



A dark blue background featuring several 3D models of the COVID-19 virus, which have a characteristic crown-like appearance with many small protrusions. The text is overlaid on this image.

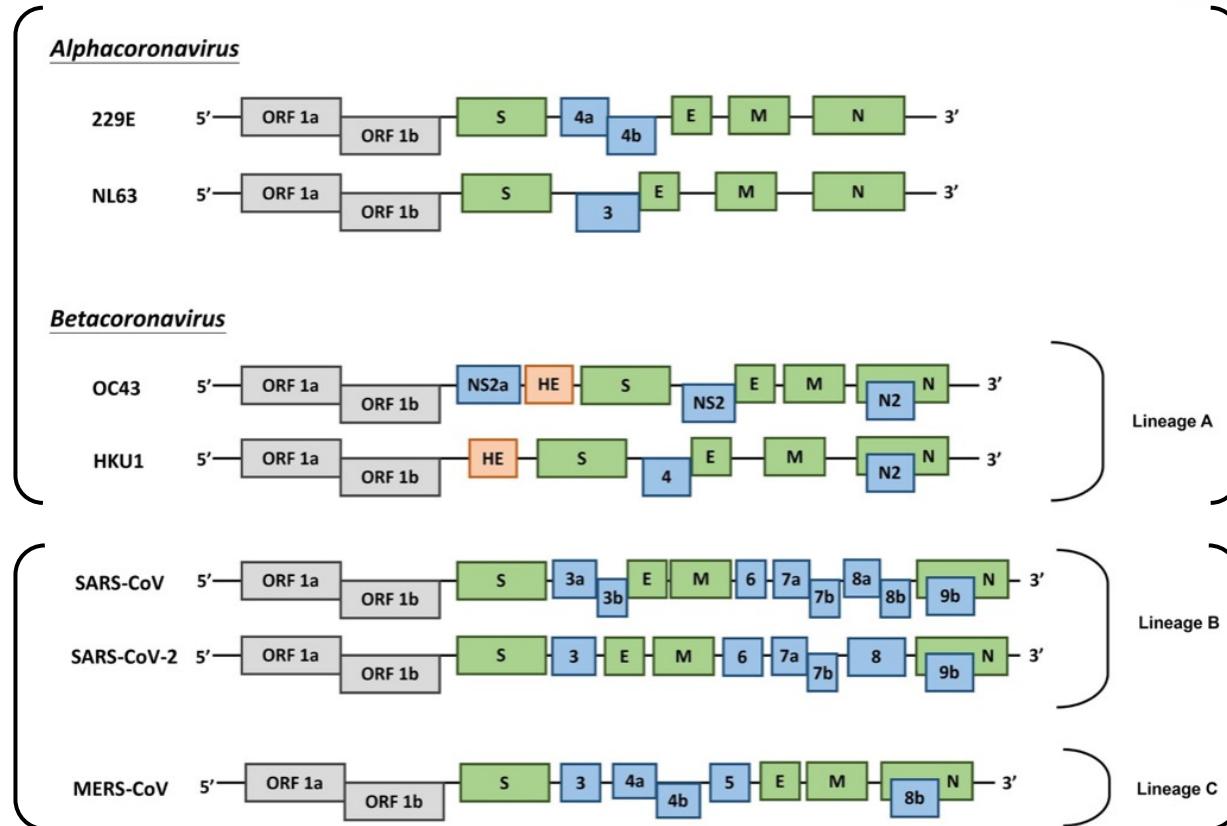
Original antigenic sin in severe COVID-19

Muriel Aguilar-Bretones, Brenda M. Westerhuis, Matthijs P. Raadsen, Erwin de Bruin, Felicity D. Chandler, Nisreen M.A. Okba, Bart L. Haagmans, Thomas Langerak, Henrik Endeman, Johannes P.C. van den Akker, Diederik A.M.P.J. Gommers, Eric C.M. van Gorp, Corine H. GeurtsvanKessel, Rory D. de Vries, Ron A.M. Fouchier, Barry H.G. Rockx, Marion P.G. Koopmans, Gijsbert P. van Nierop

SARS-CoV-2: New virus, old tricks

Common-cold
human coronaviruses (hCoV)

pandemic/epidemic strains (pCoV)



Fung et al., Emerg Microd and Infections 2020



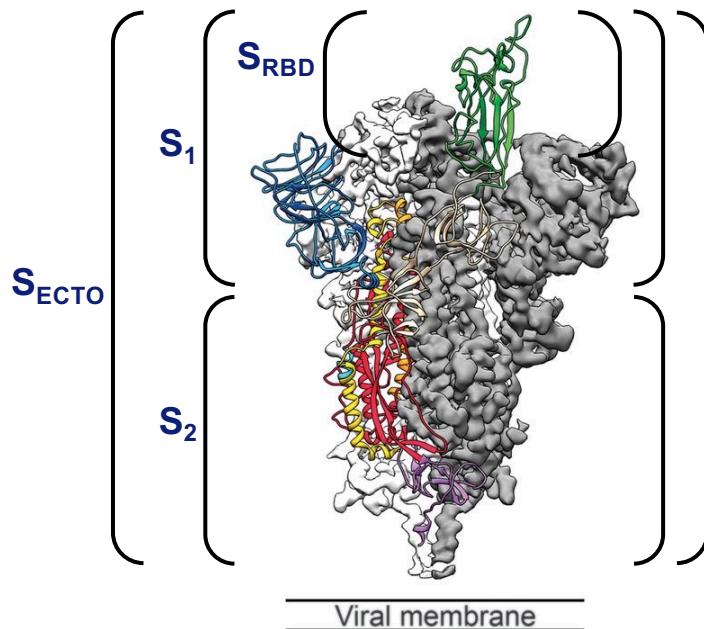
Pre-existing immunity to SARS-CoV-2?

