



T cell polyfunctionality – an important immune correlate for T cell efficacy and vaccine protection

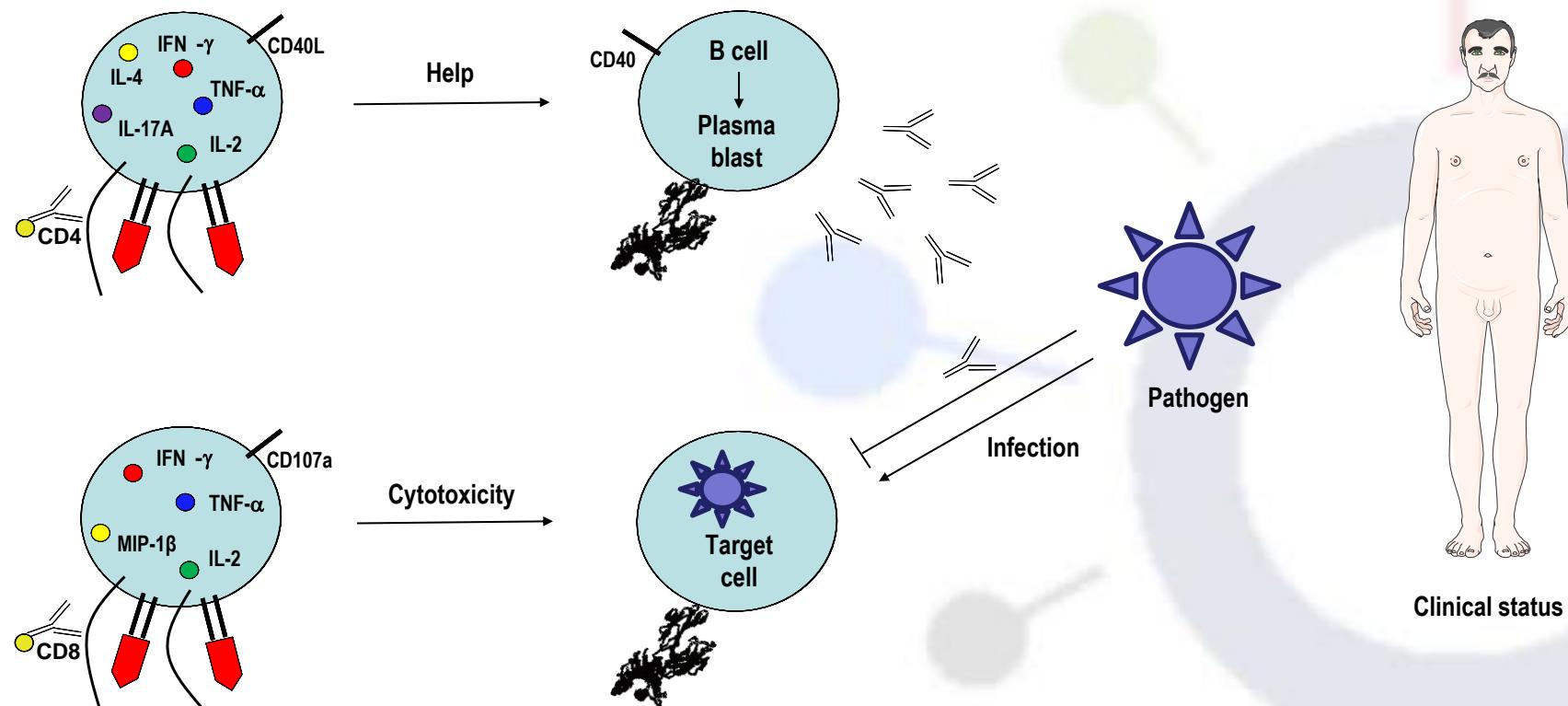
Martin LARSEN

INSERM U1135, CHU Pitié-Salpetrière, Paris, France

Protective immunity and T cell efficacy

Hypothesis:

T cell efficacy *in vitro* and *in vivo* is associated with T cell polyfunctionality.



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- **Does simultaneous expression of effector molecules (polyfunctionality) predict T cell efficacy?**
- **Which T cell derived effector molecules (e.g. cytokines and chemokines) predict T cell efficacy?**

Protective immunity and T cell efficacy

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T cell efficacy *in vitro* and *in vivo* is associated with T cell polyfunctionality.

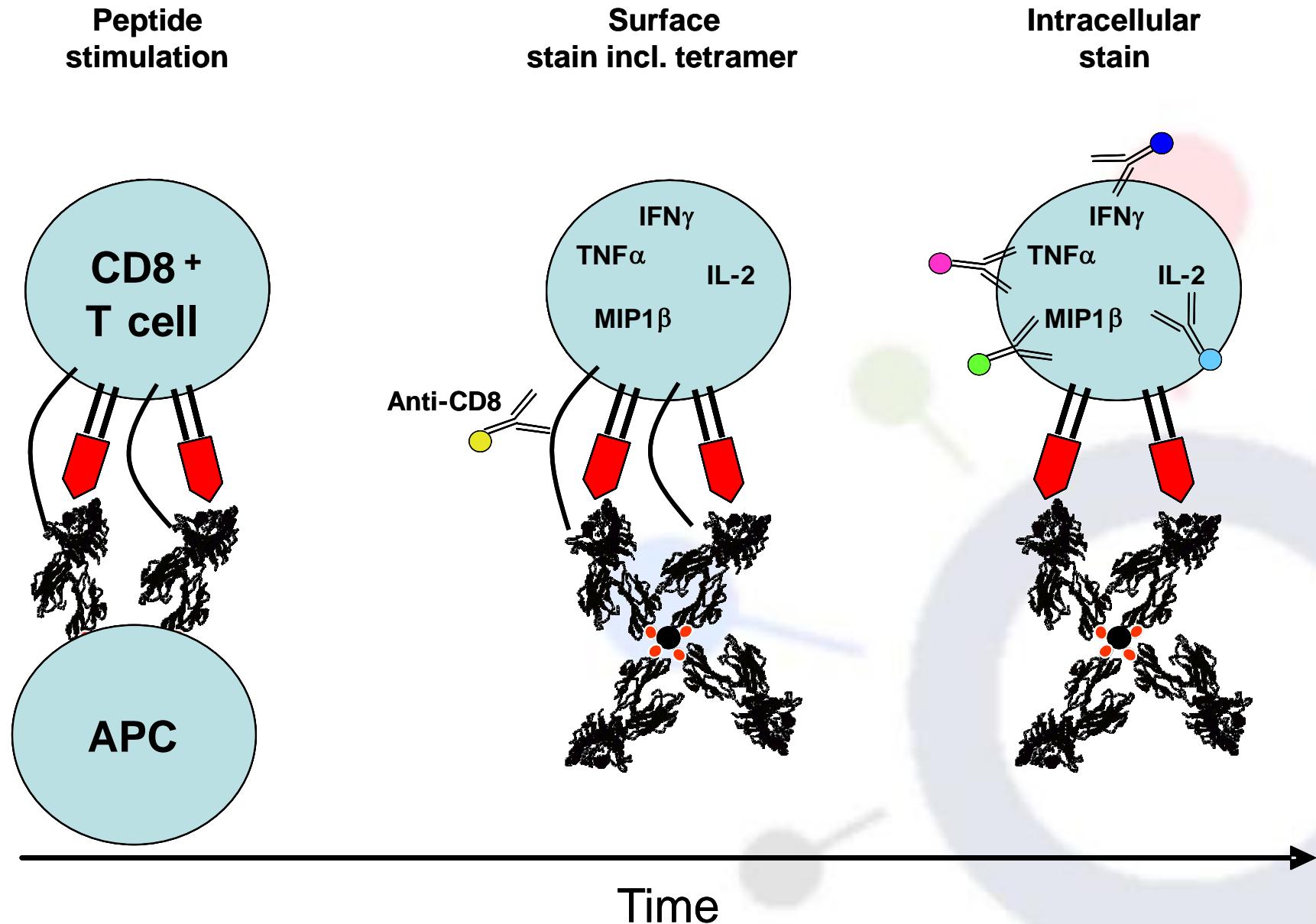
Questions:

- Does simultaneous expression of effector molecules (polyfunctionality) predict T cell efficacy?
- Which T cell derived effector molecules (e.g. cytokines and chemokines) predict T cell efficacy?

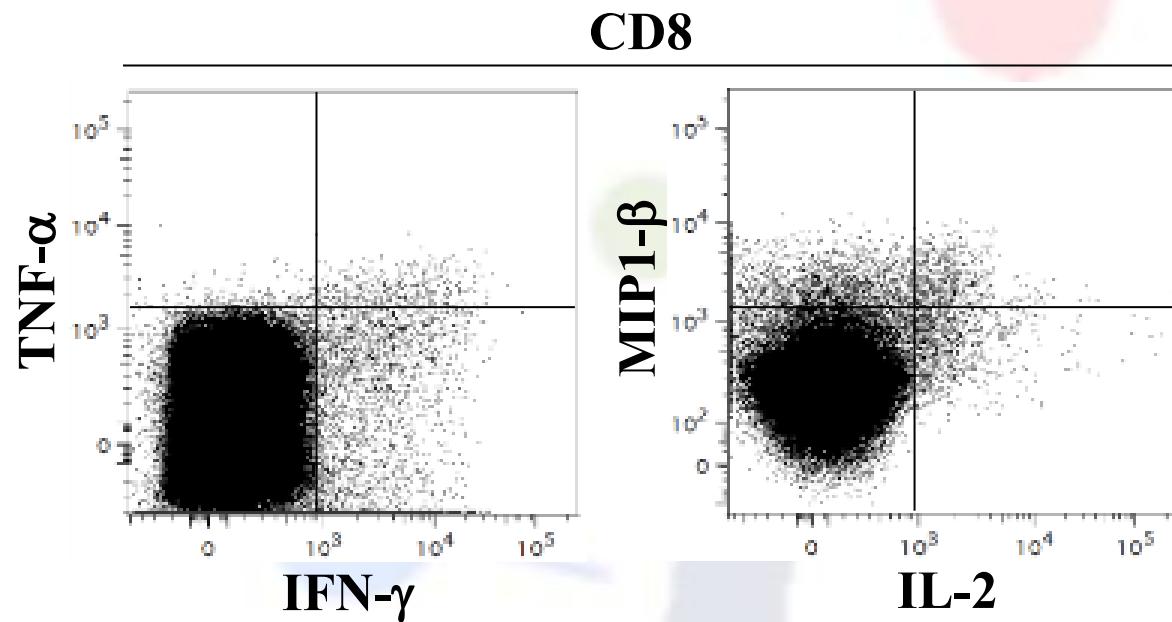
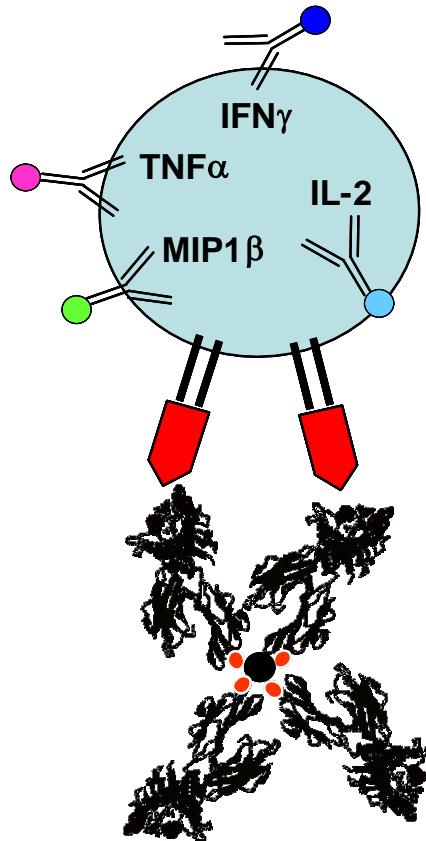
**BUT FIRST AN INTRODUCTION TO
T CELL POLYFUNCTIONALITY.....**

