-intubated patients under age 80, receipt of high-titer CCP within 72 hr associated with significant reduction in 7-day mortality (11.3% vs 6.3%, $p=0.0008$)**

CCP Summary

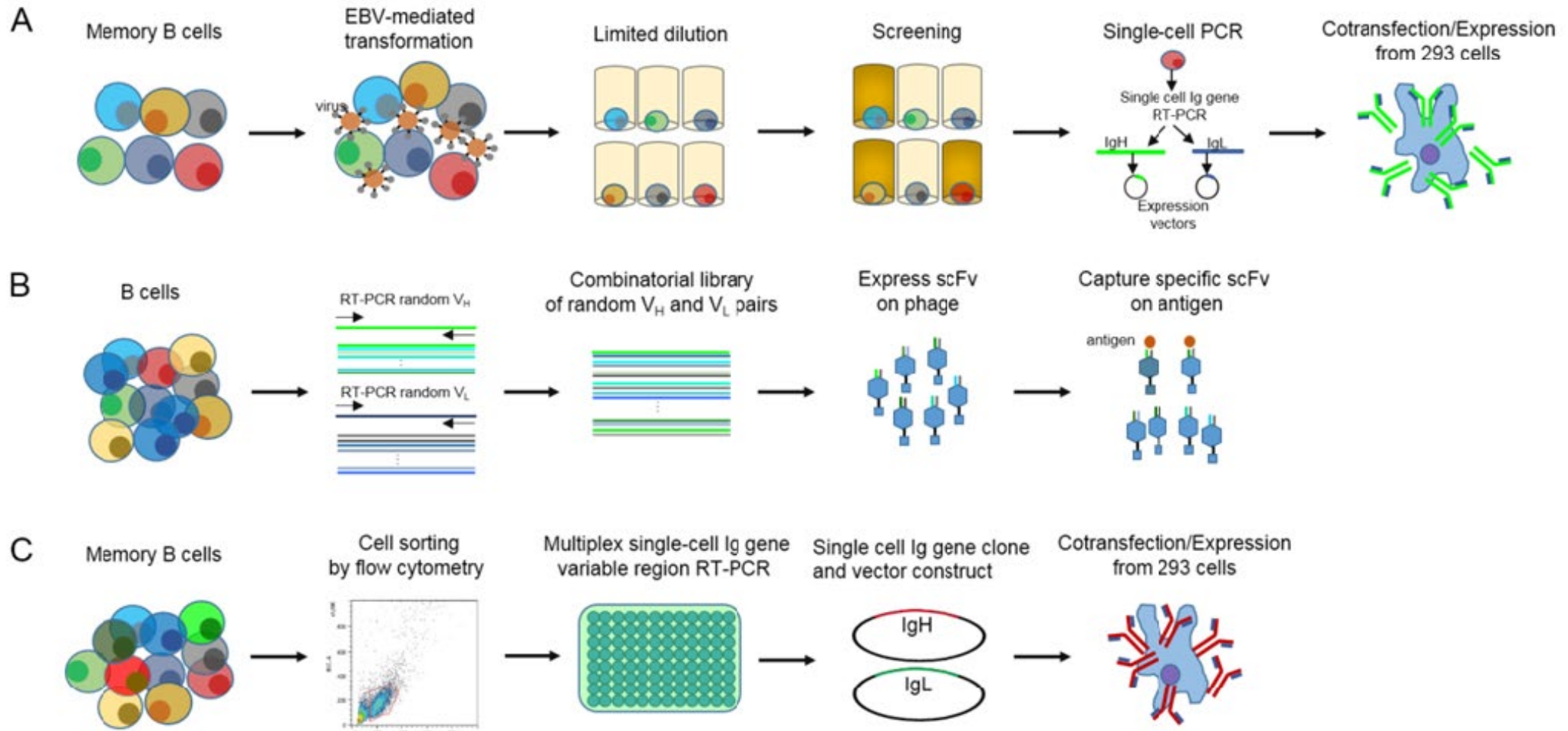
- **Anecdotal evidence and uncontrolled trials suggest convalescent plasma may provide benefit in patients with severe COVID-19**
- **Benefit appears related to early administration of high-titer CCP**
- **Little or no benefit in critically ill (intubated) patients**
- **Randomized trials ongoing**
- **IDSA guideline panel recommends COVID-19 convalescent plasma only in the context of a clinical trial**
- **DHHS COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines state:**
 - There are insufficient data to recommend either for or against the use of convalescent plasma for the treatment of COVID-19.
 - Convalescent plasma should not be considered standard of care for the treatment of patients with COVID-19.