Sequence & structural homology between SARS-CoV-2 and common-cold human coronaviruses (hCoV)

Research questions:

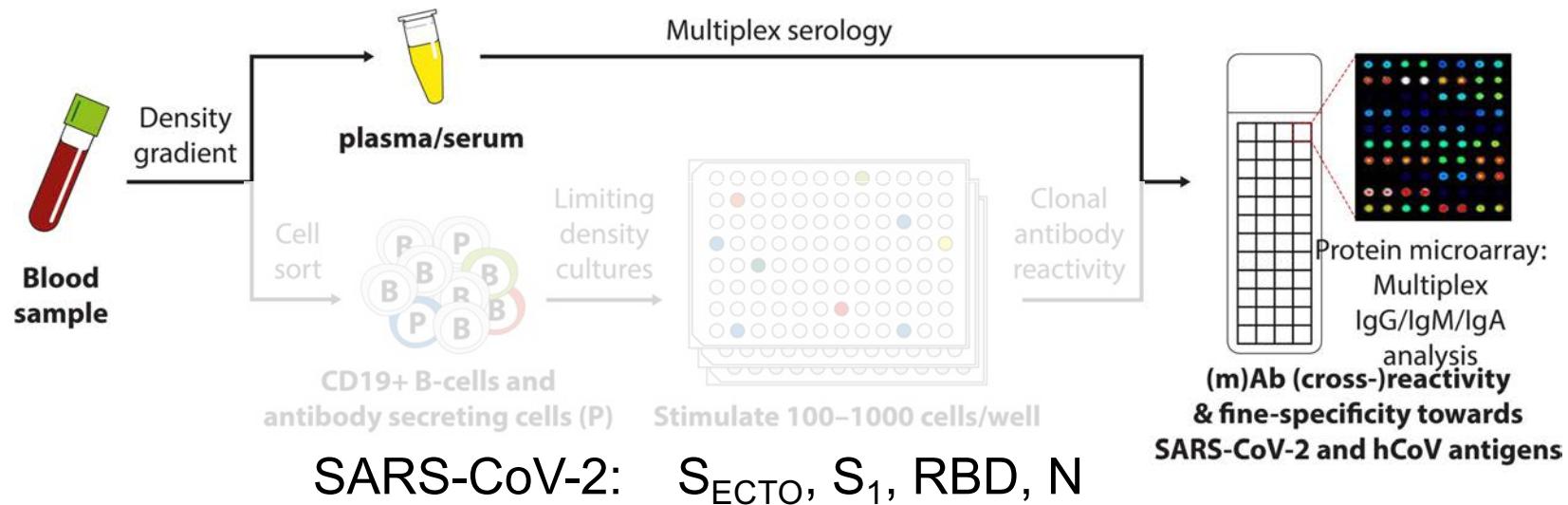
- How does pre-existing hCoV immunity influence the SARS-CoV-2 IgG response and the outcome of infection?
- What hCoV strains, antigens and domains cross-react?
- Do pre-existing hCoV IgG aid in viral clearance?

SARS-CoV-2 spike; the dominant target for virus neutralising antibodies



Wrapp et al., Science 2020

Protein microarray: In-depth analysis of serum IgG response



hCoV: 229E: S_{ECTO}, S₁, N

NL63: S_{ECTO}, S₁, N

HKU1: S_{ECTO}, S₁, N

OC43: S_{ECTO}, S₁, N

pCoV: SARS: S_{ECTO}, S₁, N

MERS: S_{ECTO}, S₁, N



Patient cohort

Patient group

Disease control
n=6



SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR negative
Similar symptoms as mild COVID-19 patients

Mild
COVID-19
n=12



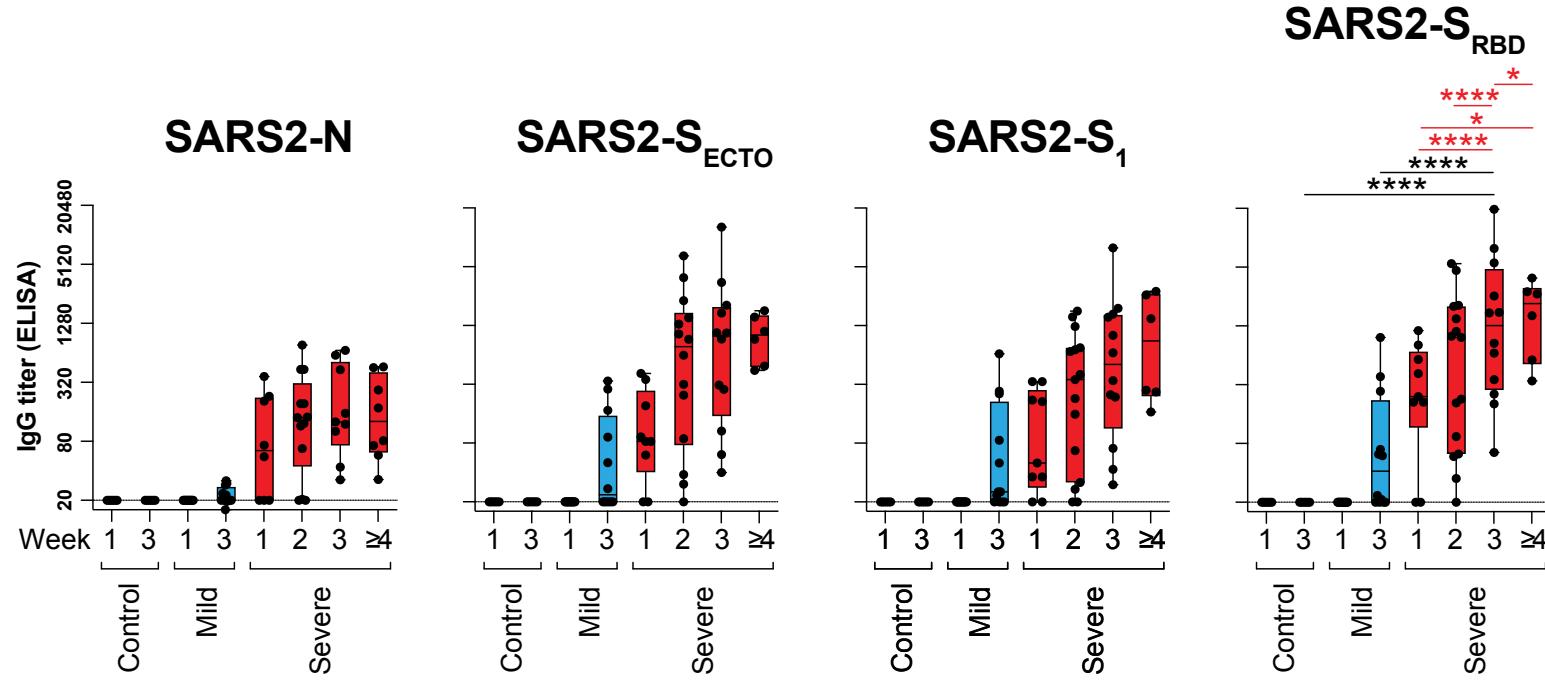
SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR positive
Mild respiratory illness