How to : Measure, analyse and model

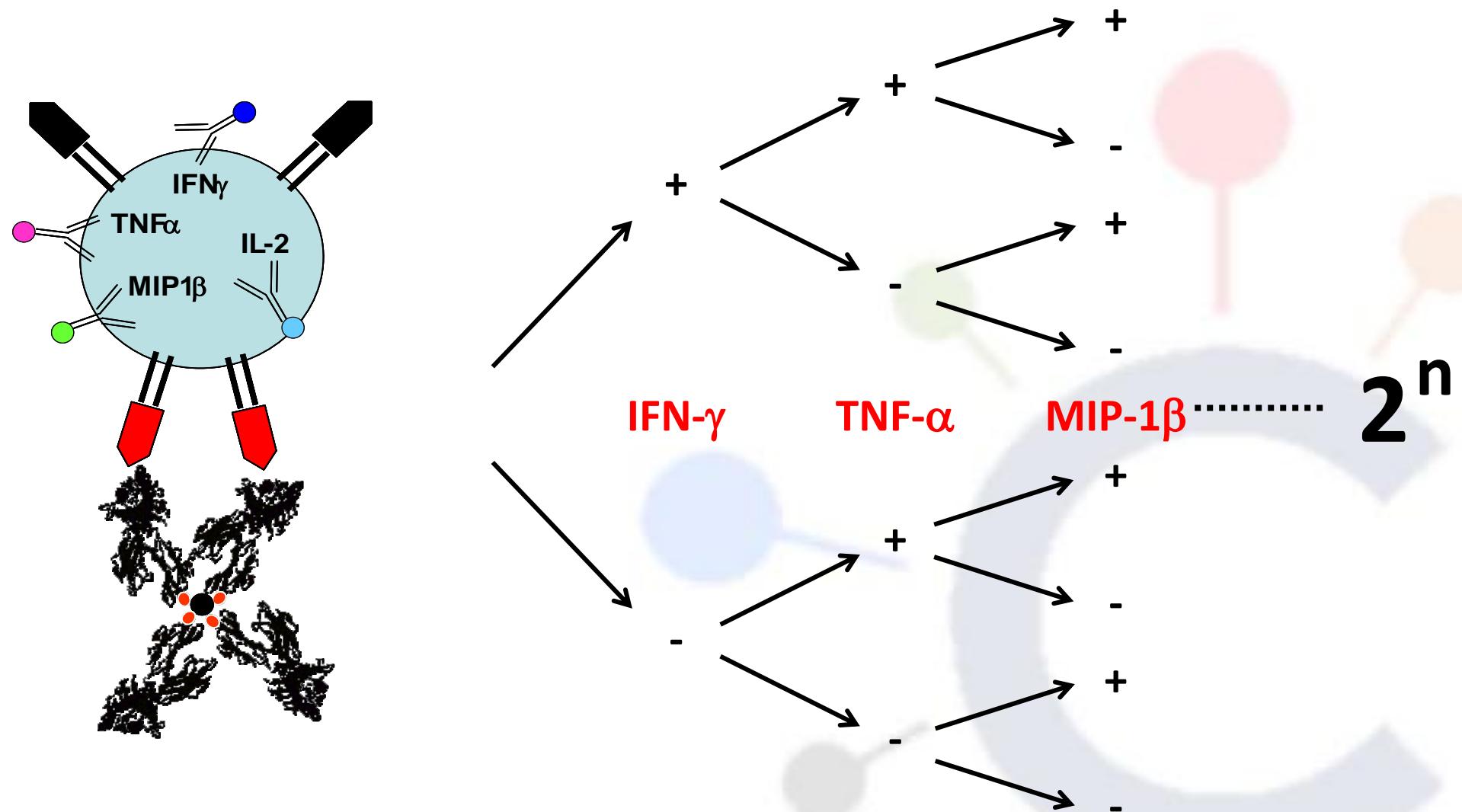
Functional T cell analysis



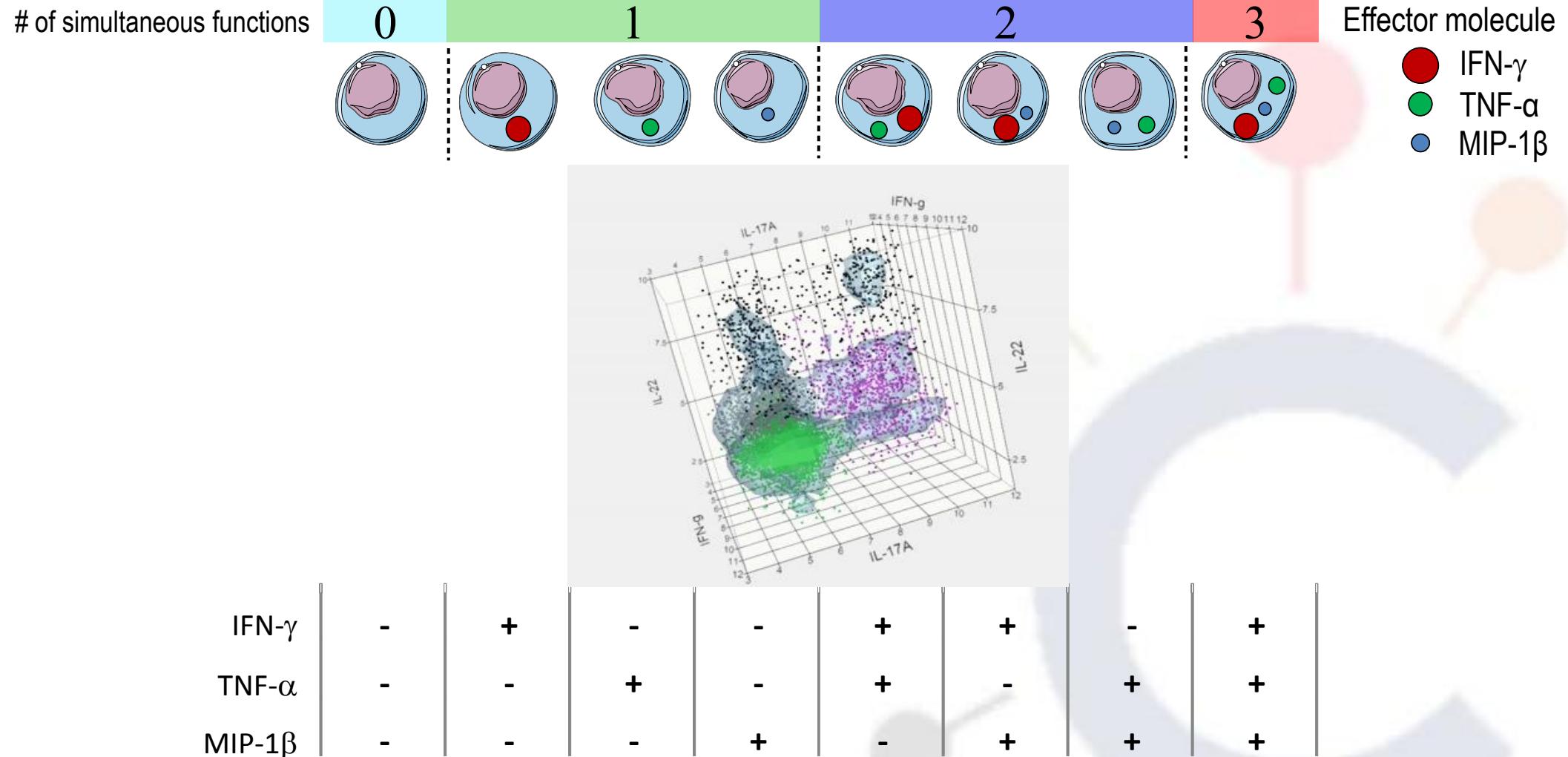
Non-Exhaustive analysis



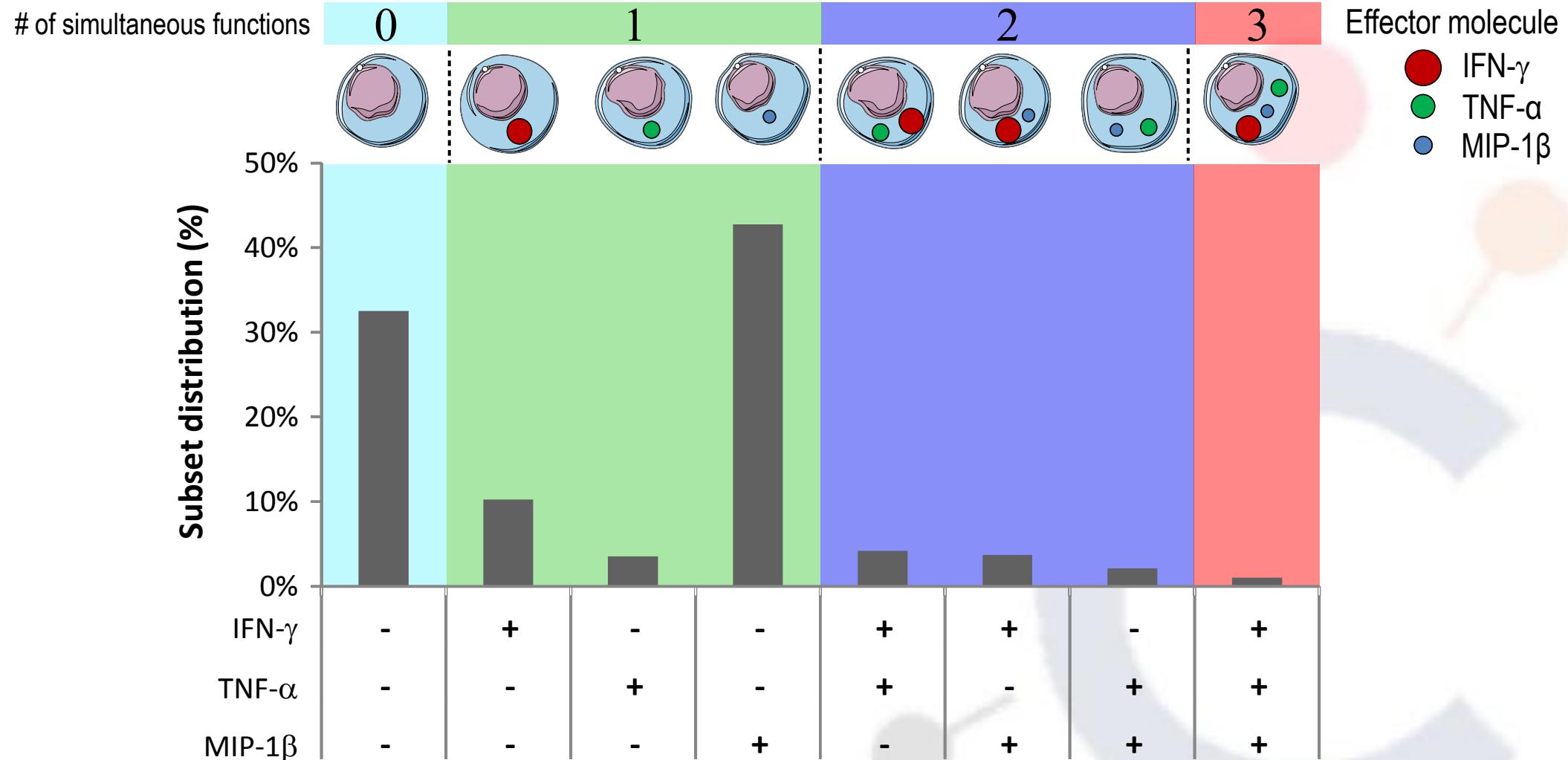
Exhaustive combinatorial boolean analysis



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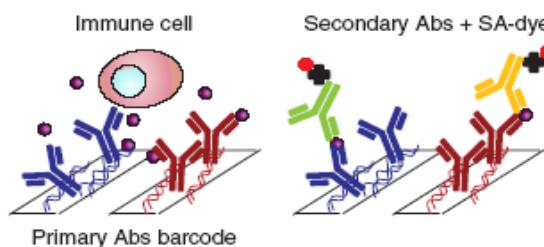
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TECHNICAL REPORTS

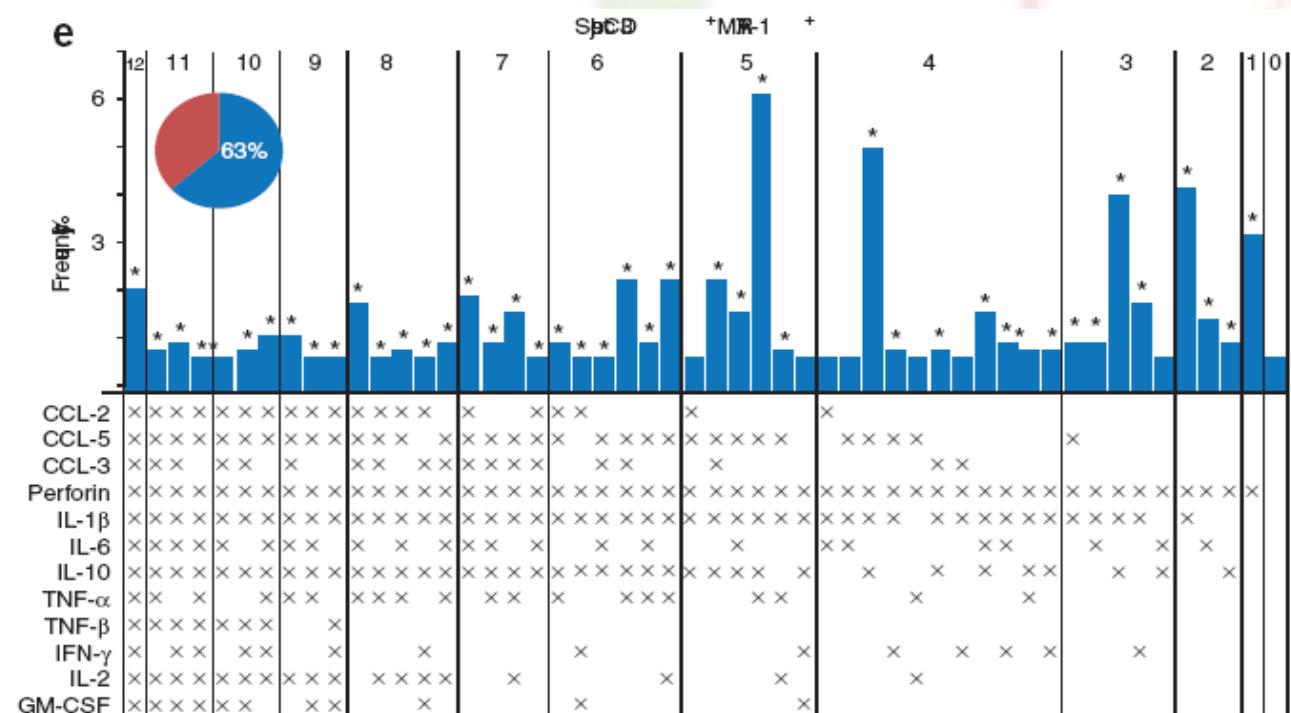
nature
medicine

A clinical microchip for evaluation of single immune cells reveals high functional heterogeneity in phenotypically similar T cells

Chao Ma^{1,2,5}, Rong Fan^{1,2,4,5}, Habib Ahmad^{1,2}, Qihui Shi^{1,2}, Begonya Comin-Anduix³, Thinle Chodon³, Richard C Koya³, Chao-Chao Liu², Gabriel A Kwong^{1,2}, Caius G Radu^{1,3}, Antoni Ribas^{1,3} & James R Heath^{1,2}

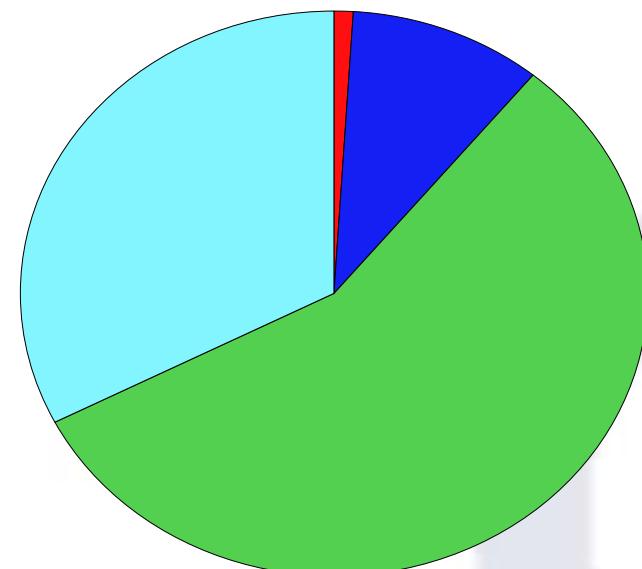
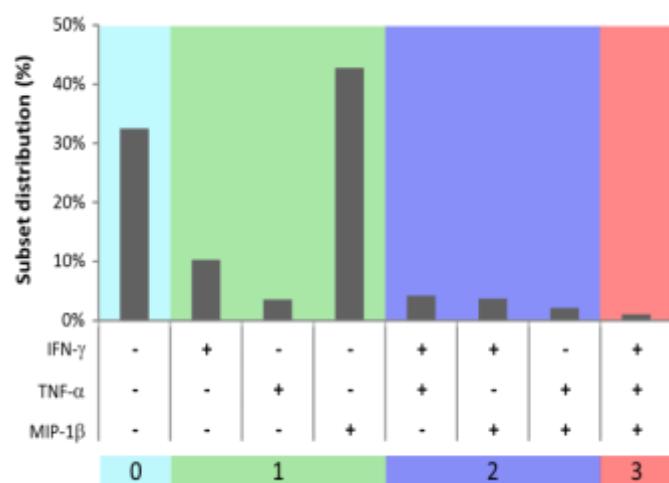


Single-cell
secretomics.



