Monitoring immunogenicity of your candidate vaccine by ELISpot How to reduce assay variability?

Alain Poyau, Claire Serraz, Audrey Pabiou, Aurélie Chene, Lucie Levast, Marc Auvergnon, Luc Boban, Florian Brajon, Marie-Ambre Monet, Romain Roth, Caroline Seinera, Julie Silva, Cécile Valverde, Cendrine Josson, Christine Bain-Wendlinger

KCAS Bio www.kcasbio.com | +33 (0) 4 37 70 87 00 | 60F Rockefeller Av., Bioserra II - 69008 - Lyon - France



UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT OF USE OF THE ASSAY

Understanding Science



- What's the indication? What is the expected magnitude of responses? What's the target of your product?
- What is the expected impact of your product on the immune system?

Organizational constraints of the clinical study

- Starting date & duration of the study
- How many clinical sites & where are they located? What is the injection & sampling schedule?
- Who are the other stakeholders? Is there a central laboratory, a CRO, a logistical partner....?



and what will the data be used for?



- Monitor changes from baseline?
- Compare cohorts of patients?
- Is it a primary, secondary or exploratory endpoint?
- Make decisions on route, schedule, formulation, dose of injection ...?
- Regulatory submission?

HIGH QUALITY SAMPLES

SHIFTING THE PARADIGM FROM CENTRALIZATION TO MULTI-SITE LOCAL LABORATORIES



Central Lab

- Standard SOP
- Samples from 28 sites in US & EU
- · Samples shipped overnight

- Non-standardized protocol
- PBMC prepared and frozen within 8h from venipuncture

PBMC network (ACTIVE)

- Laboratory audited, trained and qualified
 Standardized protocol
- PBMC prepared and frozen within 8h from venipuncture

METHOD PERFORMANCE

I. IFN-γ ELISPOT METHOD THAT FITS YOUR NEEDS

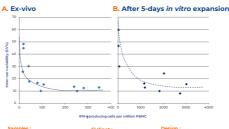


Clinical site / Courier

HCMV pp65 peptide pool (PP) (D); Test PPI-2 (A, D); Individual peptides from test PP (PI-3); CEFT peptide pool (C) Negative control (Med)

10-days expansion (D)

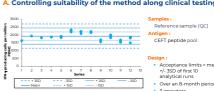
II. VARIABILITY OF THE METHOD DEPENDS ON ELISPOT **DESIGN AND LEVELS OF RESPONSES**



Bioanalytical lab

III. CONTROL CHART & QUALITY MONITORING

A. Controlling suitability of the method along clinical testing



B. External Quality Assessment

- Proficiency testing with EQAPOL (Duke University CIMT-CIP

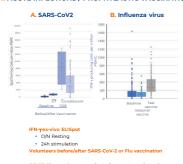
C. Quality Management System

- GLP CertificateISO 9001:2015

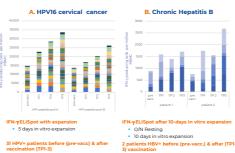


MONITORING VACCINE-SPECIFIC IMMUNE RESPONSES

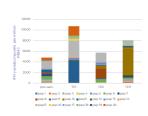
I. ACUTE INFECTIONS / PROPHYLACTIC VACCINATION



II. CHRONIC INFECTIONS / THERAPEUTIC VACCINATION



III. Solid tumors / personalized neoantigen-based vaccine



RESPONSE CRITERIA - A NEVER ENDING DEBATE

How to define positivity threshold (Moodie Z. et al, Cancer Immunol Immunother. 2010, 59: 1489):

- Empirical rules or statistical tests (need analysis in quadruplicate)
- Our recommendation = empirical rule based on both
 - Specific / mock spots ratio > 3-4
 - Specific minus mock spots > 50 spots per million PBMC