Severe
COVID-19
n=20

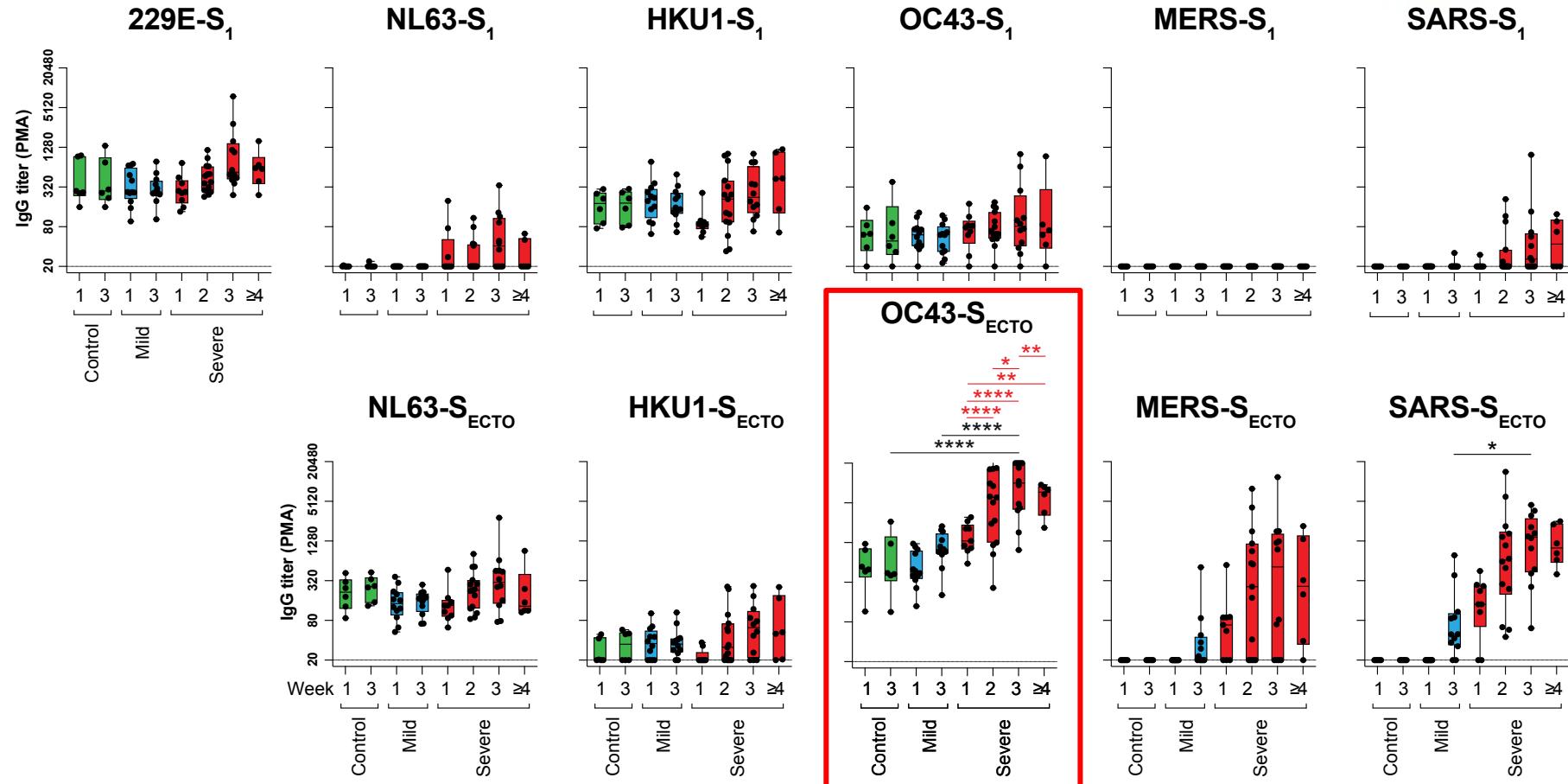
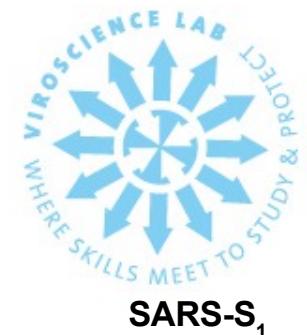


SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR positive
ARDS, admitted at ICU