Ma et al. Nat Med 2011

Qualitative polyfunctionality



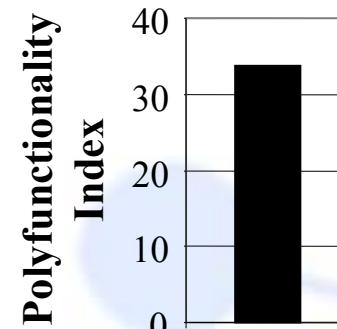
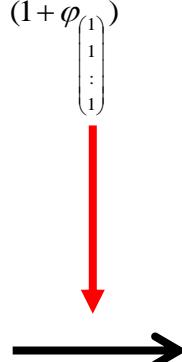
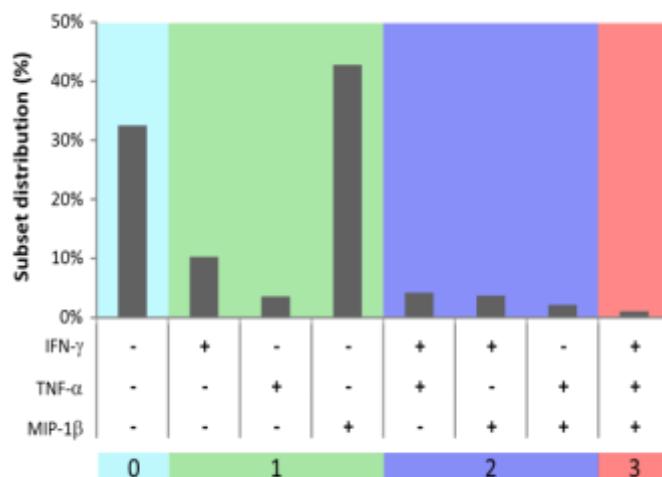
- 3
- 2
- 1
- 0

Quantitative polyfunctionality

Polyfunctionality Index

$$\frac{\sum_{x_1=0}^1 \sum_{x_2=0}^1 \dots \sum_{x_n=0}^1 (1 + \varphi_{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}}) \cdot F_{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \right)^q}{(1 + \varphi_{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}})}$$

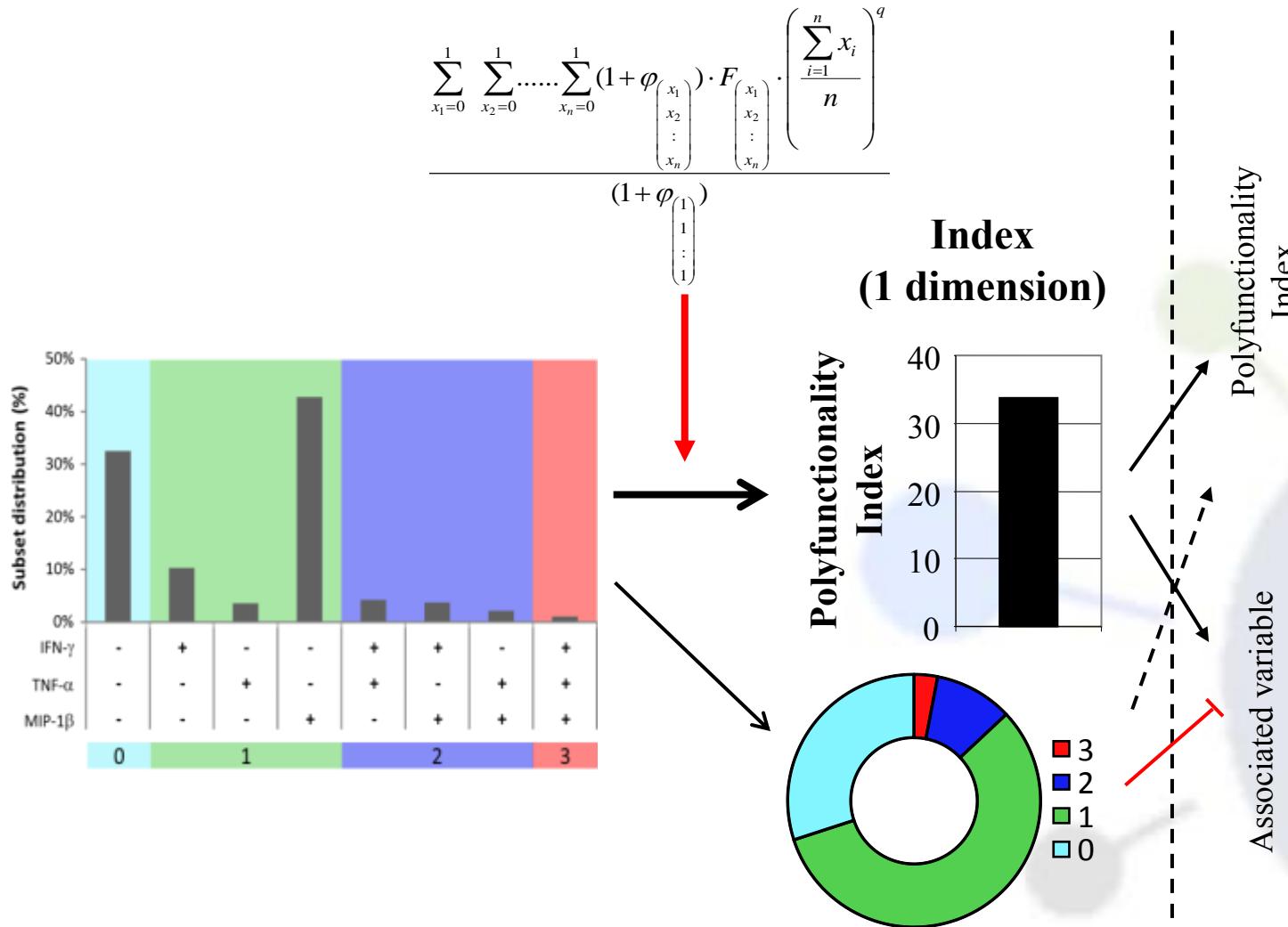
Index
(1 dimension)



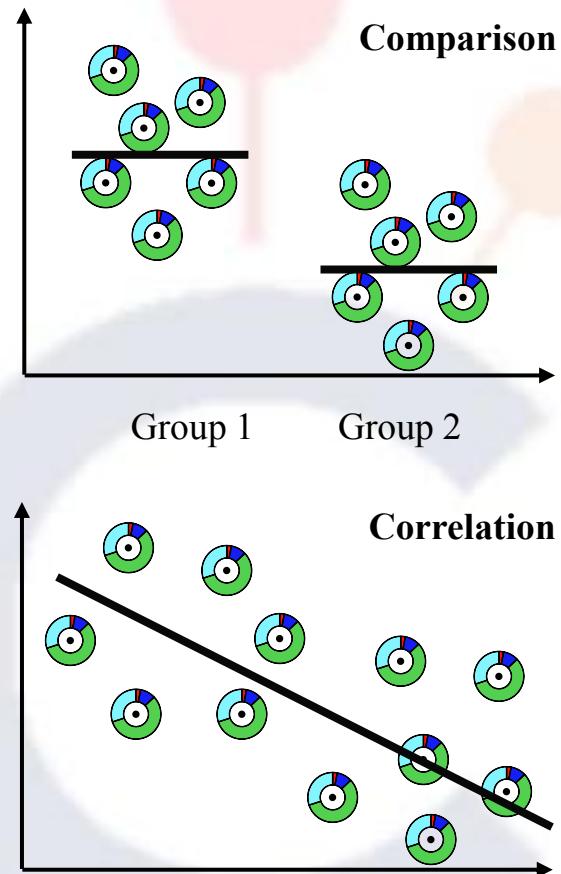
Larsen et al. PLoS One 2012

Quantitative polyfunctionality

Polyfunctionality Index



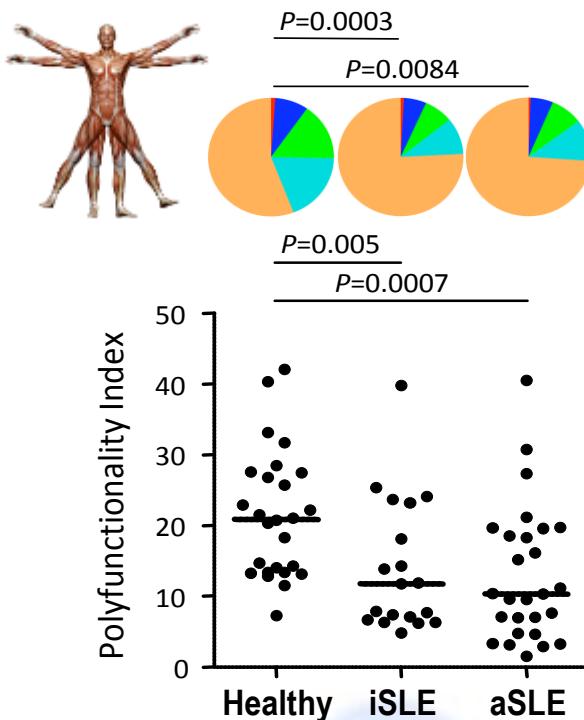
Multi Sample Analysis
Comparison



Larsen et al. PLoS One 2012

Applications of the Polyfunctionality Index

Ex vivo T cell analysis



- PD-1^{hi} dysfunctional EBV-specific T cells in SLE patients.

Larsen et al. PLoS One 2012

Goulenok et al. AIDS 2014

Huygens et al. JID 2015

Samri et al. AIDS 2016

Bajwa et al. JID 2016 and 2017

Cardinaud et al. EJI 2017

Antoine et al. JID 2014

Lin et al. Nat Biotech 2015

Pera et al. JLB 2016

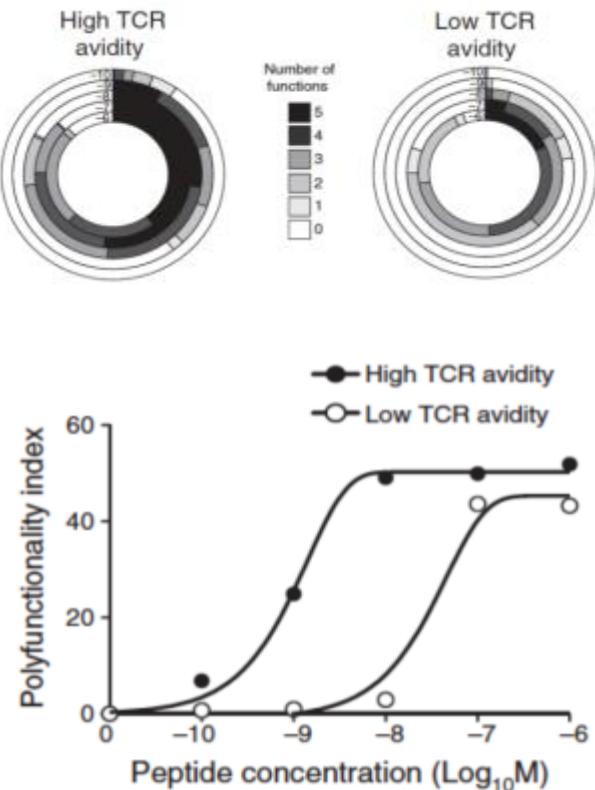
Detienne et al. Sci Rep 2016

Culina et al. Sci Immunol 2018



Applications of the Polyfunctionality Index

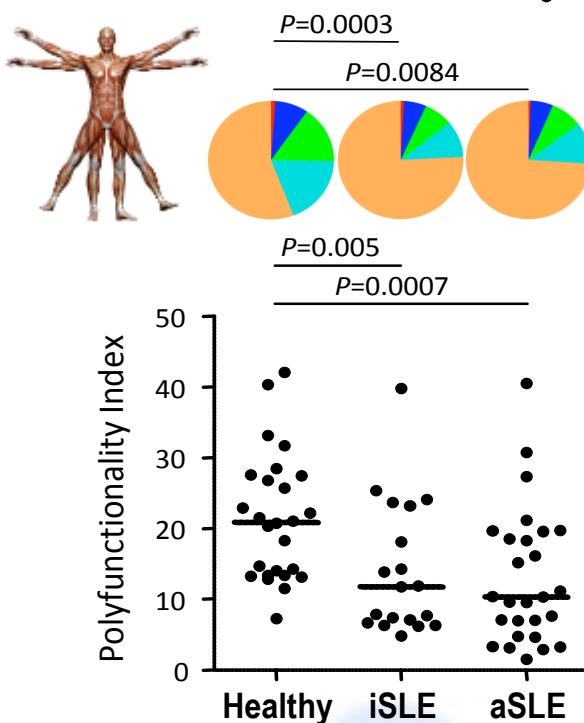
In vitro T cell analysis



- T cell affinity analysis

- Lissina et al. AIDS 2014
Hill et al. JI 2014
Lissina et al. JI 2016
Abdel-Hakeem et al. PLoS Path 2017
Burel et al. JCI Insight 2017

Ex vivo T cell analysis



- PD-1^{hi} dysfunctional EBV-specific T cells in SLE patients.

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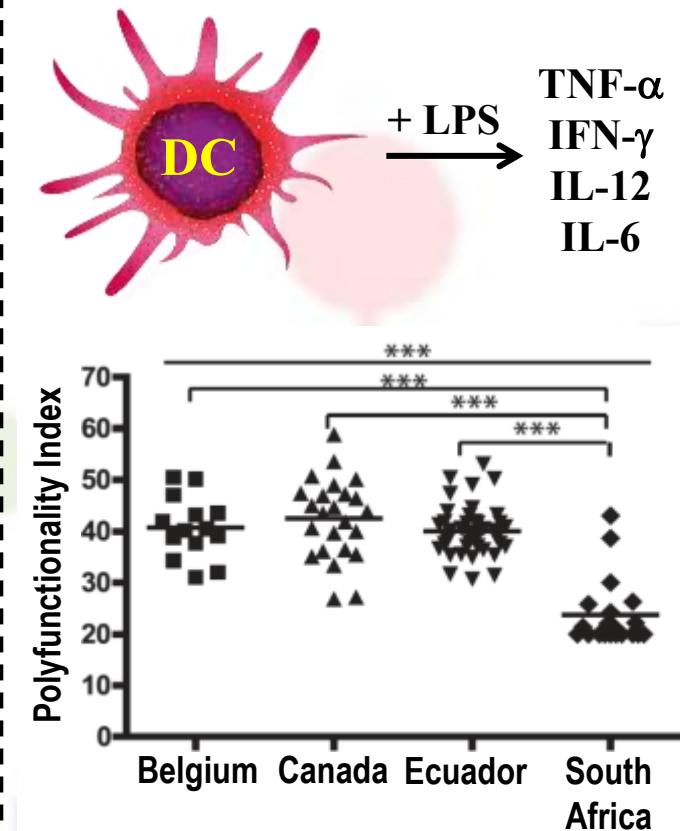
Pera et al. JLB 2016

Detienne et al. Sci Rep 2016

Culina et al. Sci Immunol 2018



Other cell types



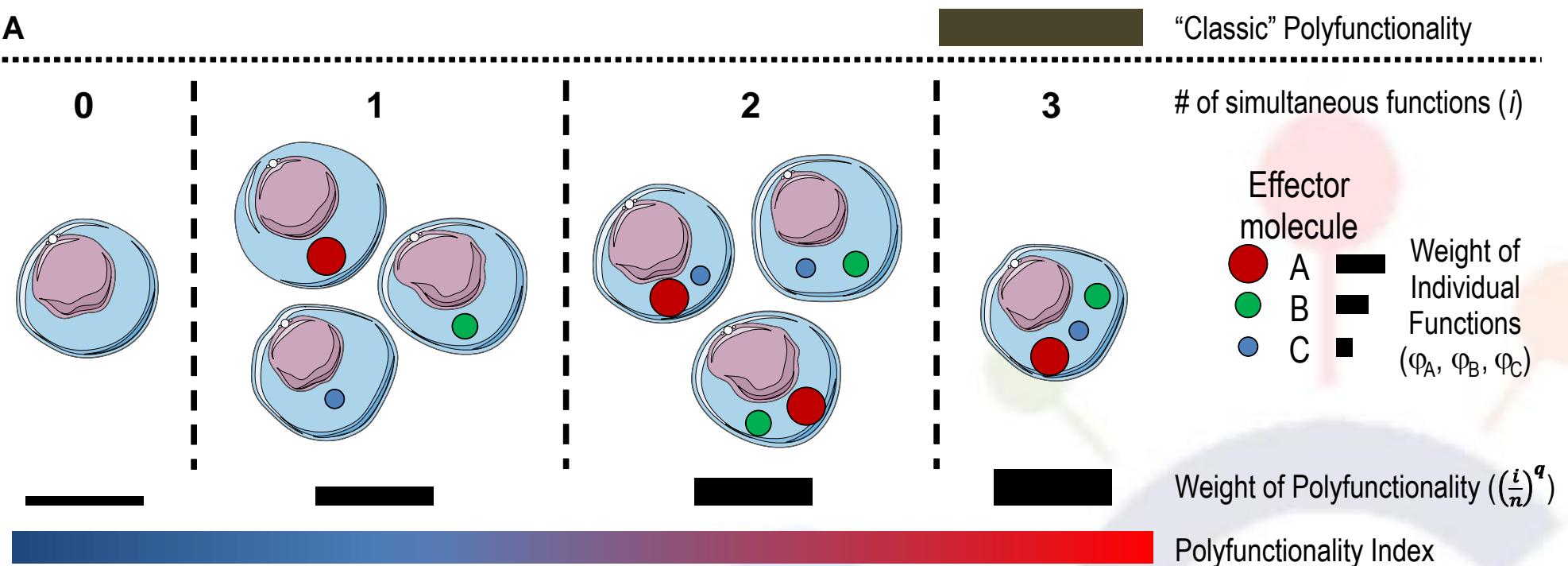
- Dysfunctional DCs from South-African children associated with weak vaccination efficacy.