Monoclonal Antibodies

Monoclonal neutralizing antibodies

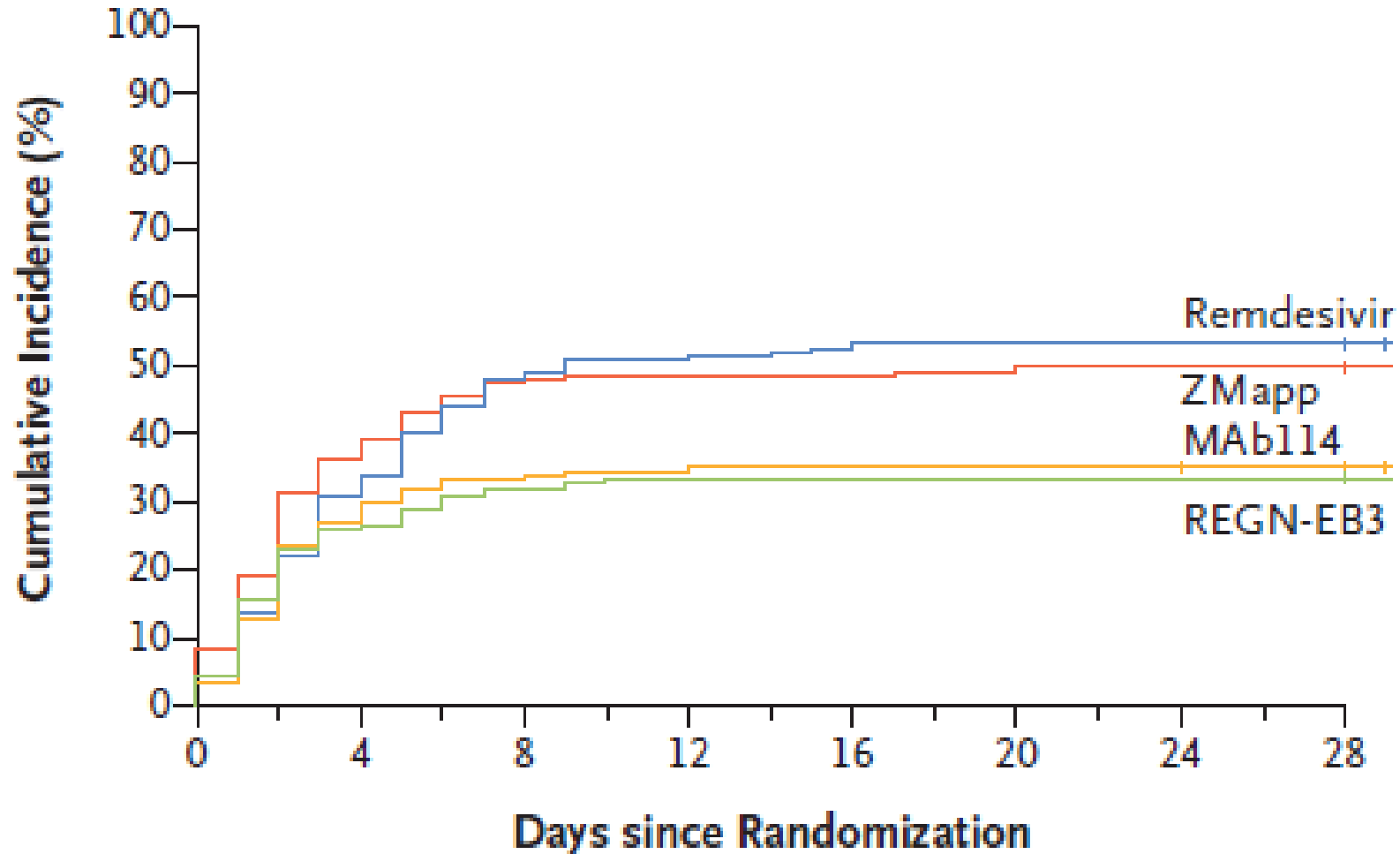
- **Human monoclonal antibodies able to neutralize a wide range of SARS-CoV-2 isolates**
- **Target S protein**
- **May enhance various effector functions**
 - Complement-mediated lysis
 - ADCC, ADCP
- **Can be genetically engineered to combine multiple specificities or extend half-life**
- **Potential utility for treatment or prevention of COVID-19**