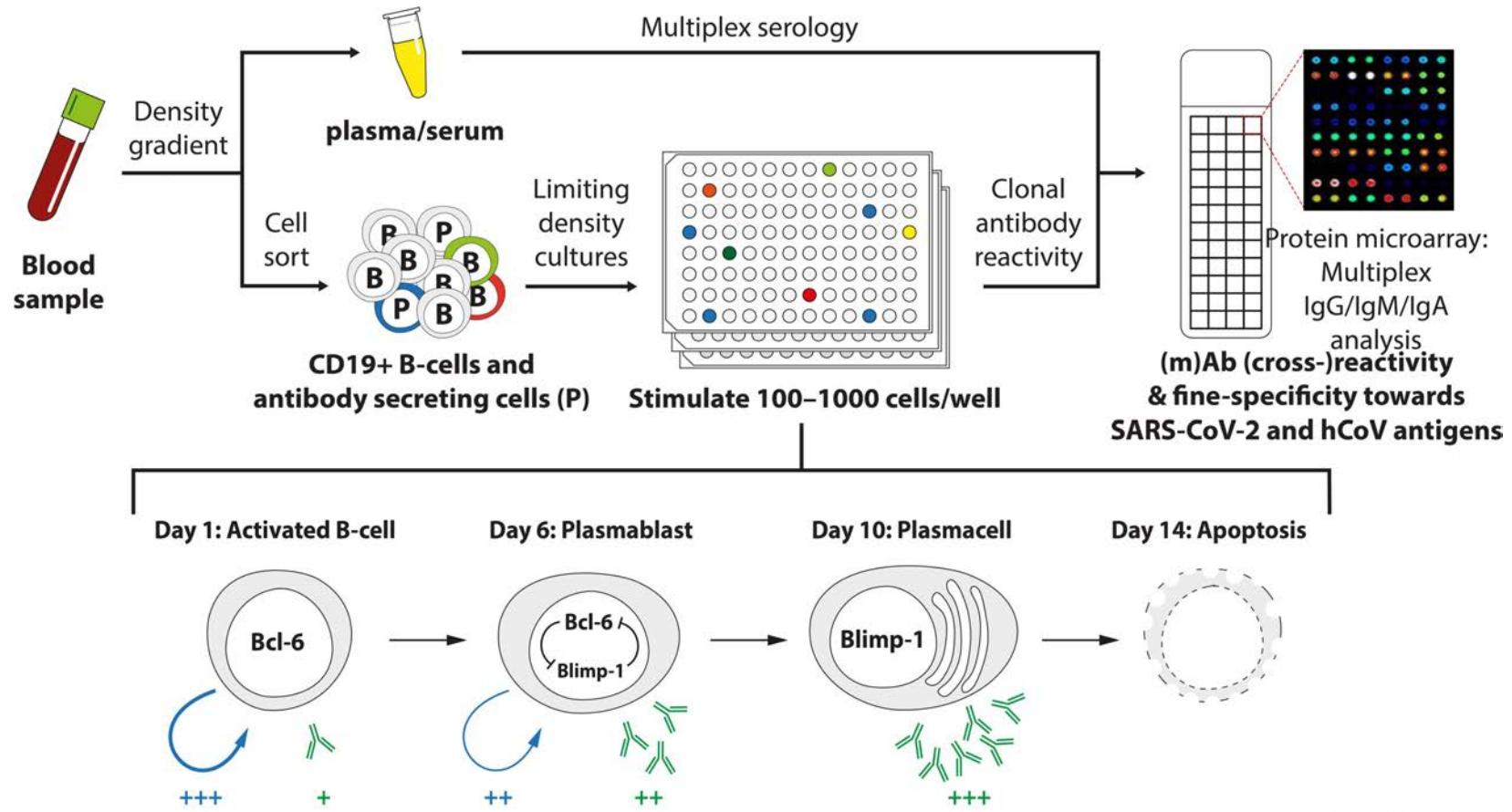
Severe COVID-19 patients have high SARS-CoV-2-specific serum IgG titers



Elevated OC43-S_{ECTO} IgG titers in severe COVID-19



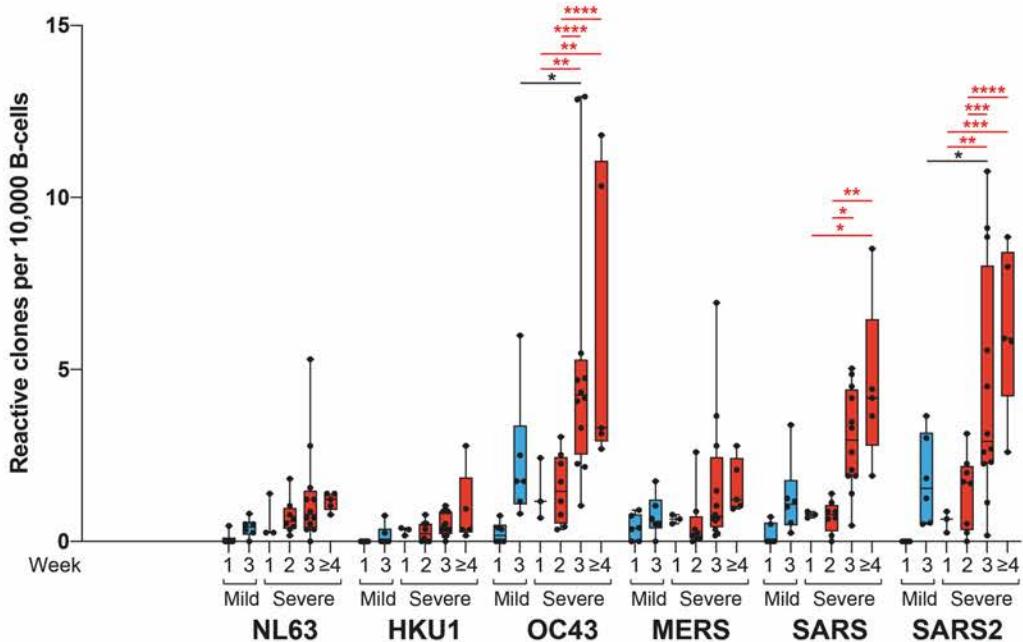
In-depth analysis of IgG clones: B-cell profiling