Smolen et al. JI 2014

Bayard et al. EJI 2016

Parametrisation of the Polyfunctionality Index

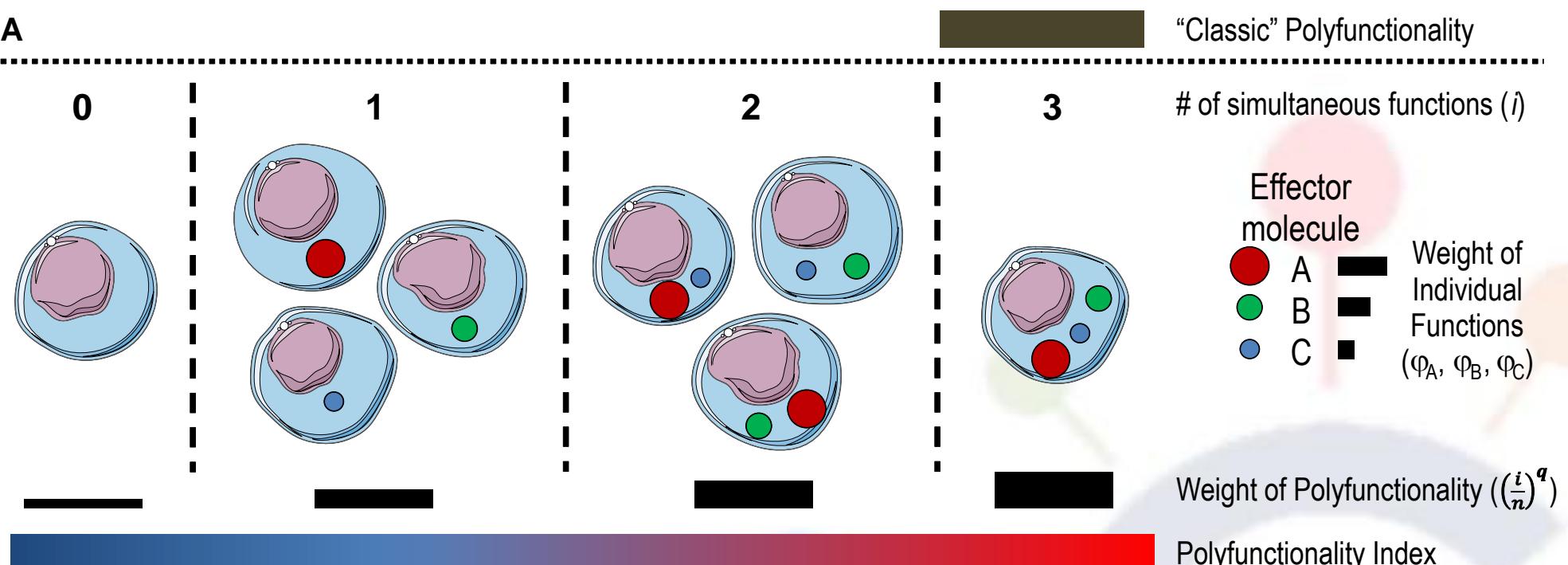
A



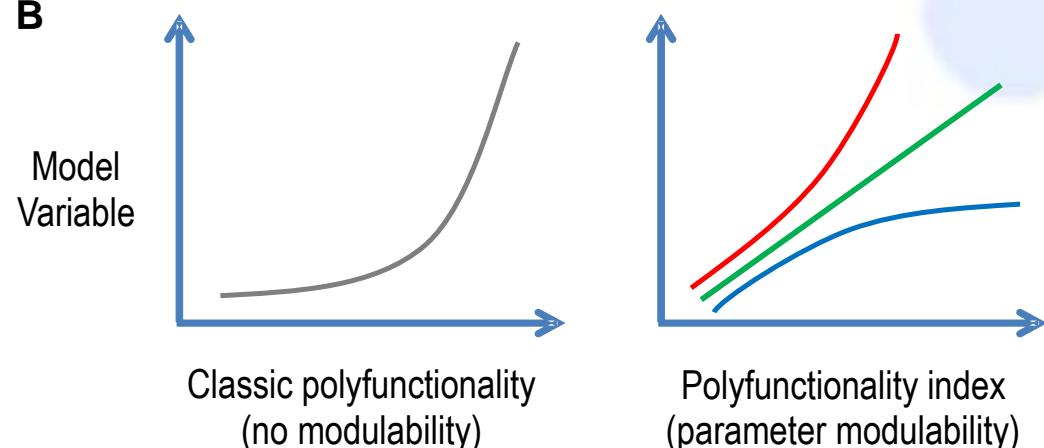
$$\frac{\sum_{x_1=0}^1 \sum_{x_2=0}^1 \dots \sum_{x_n=0}^1 (1 + \varphi_{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}}) \cdot F_{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \right)^q}{(1 + \varphi_{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}})}$$

Parametrisation of the Polyfunctionality Index

A



B



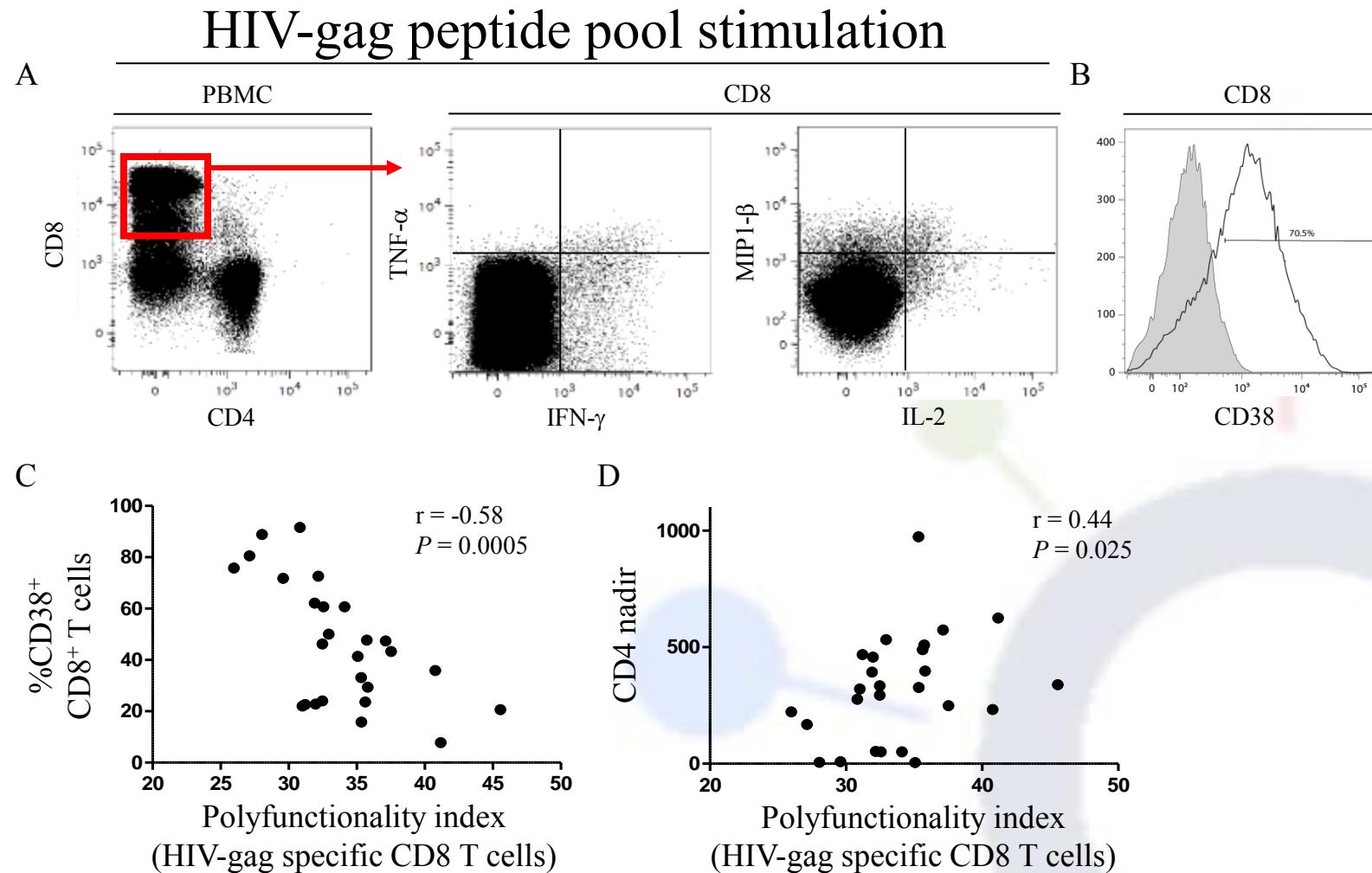
C

Regression analysis →

Parameter estimates with inherent biological significance.
 $\varphi_A, \varphi_B, \varphi_C$ and q

Boyd et al. PLoS One 2015
Lin et al. Nat Biotech 2015
Sauce et al. Sci Rep 2016

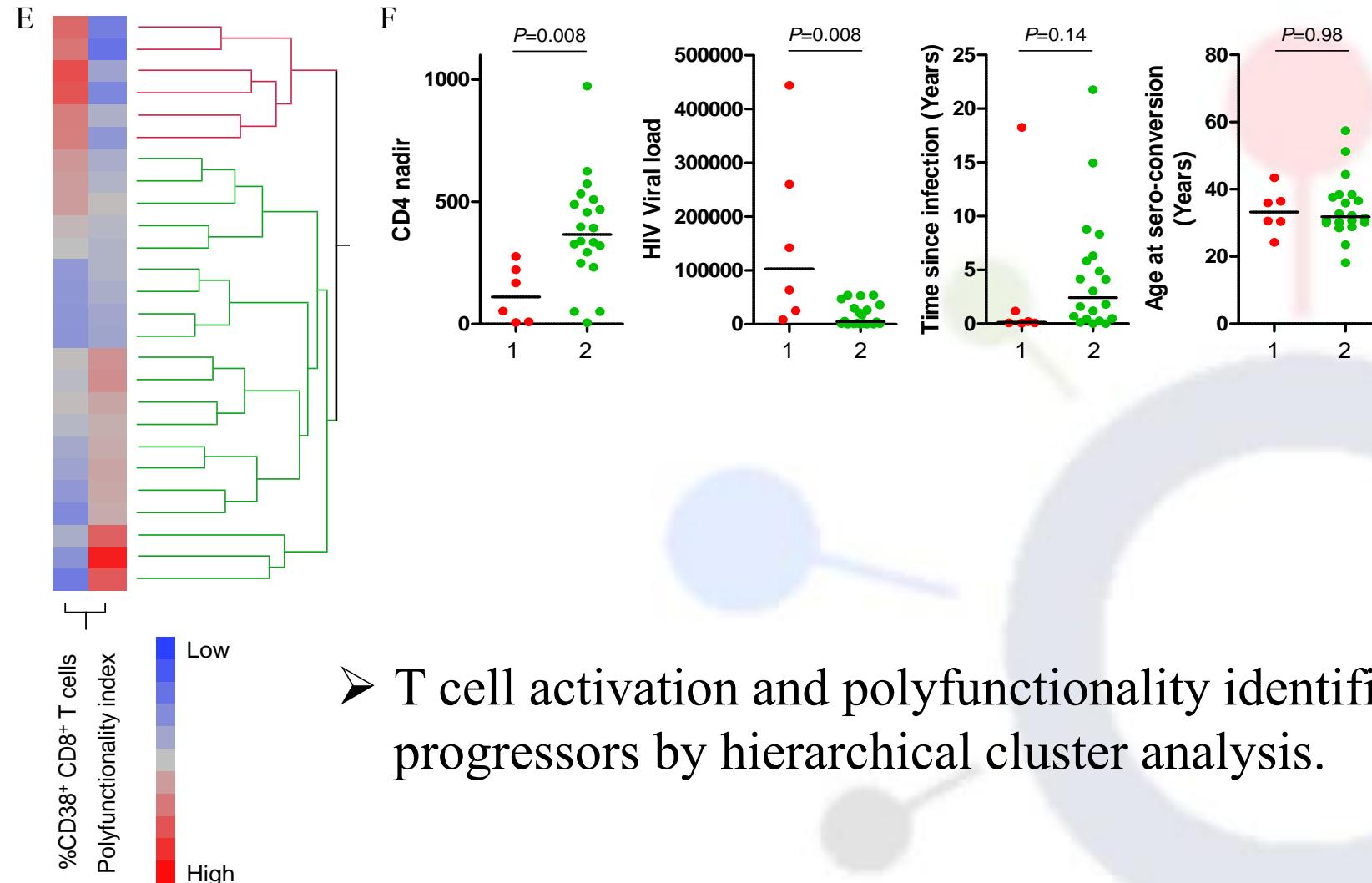
Polyfunctionality of HIV-gag specific CD8+ T cells



- HIV-specific T cell polyfunctionality is negatively correlated with cellular activation (exhaustion) and positively correlated with nadir (lowest CD4+ T cell count).

Larsen et al. PLoS One 2012

Polyfunctionality of HIV-gag specific CD8+ T cells



➤ T cell activation and polyfunctionality identifies HIV progressors by hierarchical cluster analysis.

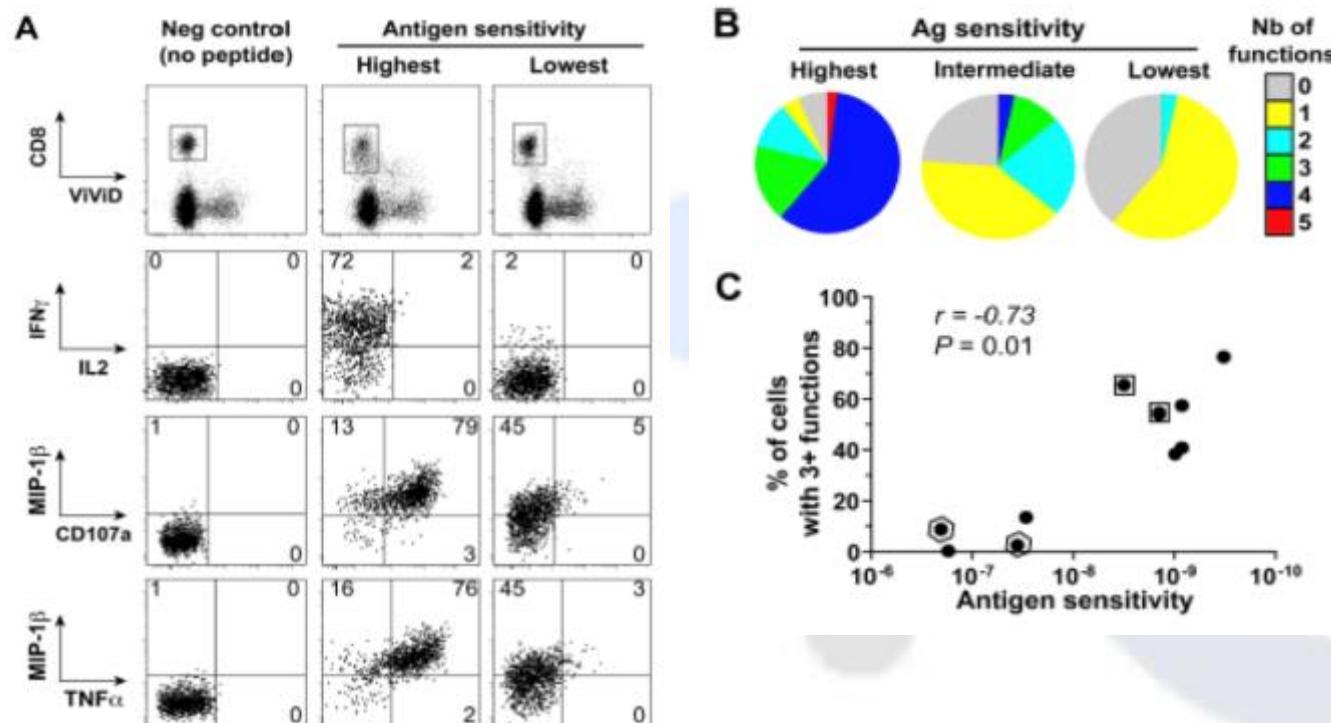
Polyfunctionality of HIV-gag specific CD8+ T cells

blood

2009 113: 6351-6360
Prepublished online Apr 23, 2009;
doi:10.1182/blood-2009-02-206557