Strategies for isolating neutralizing mAbs

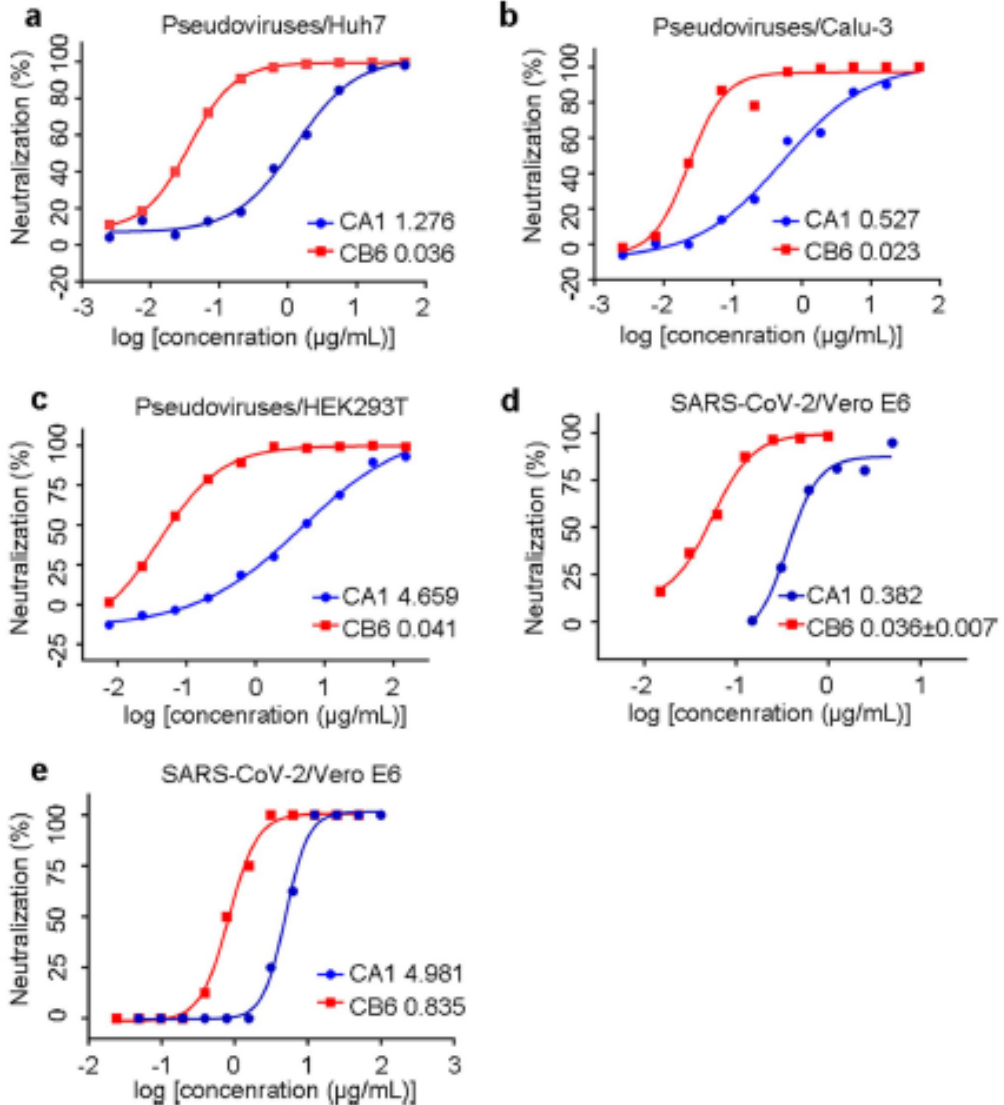
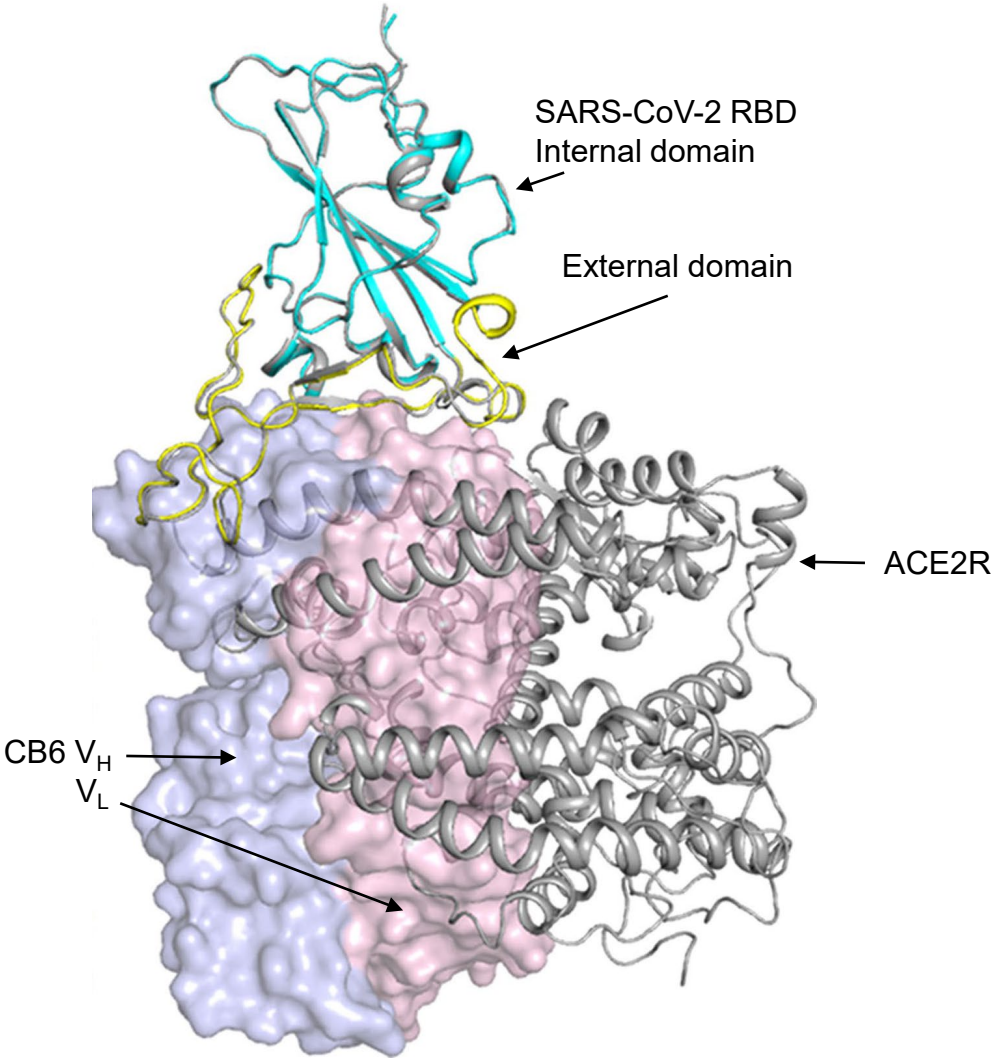