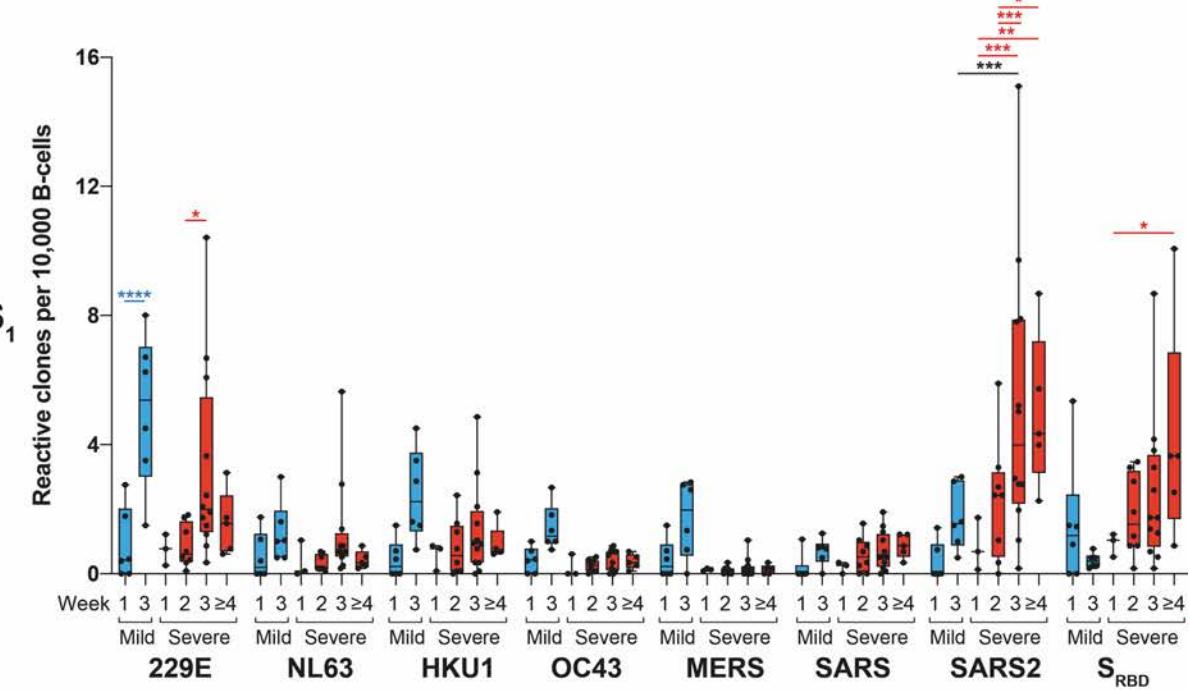
B-cell clone counts

S_{ECTO}

- Normalized B-cell clone count shows similar trends to serum IgG titers



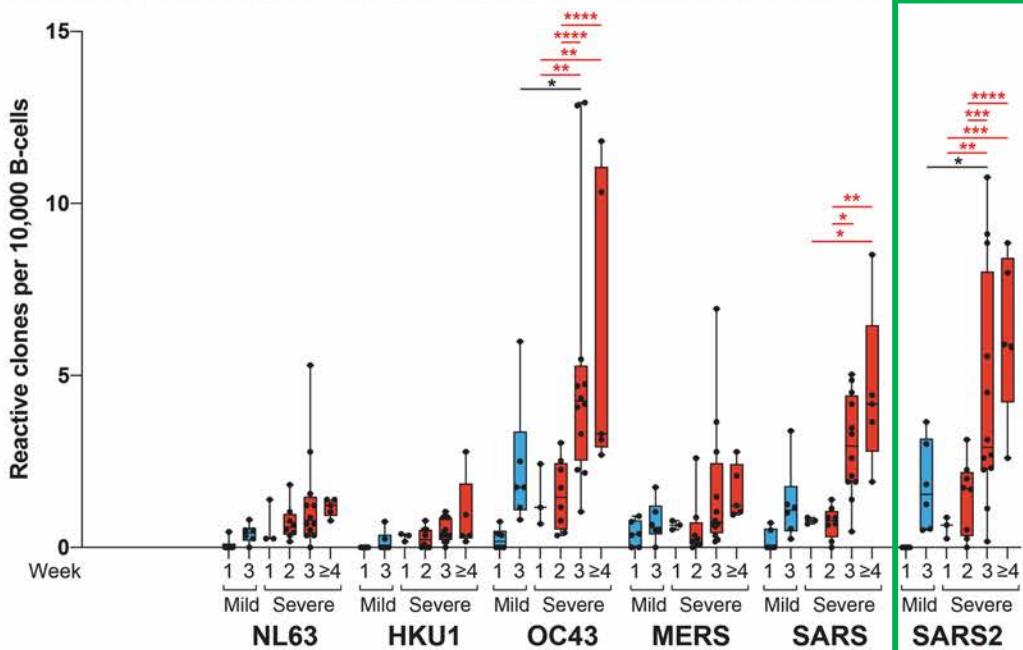
S_1



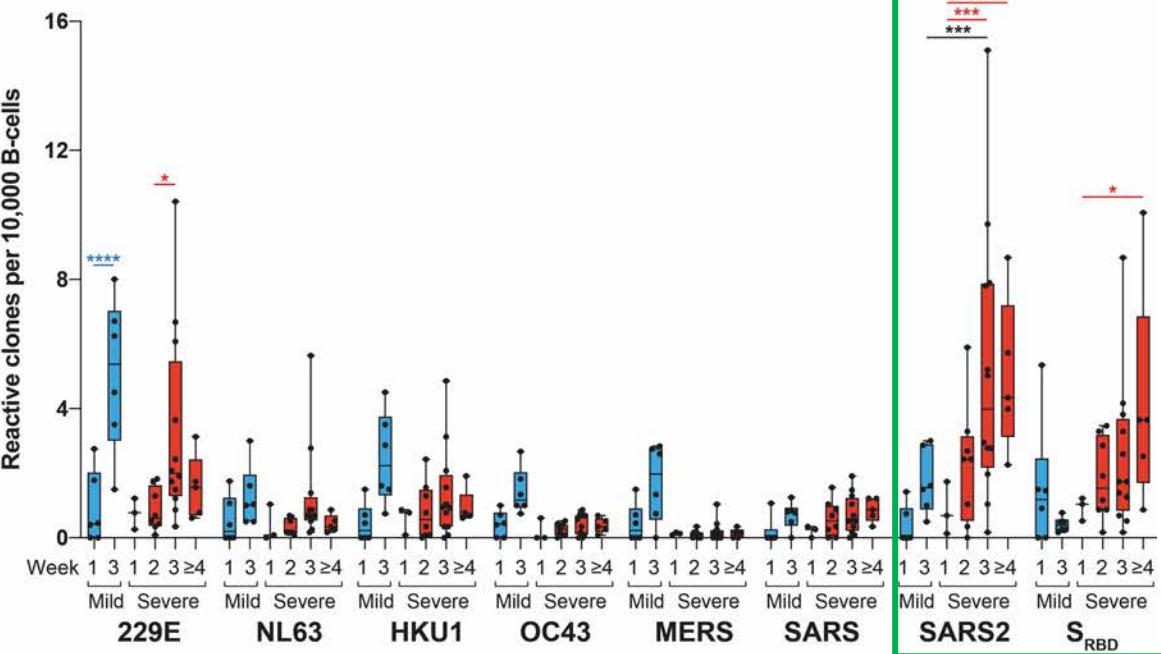
B-cell clone counts

S_{ECTO}

- Normalized B-cell clone count shows similar trends to serum IgG titers
- Stronger SARS-CoV-2 B-cell response in severe COVID-19