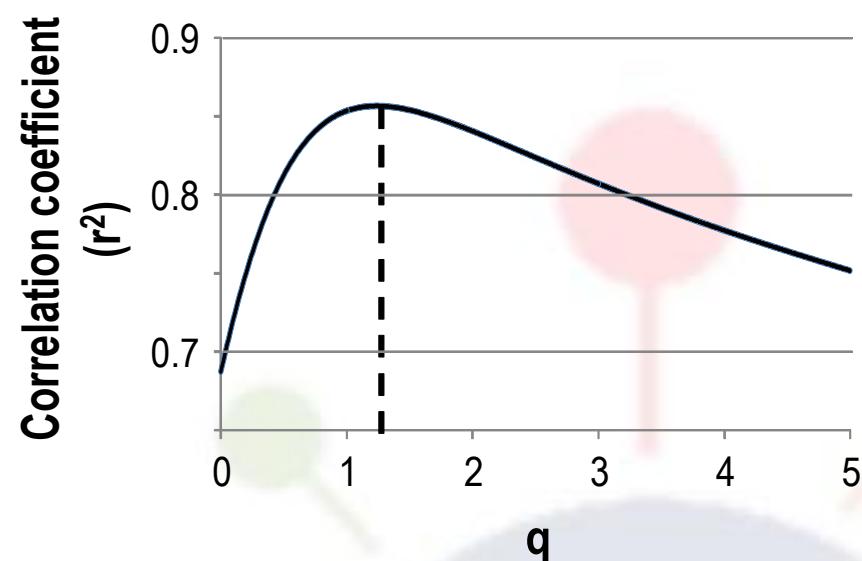
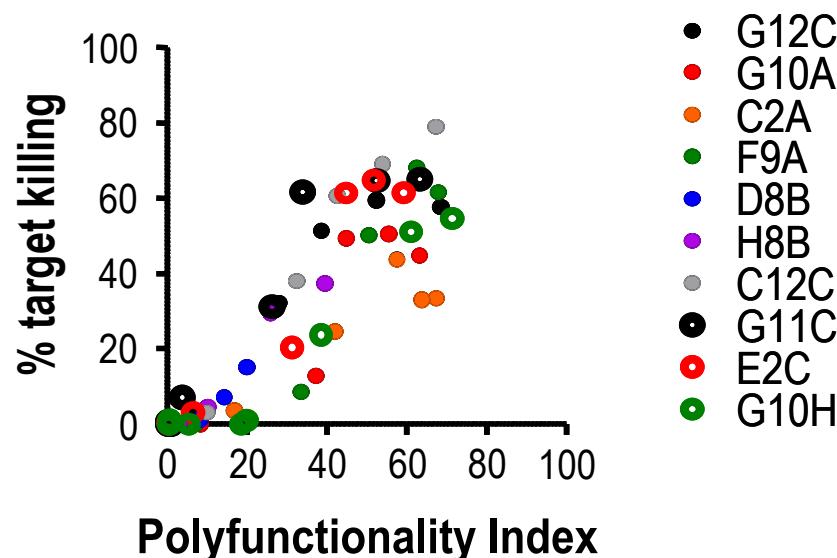
Antigen sensitivity is a major determinant of CD8⁺ T-cell polyfunctionality and HIV-suppressive activity

Jorge R. Almeida,¹ Delphine Sauce,¹ David A. Price,^{2,3} Laura Papagno,¹ So Youn Shin,⁴ Arnaud Moris,⁵ Martin Larsen,¹ Gianfranco Pancino,⁴ Daniel C. Douek,² Brigitte Autran,¹ Asier Sáez-Cirión,⁴ and Victor Appay¹



Almeida et al. Blood 2009

Polyfunctionality is a correlate of target-killing by HIV-specific T cell clones *in vitro*



$q=1.2$ is the optimal parameter estimate rendering the polyfunctionality index a predictive measure of target killing.

Significance of q :

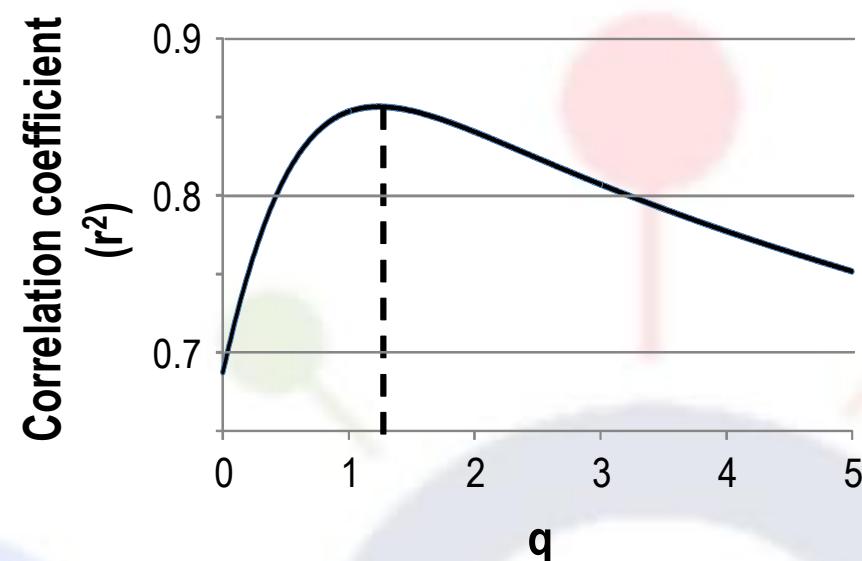
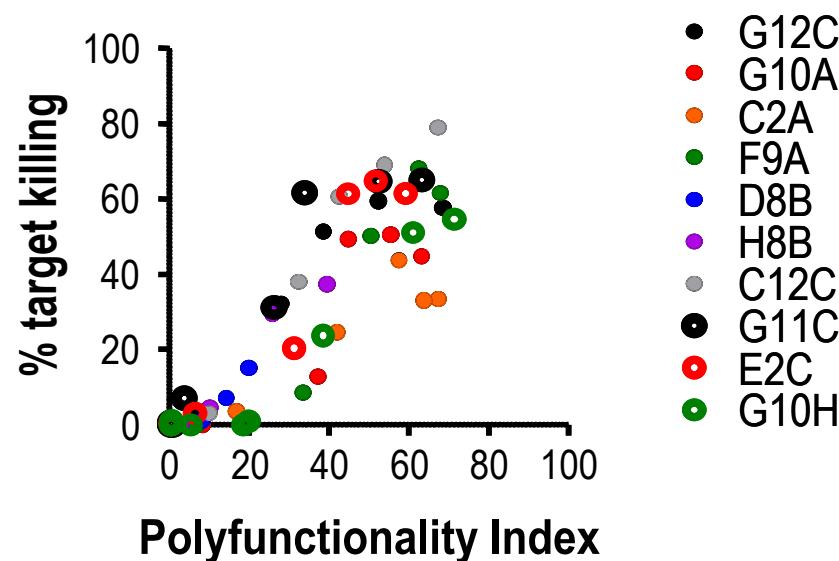
$q = 0$: polyfunctionality is not an immune correlate.

$0 < q < 1$: polyfunctionality is a moderate immune correlate.

$q > 1$: polyfunctionality is a strong immune correlate.

$$PI = \sum_{i=0}^n F_i \cdot \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^q$$

Polyfunctionality is a correlate of target-killing by HIV-specific T cell clones *in vitro*



$$\frac{\sum_{x_1=0}^1 \sum_{x_2=0}^1 \dots \sum_{x_n=0}^1 (1 + \phi_{\binom{x_1}{x_2}}) \cdot F_{\binom{x_1}{x_2}} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^q}{(1 + \phi_{\binom{1}{1}})^q}$$

Parameters	Model 1		Model 2	
	Estimate (95% CI)	p	Estimate (95% CI)	p
q	1.24 (0.85, 1.63)	<0.001	3.05 (1.30, 4.81)	0.001
ϕ	--		-0.96 (-3.96, 2.03)	0.5
CD107a	--		-5.65 (-12.38, 1.08)	0.10
TNF- α	--		1.04 (-0.36, 2.44)	0.14
IFN- γ	--		5.86 (-4.32, 16.03)	0.3
MIP-1 β	--		-0.62 (-1.62, 0.39)	0.2
IL-2	--			
Correlation (R^2)	0.8563		0.9144	

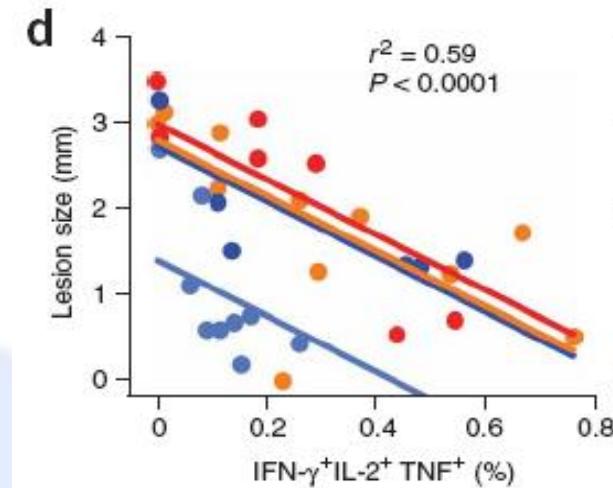
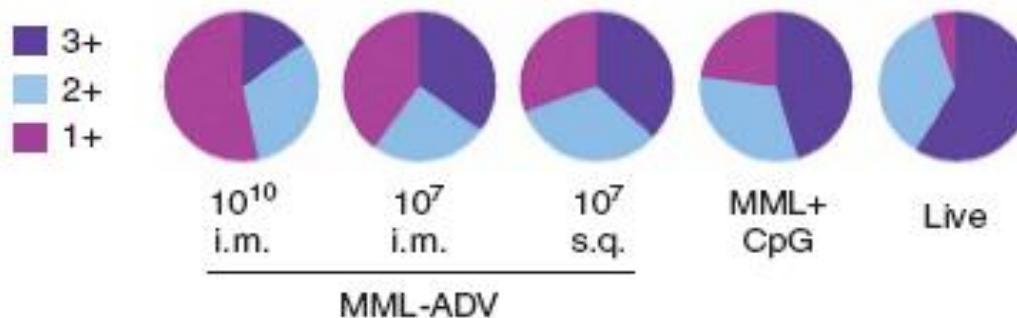
Boyd et al. PLoS One 2015

Polyfunctionality is a correlate of *Leishmania* major vaccine efficacy *in vivo*

nature
medicine

Multifunctional T_H1 cells define a correlate of vaccine-mediated protection against *Leishmania major*

Patricia A Darrah¹, Dipti T Patel¹, Paula M De Luca¹, Ross W B Lindsay¹, Dylan F Davey¹, Barbara J Flynn¹, Søren T Hoff², Peter Andersen², Steven G Reed³, Sheldon L Morris⁴, Mario Roederer⁵ & Robert A Seder¹

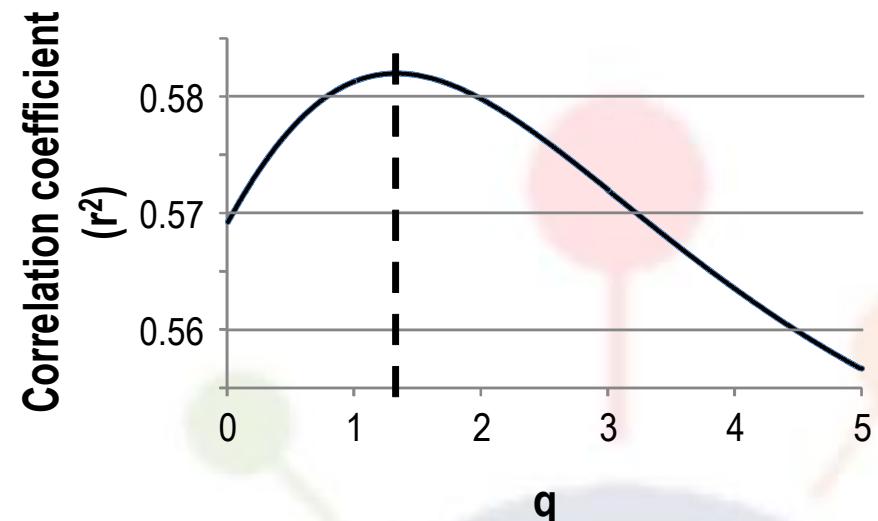
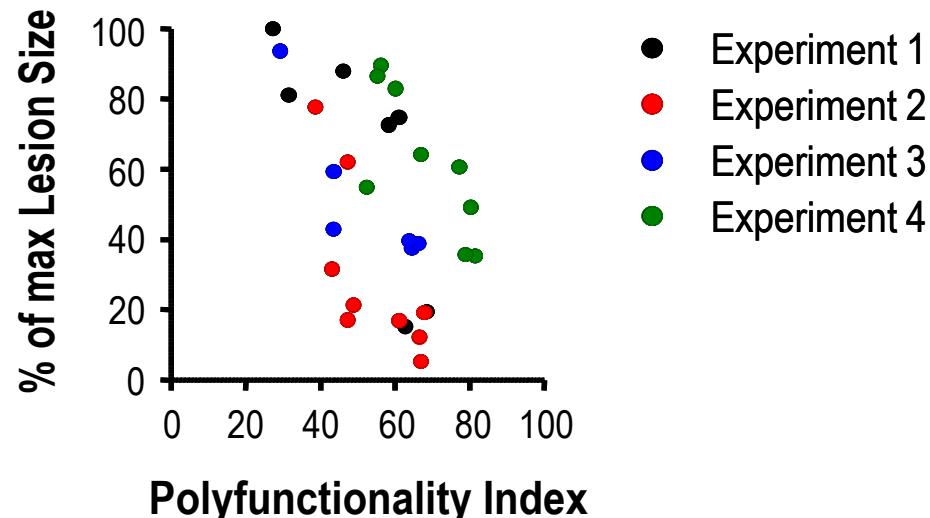


Corresponds to special PI with $q = \infty$

$$\text{Special Polyfunctionality Index} \sum_{i=0}^n F_i \cdot \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^q \xrightarrow{q=\infty} F_n$$

Darrah et al. Nat Med 2007

Polyfunctionality is a correlate of Leishmania major vaccine efficacy *in vivo*



$q=1.3$ is the optimal parameter estimate rendering the polyfunctionality index a predictive measure of vaccine efficacy.

Significance of q :

$q = 0$: polyfunctionality is not an immune correlate.