mAbs more effective than remdesivir against Ebola

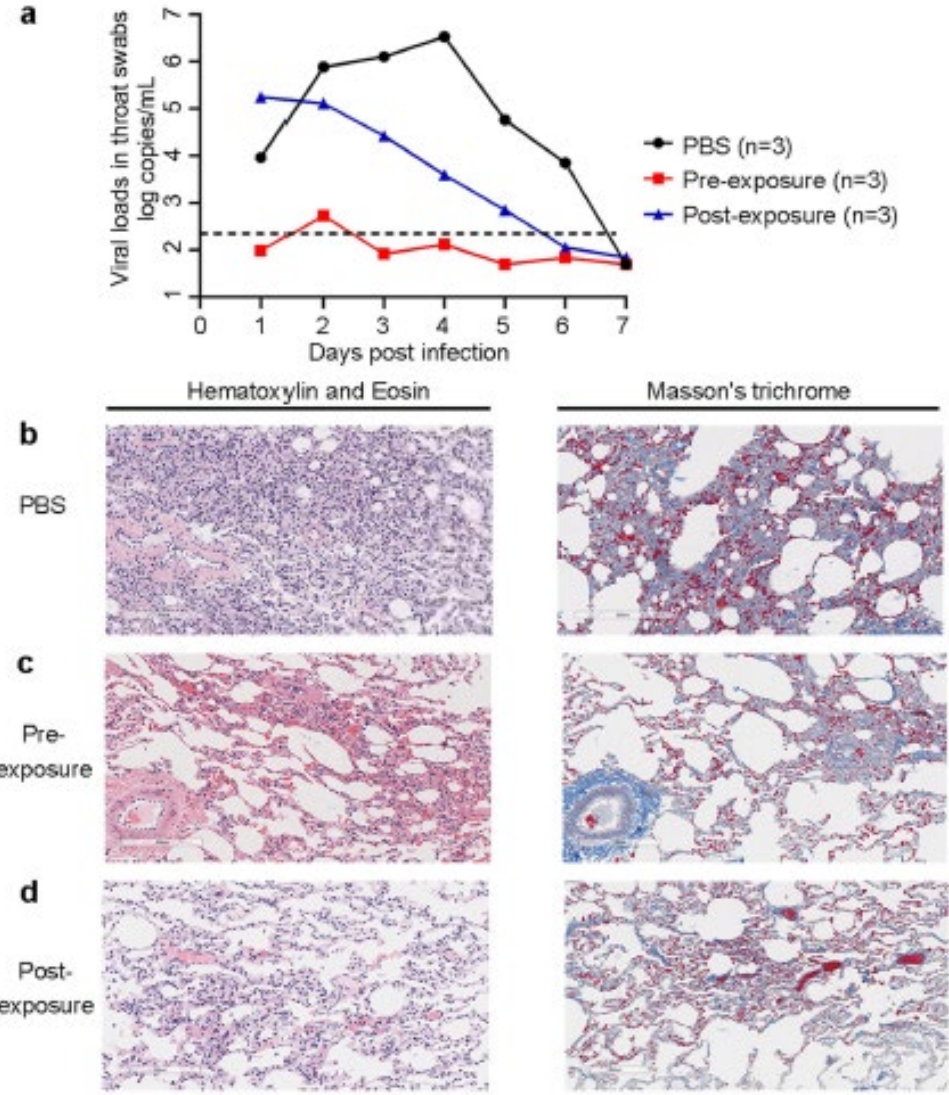
Incidence of Death, Overall



Neutralizing mAbs against SARS-CoV-2



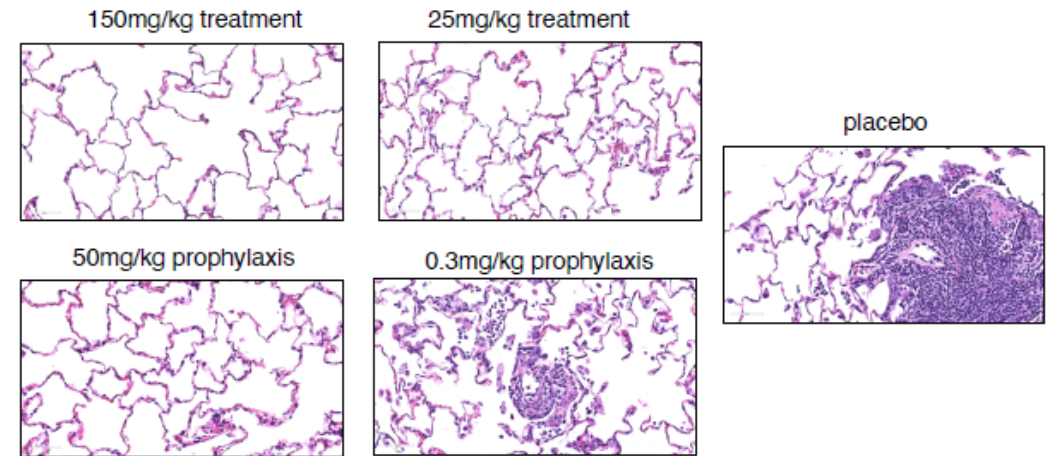
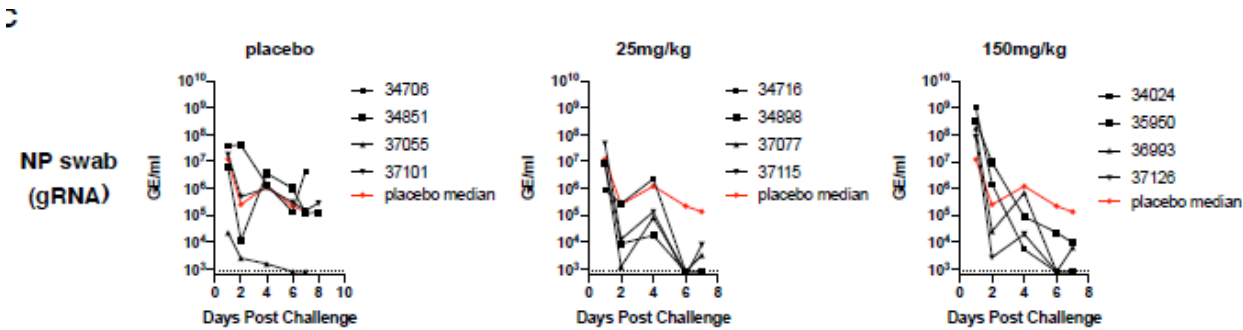
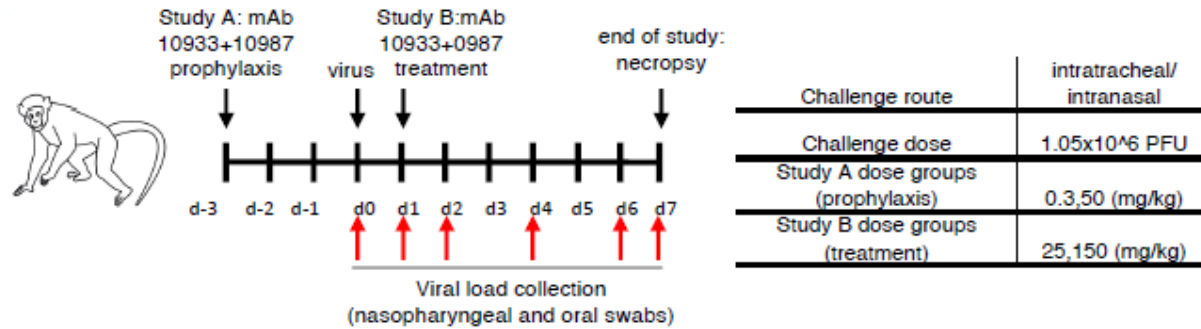
Effect of SARS-CoV-2 mAbs in rhesus COVID-19



LY-CoV555 preliminary results

- **BLAZE-1**
 - Placebo-controlled phase 2 trial
 - Symptomatic outpatients with COVID-19
 - 3 dose groups: 700 mg, 2800 mg, 7000 mg
- **Change in virus load endpoint at day 11 met for 2800 mg group (not for lower or higher dose groups)**
- **ER visits/hospitalizations occurred in 5/302 (1.7%) of mAb recipients vs 9/150 (6%) placebo group**
- **No study drug-related SAEs**
- **Viruses with putative resistance mutations emerged in 8 treated and 6 placebo participants**
- **Additional trials (inpatient, outpatient, prophylaxis) are ongoing**

SARS-CoV-2 mAb combinations for prevention and treatment in the rhesus macaque



REGN-CoV2 mAb cocktail preliminary results

- **“Seamless” phase 1-2-3 trial of REGN-CoV-2 mAb cocktail**
- **275 outpatients with COVID-19 randomized to receive 8 grams or 2.4 grams of REGN-CoV-2 or placebo**
- **Serological status highly correlated with baseline viral load ($p < 0.0001$).**
- **There was a 0.51-log_{10} copies/mL greater reduction ($p = 0.0049$) in patients treated with high dose, and a 0.23-log_{10} copies/mL greater reduction ($p = 0.20$) in patients treated with low dose, compared to placebo**
 - These differences were slightly greater in the seronegative subgroup
- **Among seronegative patients, median time to symptom alleviation was 13 days in placebo, 8 days in high dose ($p = 0.22$), and 6 days in low dose ($p = 0.09$)**
- **Both doses were well-tolerated**
- **Additional inpatient, outpatient and prophylaxis trials are ongoing**

Summary: SARS-CoV-2 mAbs

- Numerous SARS-CoV-2 mAbs have been produced
- These mAbs reduce virus load, protect against infection and/or reduce lung injury in animal models
- Multiple human clinical trials are ongoing for treatment and prevention of COVID-19
- Preliminary results of phase 1-2 trials with LY-CoV555 and REGN-CoV2 cocktail are encouraging
- No safety concerns to date
- Phase 3 data needed to demonstrate clinical efficacy