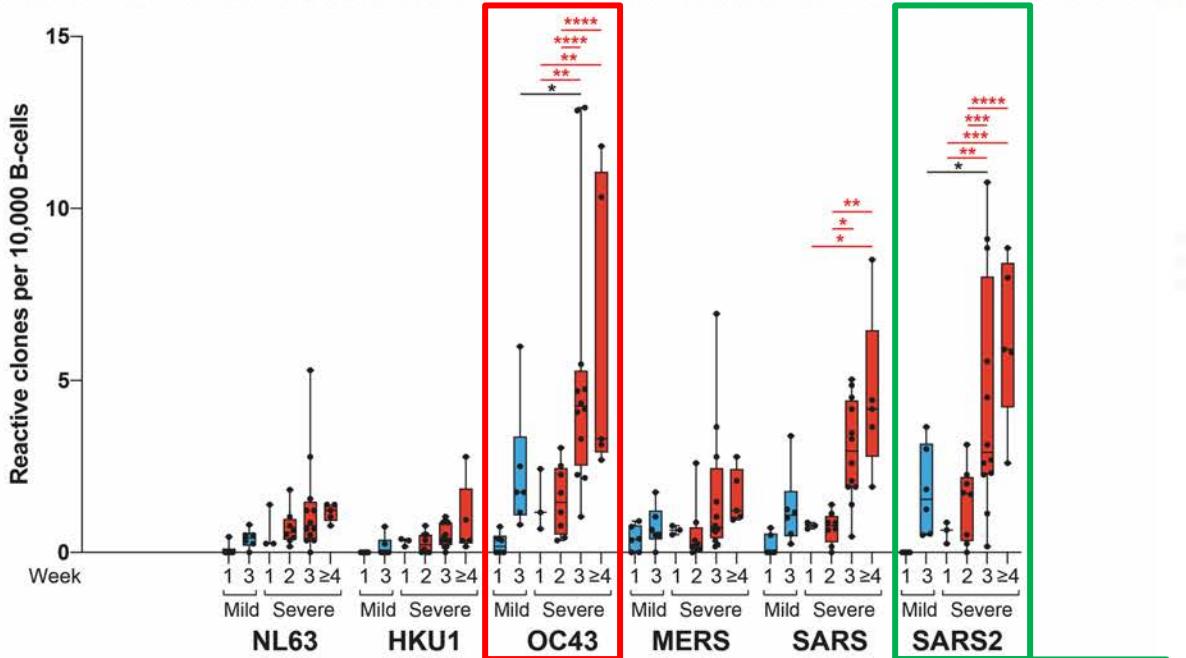
S_1



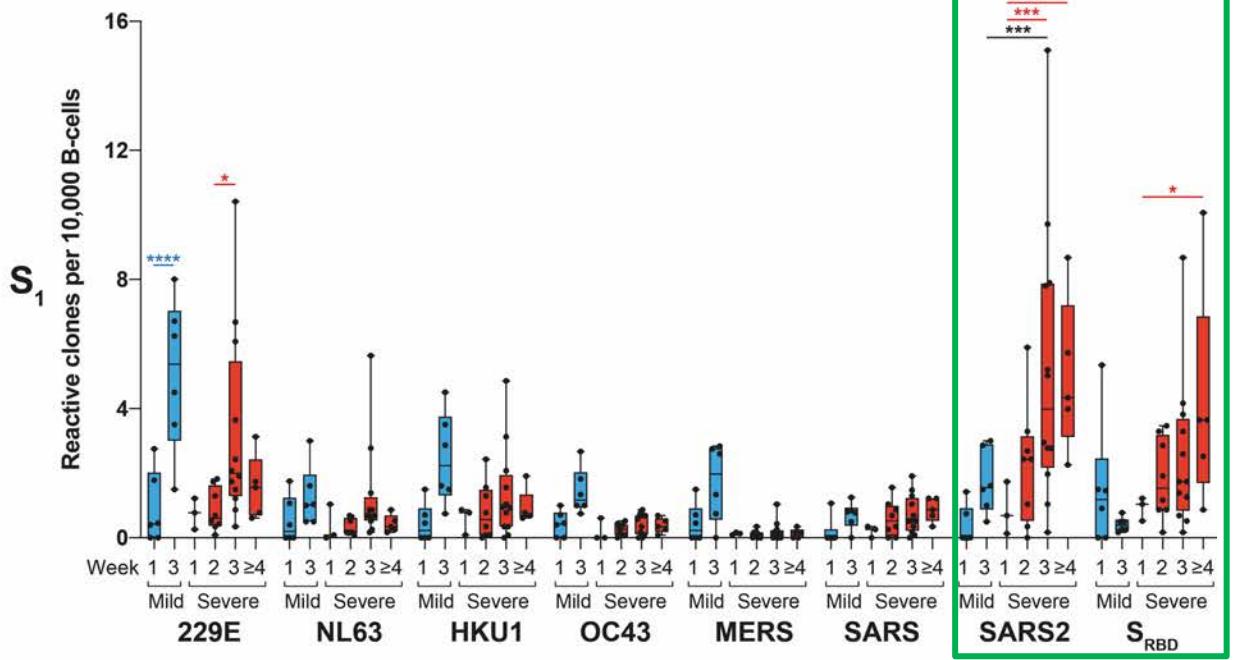
B-cell clone counts

- Normalized B-cell clone count shows similar trends to serum IgG titers
- Stronger SARS-CoV-2 B-cell response in severe COVID-19
- Strong increase in OC43-S_{ECTO} B-cells in severe COVID-19