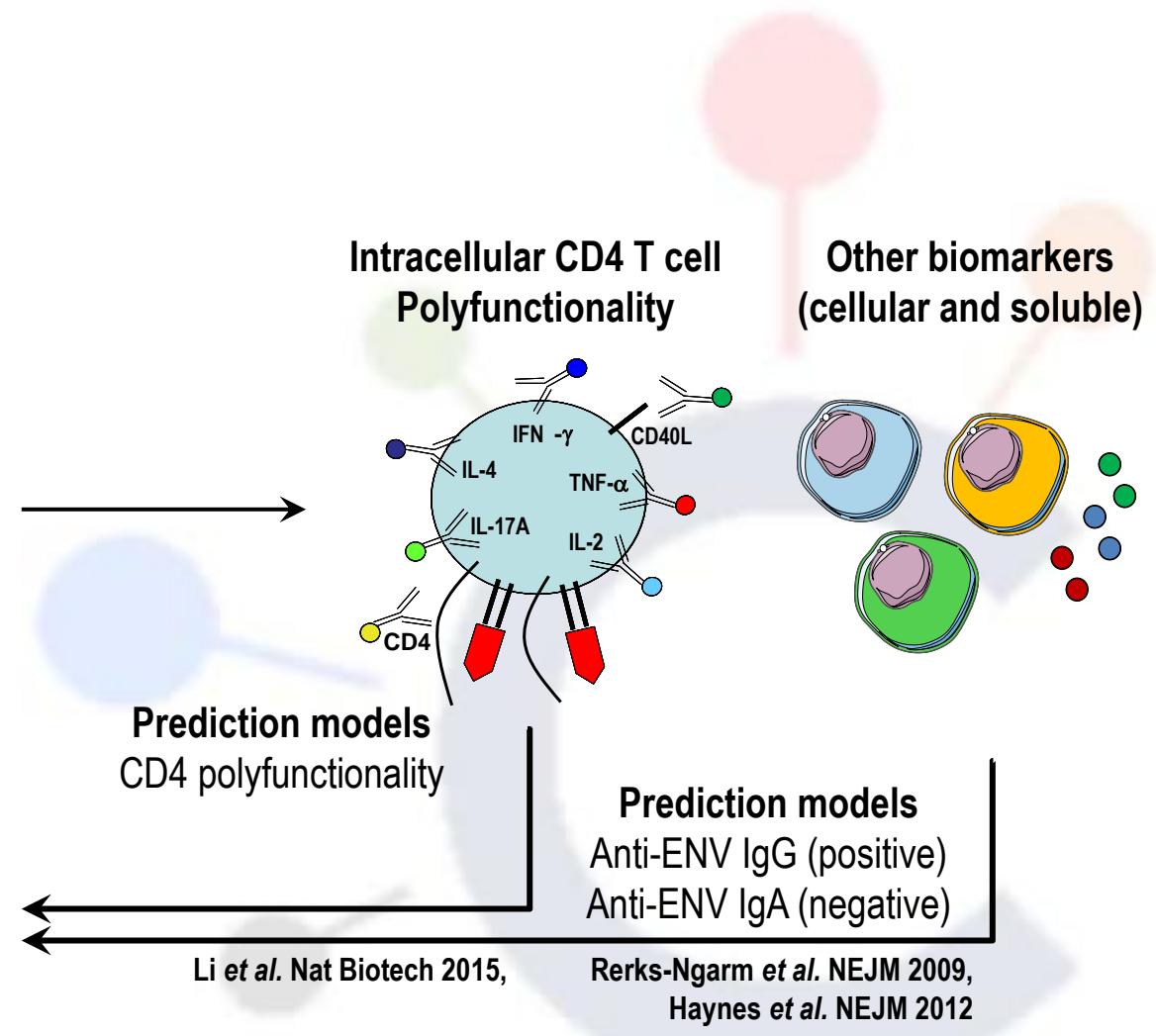
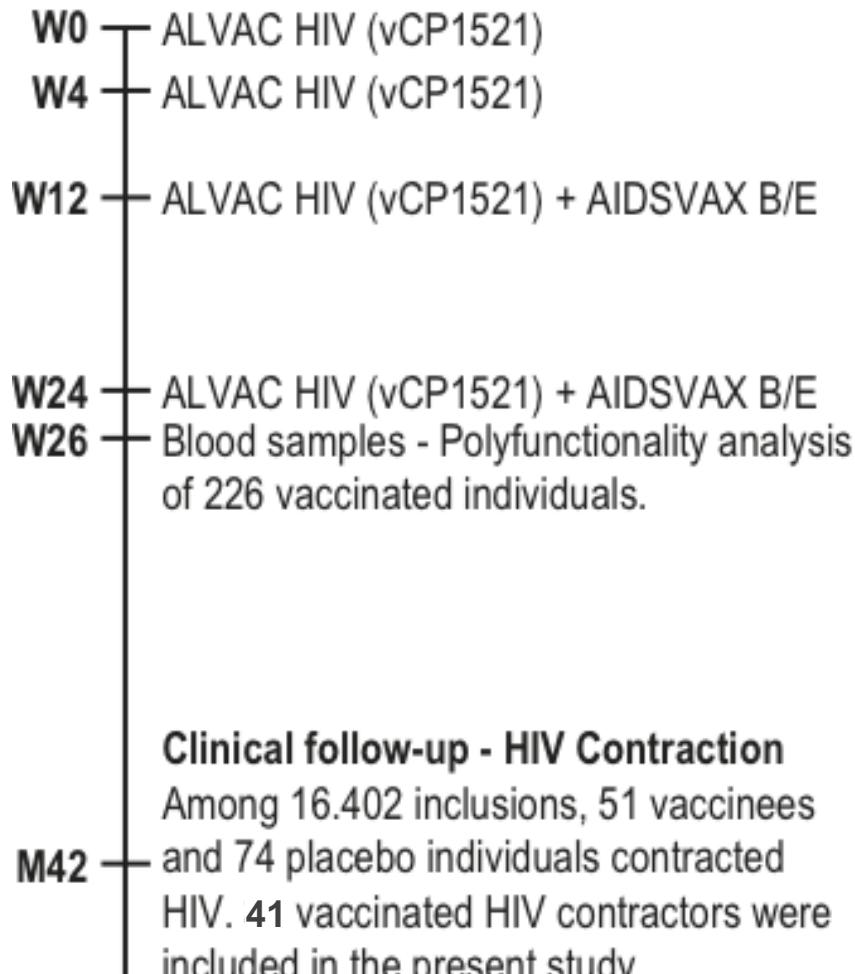
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RV144 trial design and output

RV144 HIV case-control clinical trial:

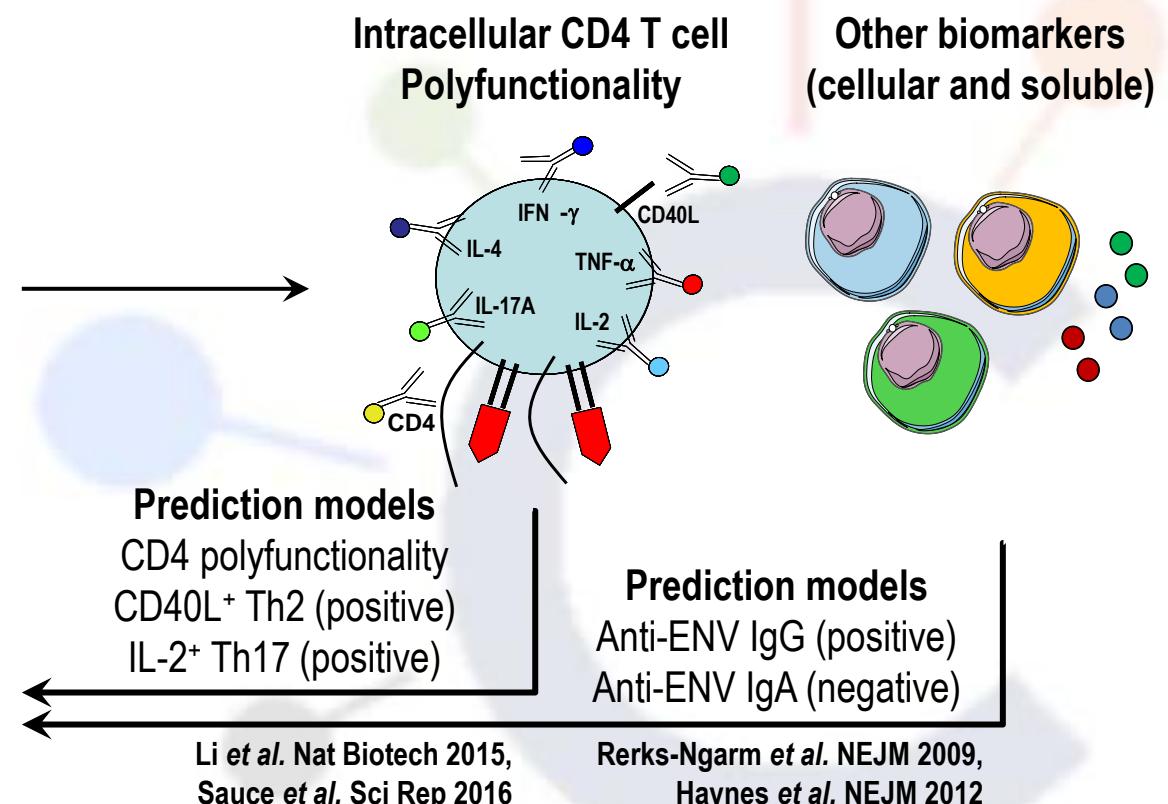
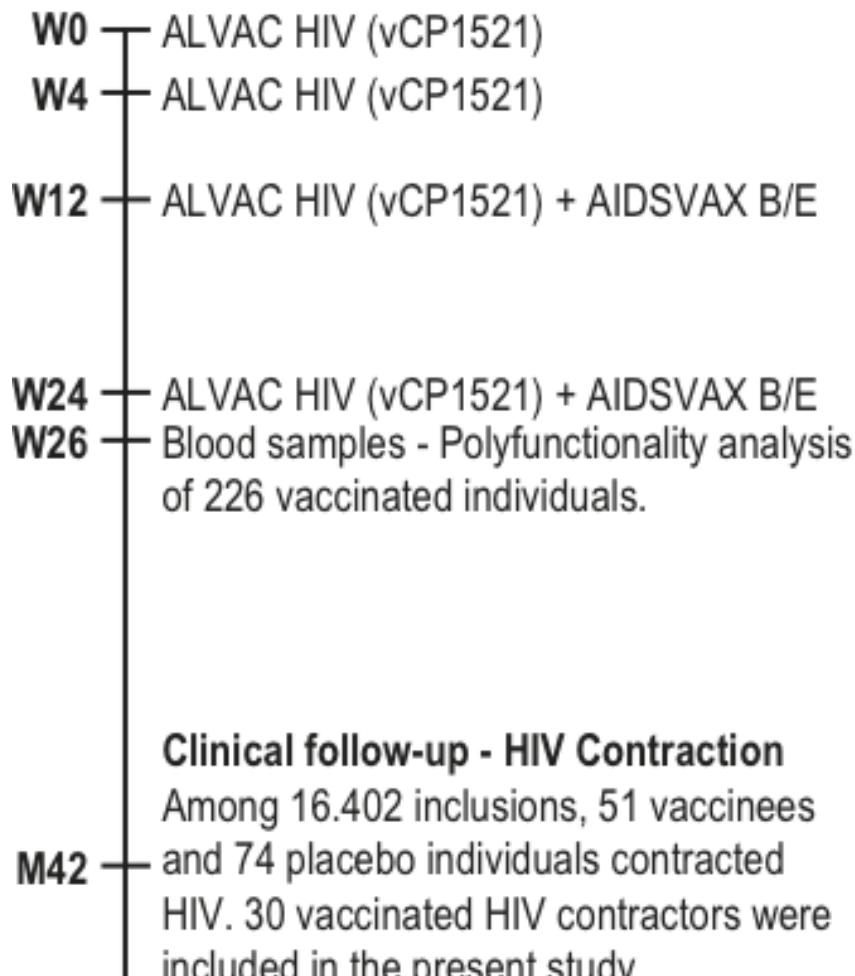
Inclusion of 16.402 HIV sero-negative individuals from a high-risk population



RV144 trial design and output

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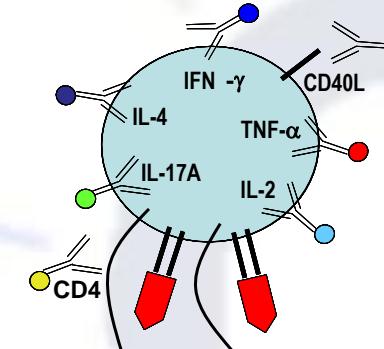
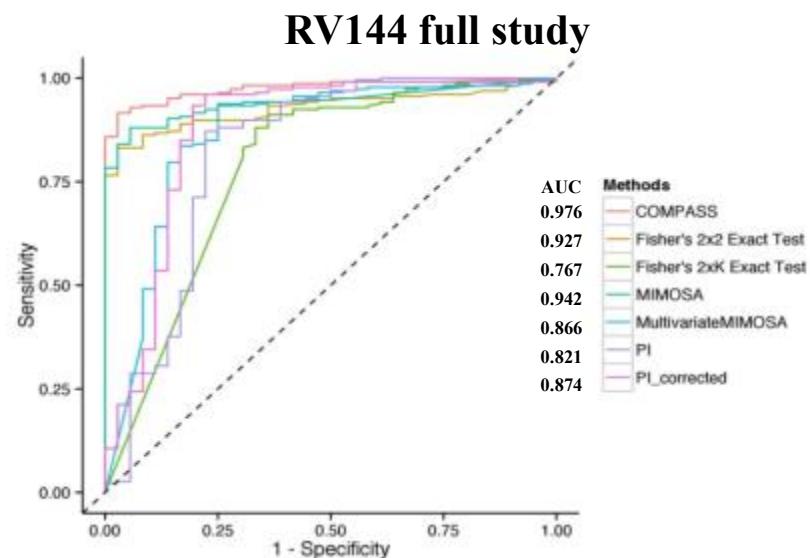
COMPASS - a Bayesian hierarchical framework model

RV144 HIV case-control clinical trial:

Vaccine: ALVAC HIV (vCP1521) + AIDSVAX B/E (gp120)

Inclusion: 125 contracted HIV (cases) of 16,402 HIV seronegative participants.

Protection: Infection: 51 vaccinees and 74 placebo. 31% reduction in HIV infection over 3 years follow-up.



Prediction: Vaccinee vs placebo

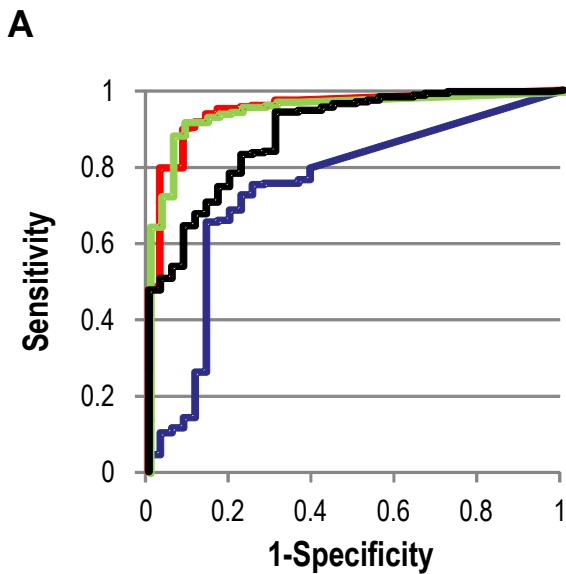
Inclusion: 226 vaccinees and 40 placebo

HIV contraction: 41 vaccinees and 20 placebo

Lin et al. Nature Biotechnology 2015

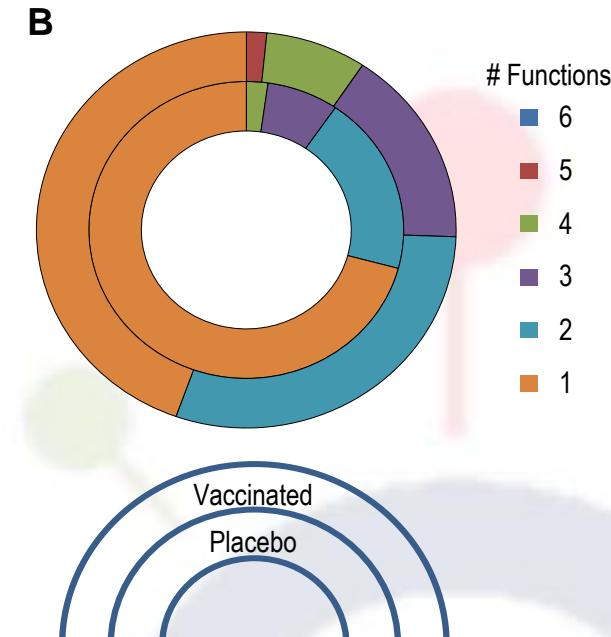
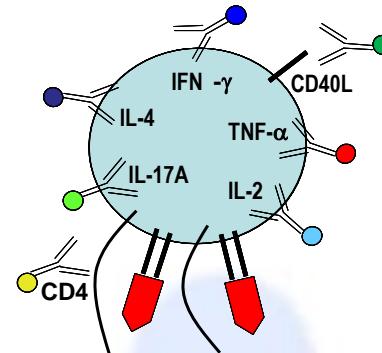
COMPASS - a Bayesian hierarchical framework model

RV144 HIV case-control clinical trial:



AUC

Method	AUC
PI ($q=37.22$)	0.902 ± 0.041
PFS	0.957 ± 0.023
FS	0.951 ± 0.029
Res Size	0.747 ± 0.077



Prediction: Vaccinee vs placebo

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HIV contraction: 41 vaccinees and 20 placebo

T cell quantity = Response size (applicable to samples with and without HIV-specific T cells).