S_{ECTO}

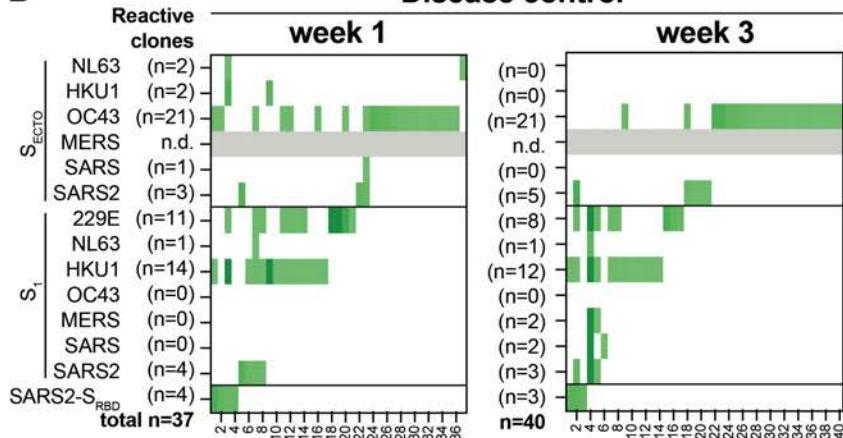


S₁



S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in disease control

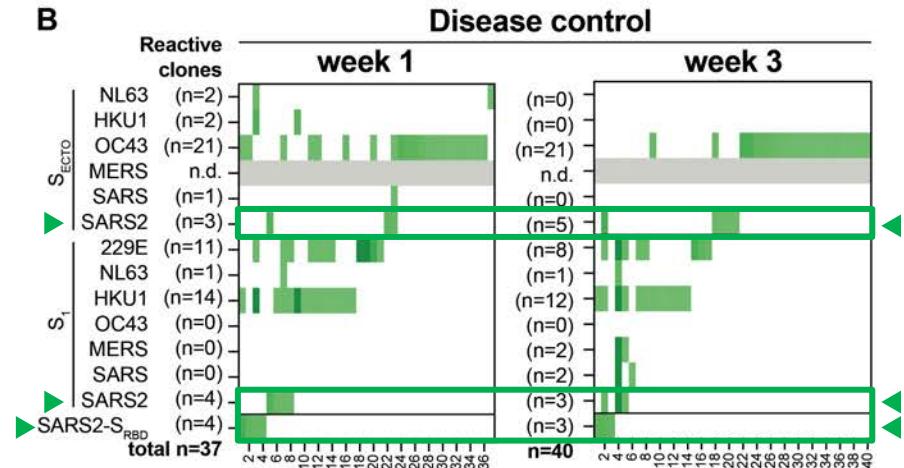
B Disease control



- Pattern is stable over time

S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in disease control

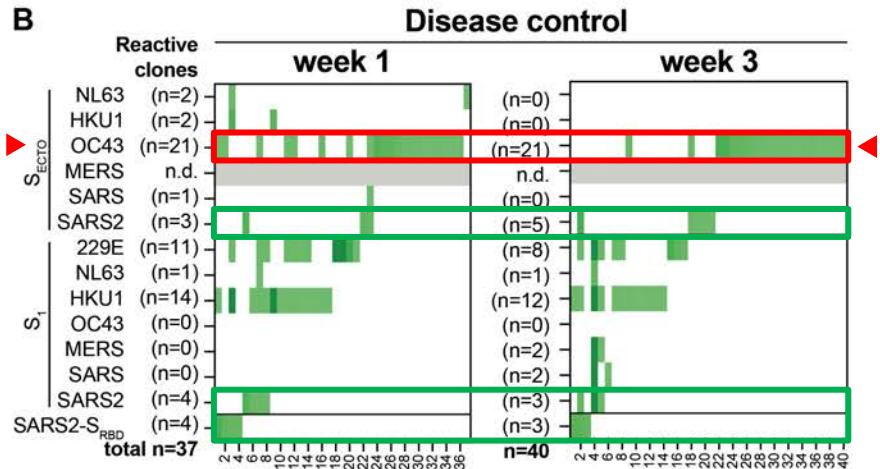
B



- Pattern is stable over time
- Some **cross-reactive SARS-CoV-2 clones** detected

S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in disease control

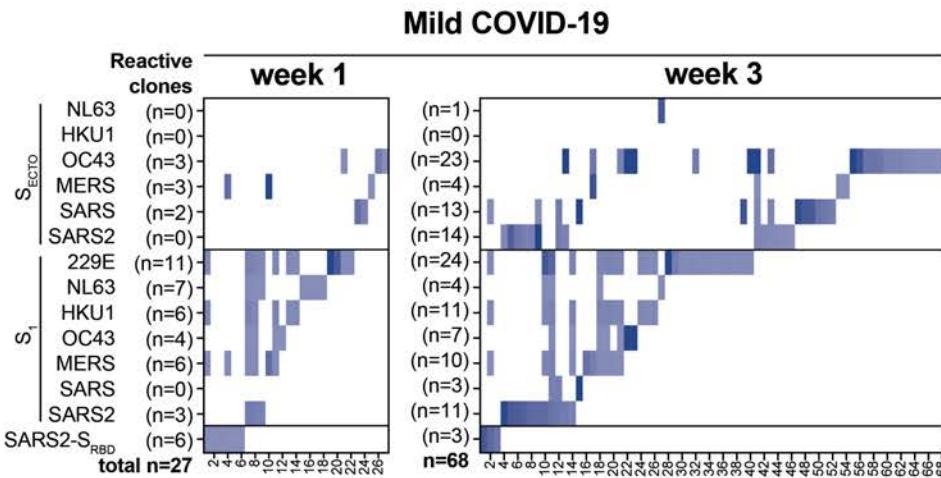
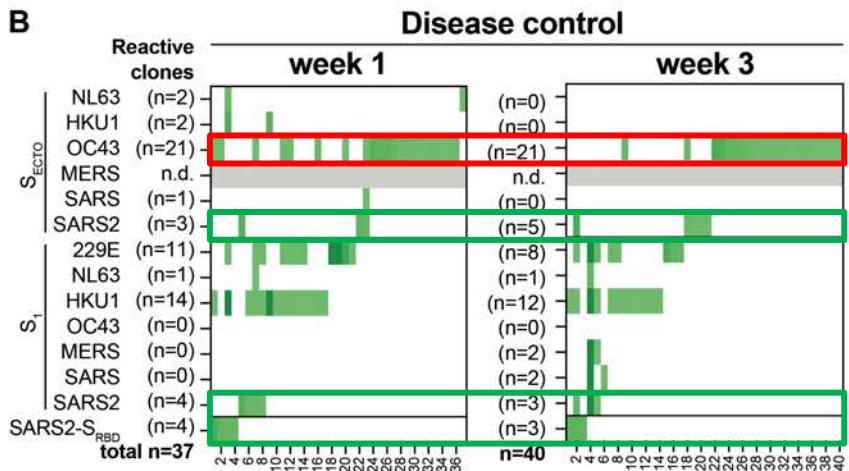
B