T cell quality = Polyfunctionality (applicable only to samples with HIV-specific T cells).

Why is response size a less good predictor compared to polyfunctionality?

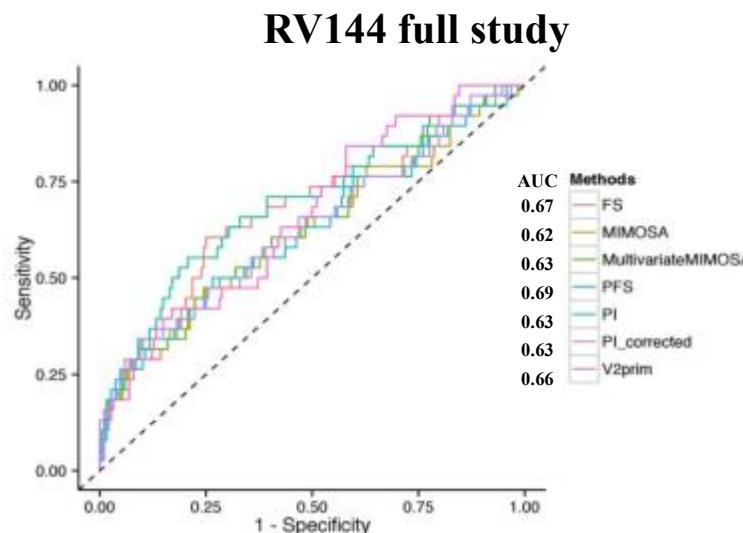
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Inclusion: 226 vaccinees and 40 placebo

HIV non-contraction: 185 vaccinees and 20 placebo

HIV contraction: 41 vaccinees and 20 placebo

Bayesian probability (poly)functionality scores:

Table 1 Estimated odds ratios for HIV-1 infection risk for the subset specific responses as determined by logistic regression models that adjust for baseline risk category and gender in the RV144 case-control study

Variable	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P-value	q-value
FS	0.62 (0.42, 0.91)	0.014	0.06
PFS	0.57 (0.38, 0.84)	0.005	0.05
IL-4+ IL-2+ CD40L+	0.62 (0.43, 0.90)	0.013	0.06
TNF- α + IFN- γ + IL-4+ IL-2+ CD40L+	0.58 (0.39, 0.86)	0.006	0.05

Only subsets with $P < 0.05$ are shown here. Odds ratio are per one s.d. for each variable and are adjusted for IgA level, gender and baseline behavioral risk score. Lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence intervals (CI) for the estimated ratios are also shown. Q-values are the FDR-adjusted P-values across all 17 considered variables.

Frequency adjusted (poly)functionality scores:

Variable	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p-value	q-value
Functionality score (P)	1.094(0.80 – 1.51)	0.584	0.959
Polyfunctionality score (P)	1.075(0.78 – 1.49)	0.663	0.959
IL4+IL2+CD40L+ (P)	0.926(0.66 – 1.30)	0.656	0.959
TNF α +IFNg+IL4+IL2+CD40L+ (P)	0.946(0.66 – 1.35)	0.761	0.959

Lin et al. Nature Biotechnology 2015

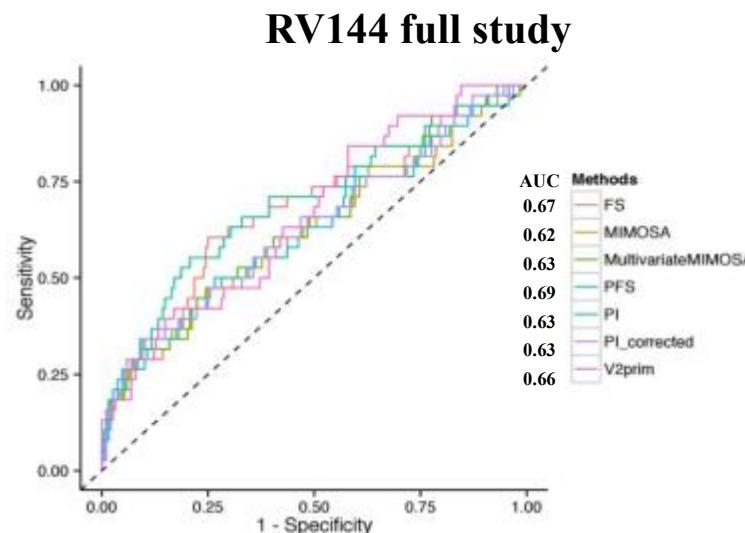
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1/3 of non-controllers are placebo versus 1/10 in controllers. HUGE BIAS....

Bayesian probability (poly)functionality scores:

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Alternative (poly)functionality scores:

Variable	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p-value
MultivariateMIMOSA	0.884(0.62 – 1.27)	0.501
MIMOSA	0.882(0.62 – 1.26)	0.495
Polyfunctionality Index	1.083(0.77 – 1.52)	0.641
Polyfunctionality Index (corrected)	1.153(0.84 – 1.58)	0.376
Number of functions by MBA	0.581(0.38 – 0.89)	0.013

Lin et al. Nature Biotechnology 2015

CD4⁺ T cell polyfunctionality and HIV vaccine protection

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Rerks-Ngarm *et al.* NEJM 2009, Haynes *et al.* NEJM 2012, Li *et al.* Nat Biotech 2015

Model adjustment:

Removal of placebo treated individuals and non-responders severely reduces the predictive capacity of polyfunctionality.

Our study design:

Prediction: HIV contraction

Inclusion: 185 vaccinees with detectable HIV-specific T cells.

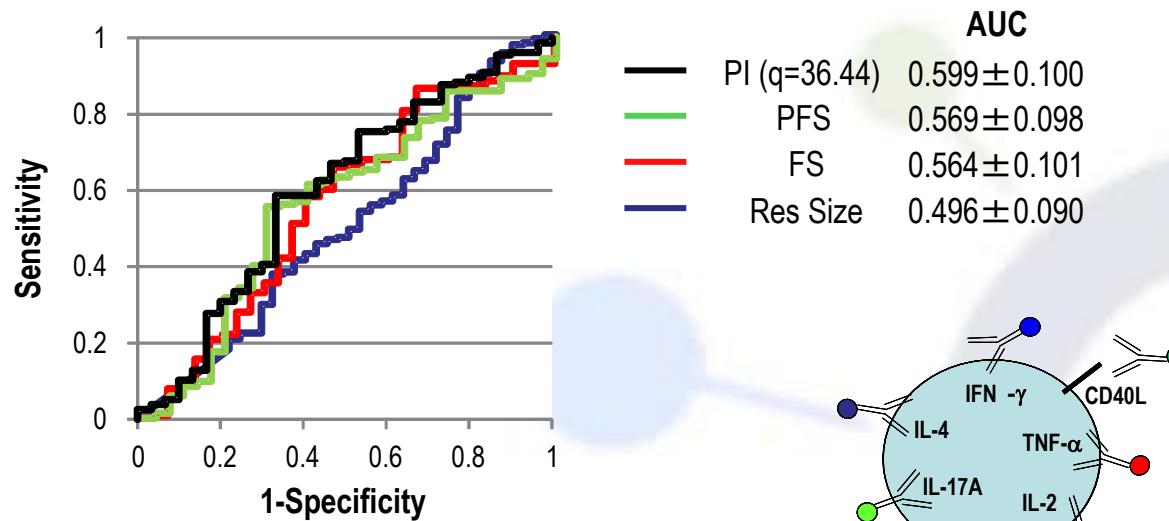
HIV contraction: 30 out of 185 vaccinees included in the analysis

COMPASS versus Polyfunctionality after adjustment

Predictive model of HIV contraction:

Ex vivo polyfunctional analysis of HIV-gag specific CD4⁺ T cells post vaccination (IFN- γ , IL-4, IL-17A, CD40L, IL-2, TNF- α).

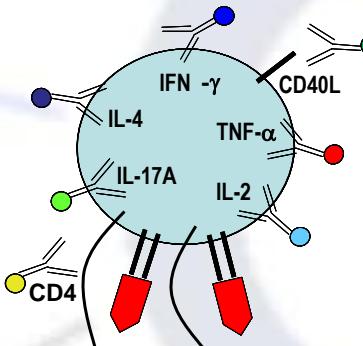
Independent variables: Polyfunctionality Index (PI), (Poly)Functionality Score (PFS, FS) and Response Size (Res Size)



Prediction: HIV contraction

Inclusion: 185 vaccinees with detectable HIV-specific T cells.

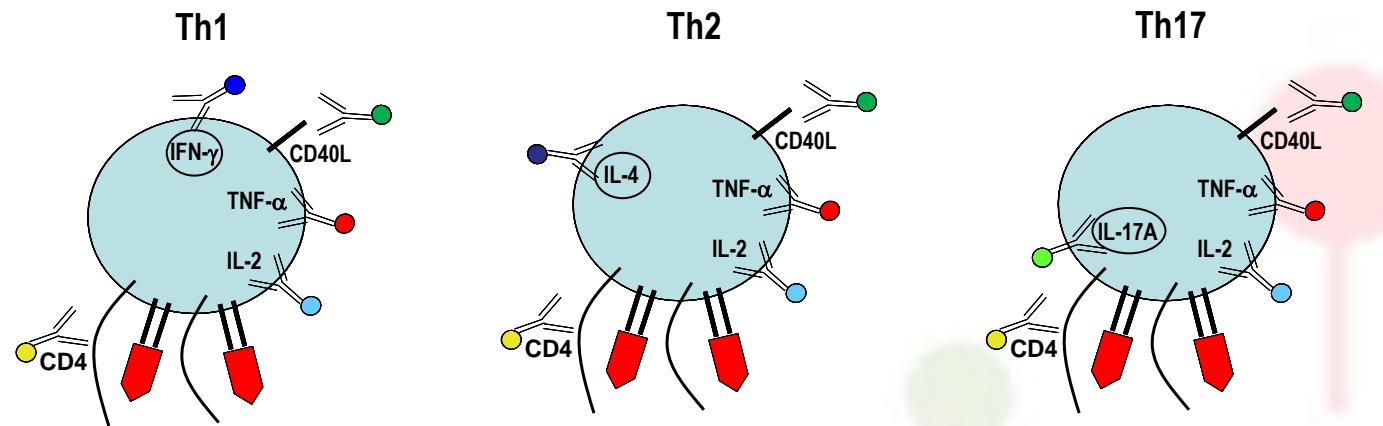
HIV contraction: 30 vaccinees



Lin et al. Nat Biotech 2015, Sauce et al. Sci Rep 2016

CD4⁺ T cell polyfunctionality and HIV vaccine protection

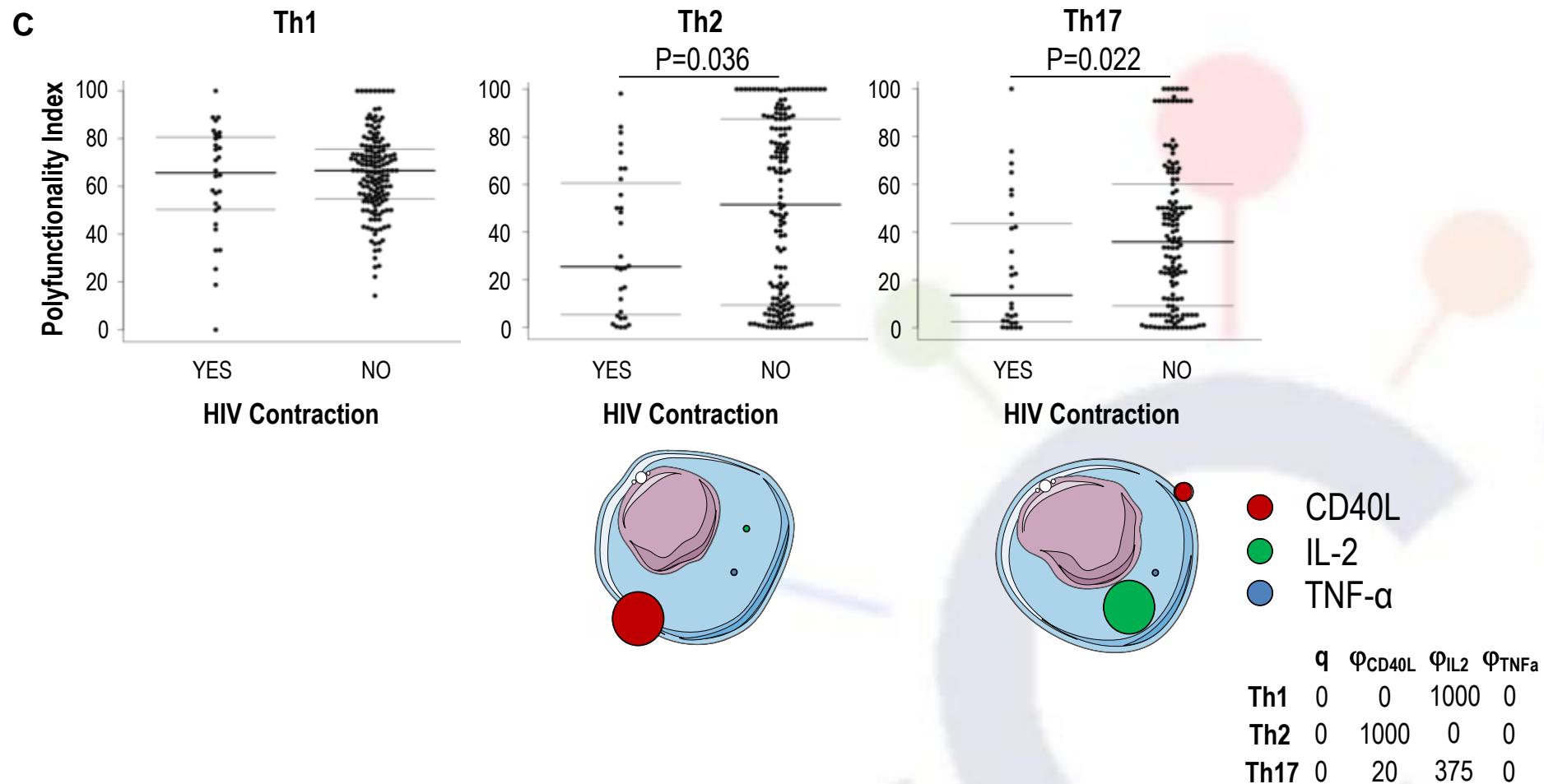
RV144 HIV case-control clinical trial:



Sauze et al. Sci Rep 2016

CD4⁺ T cell polyfunctionality and HIV vaccine protection

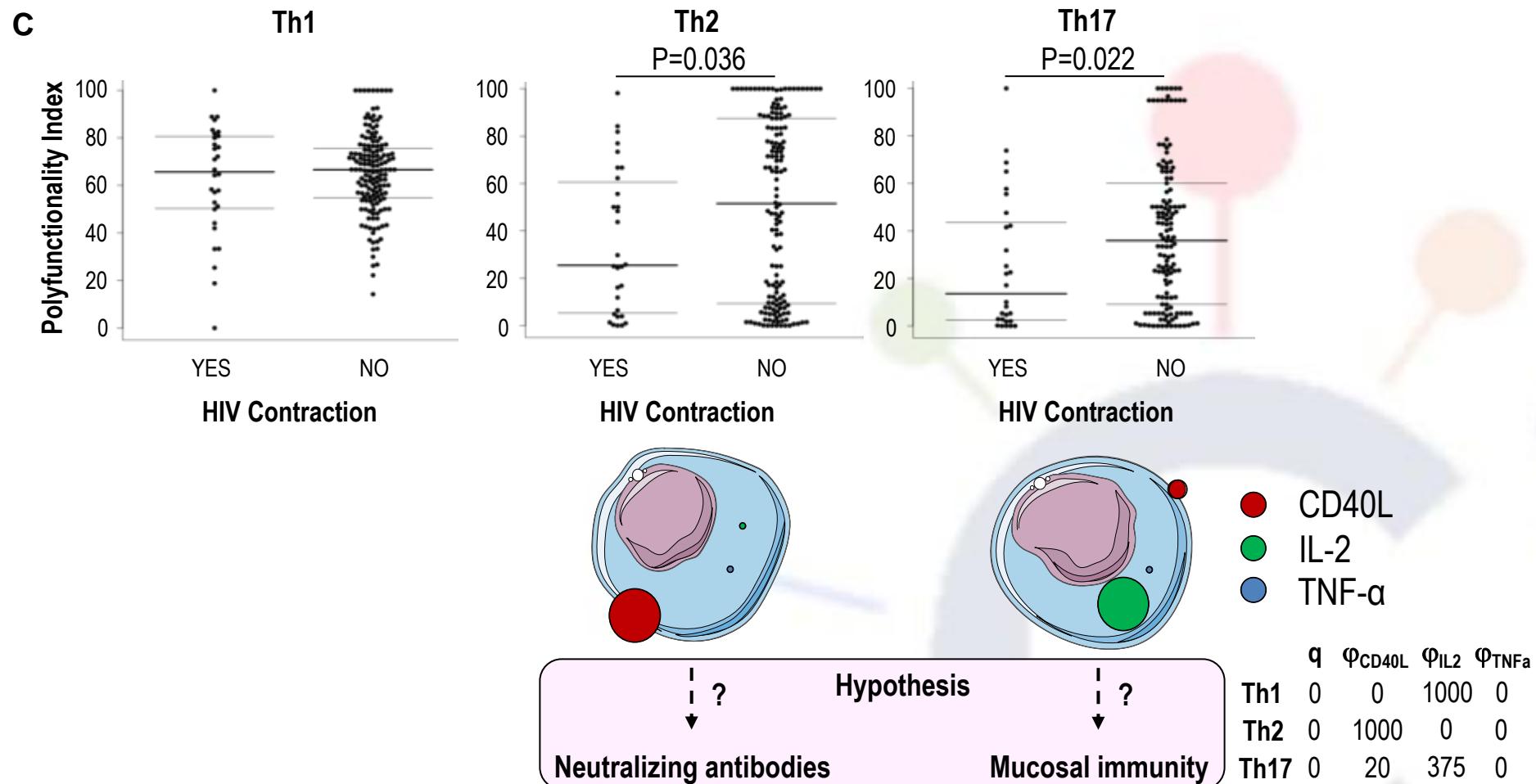
RV144 HIV case-control clinical trial:



Sauze et al. Sci Rep 2016

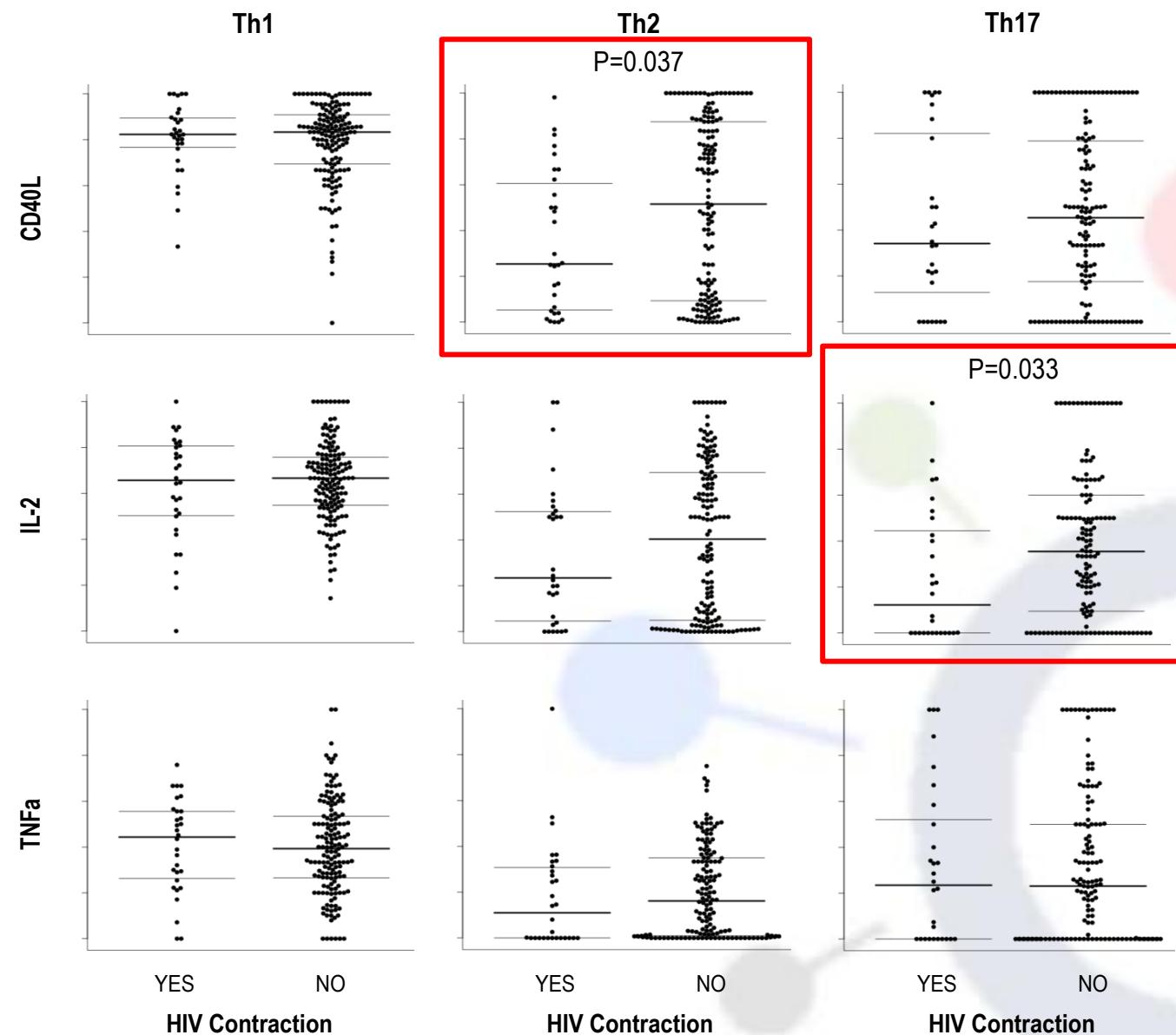
CD4⁺ T cell polyfunctionality and HIV vaccine protection

RV144 HIV case-control clinical trial:



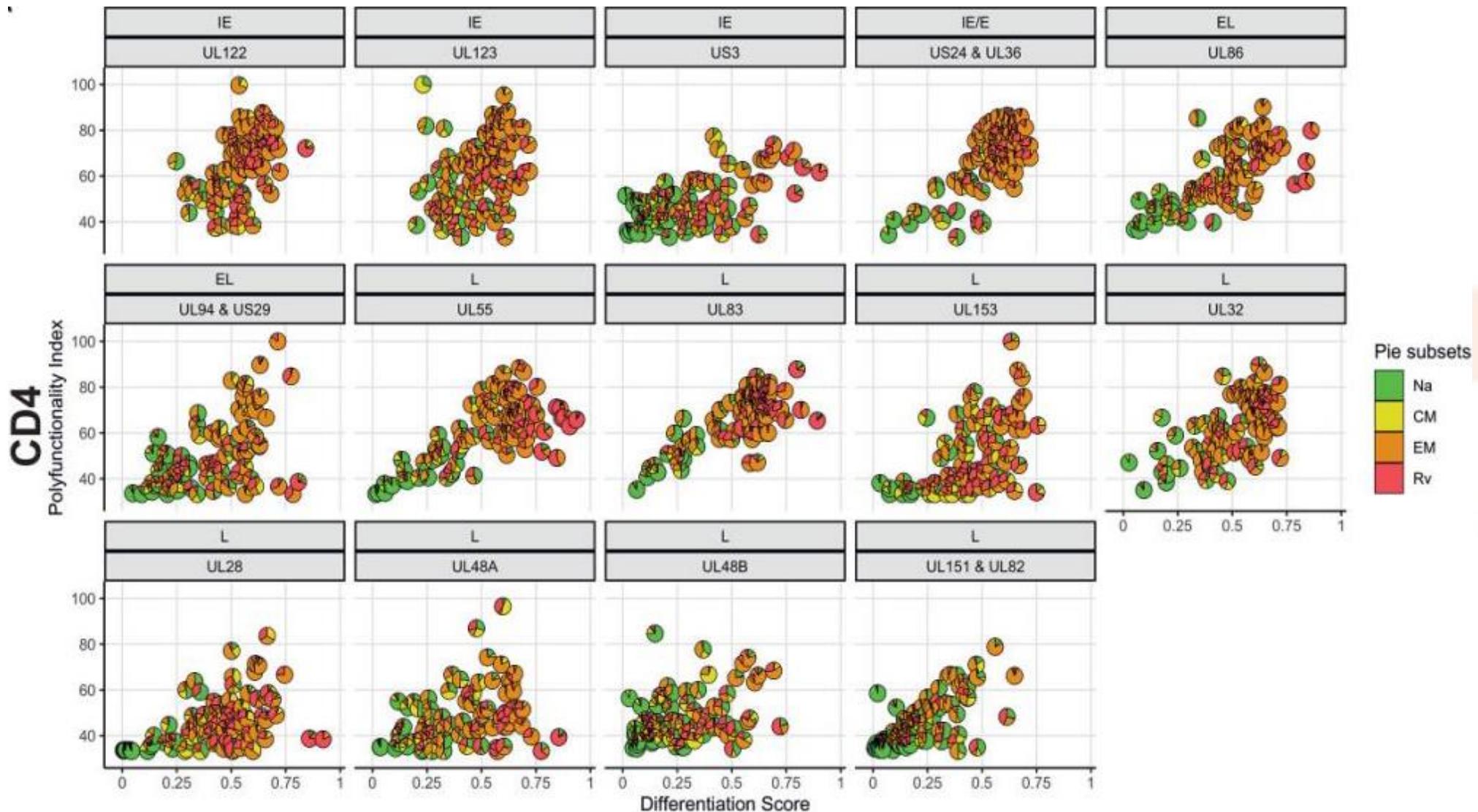
Sauze et al. Sci Rep 2016

CD4⁺ T cell polyfunctionality and HIV vaccine protection



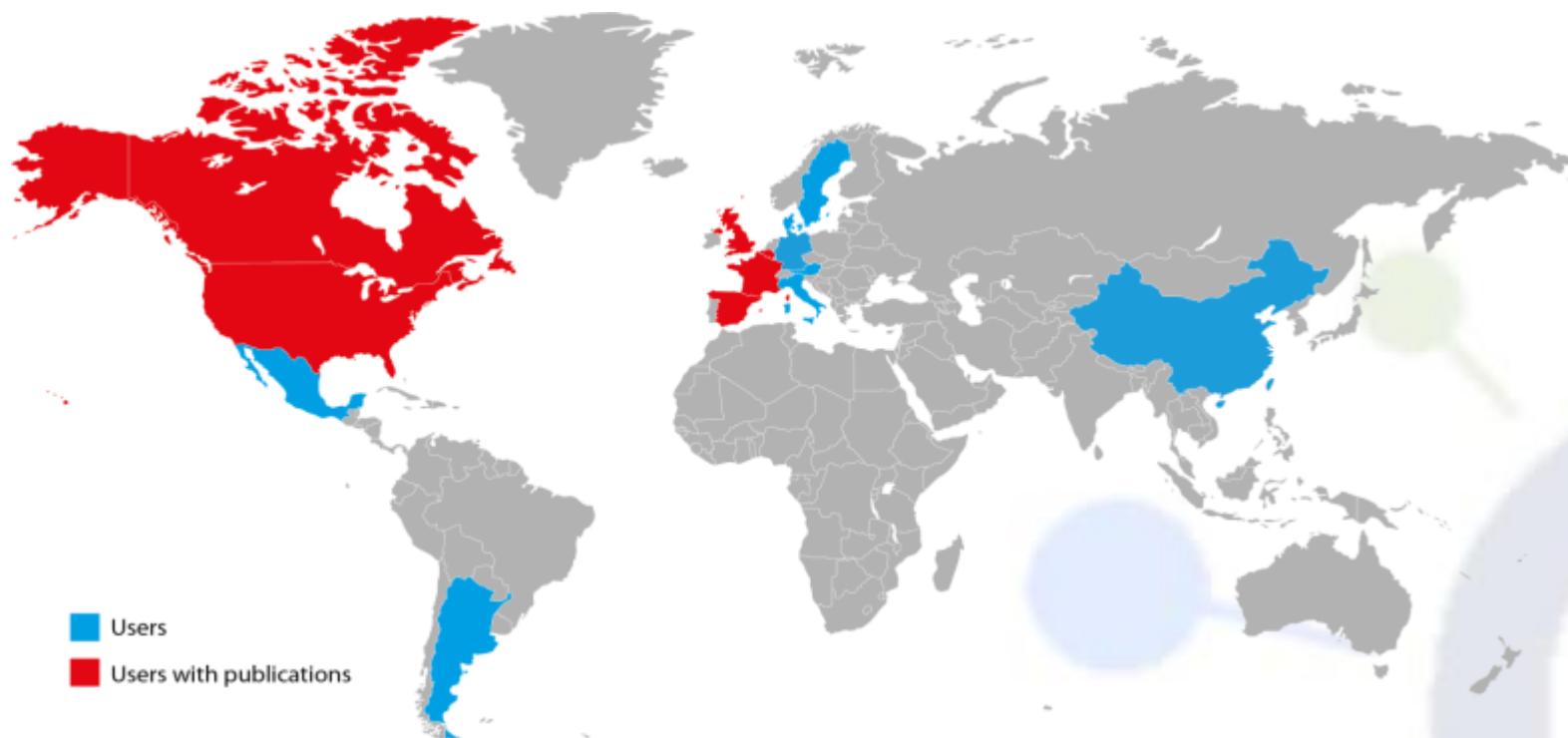
Sauze et al. Sci Rep 2016

CMV-specific T cell differentiation and function



CD4 T cell differentiation and polyfunctionality are positively correlated.

Funky Cells Tool Box software



Funky Cells



www.FunkyCells.com

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