- Pattern is stable over time
- Some **cross-reactive SARS-CoV-2 clones** detected
- **OC43-S_{ECTO}** is immunodominant

S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in mild COVID-19 case

B

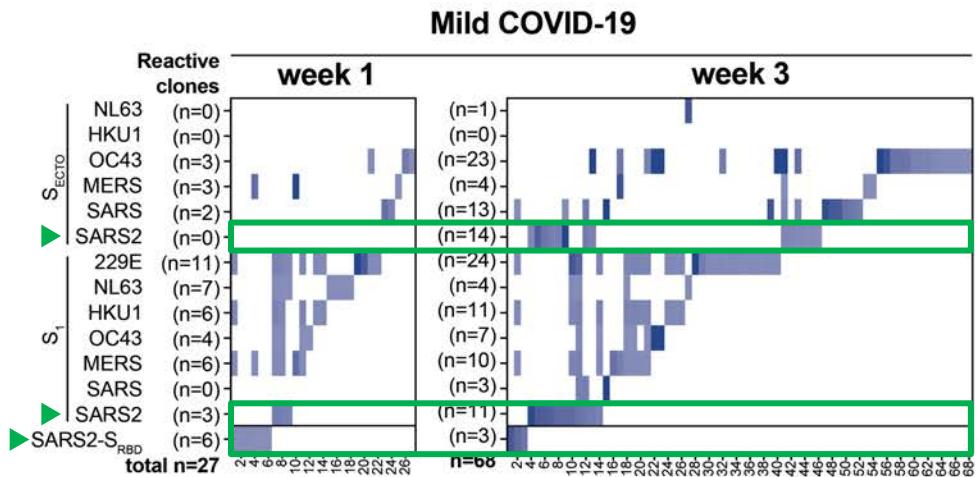
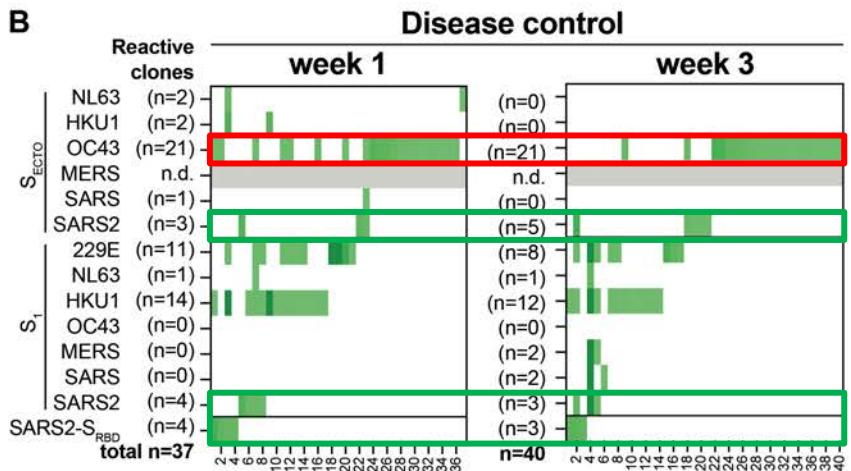


- Pattern is stable over time
- Some cross-reactive SARS2 clones detected
- OC43-S_{ECTO} is immunodominant

- Most clones remain stable over time

S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in mild COVID-19 case

B

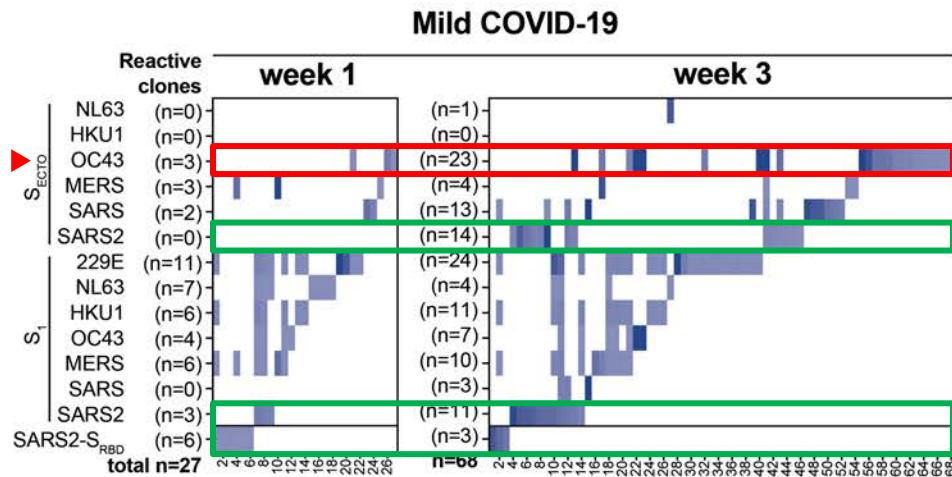
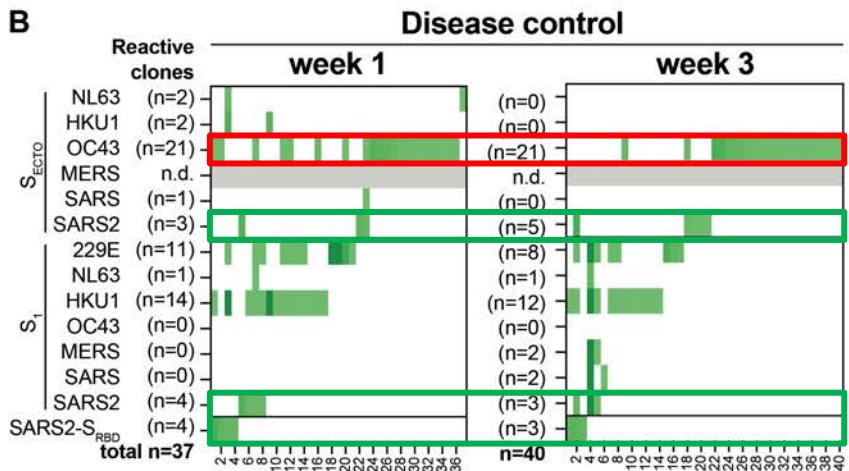


- Pattern is stable over time
- Some **cross-reactive SARS2** clones detected
- **OC43-S_{ECTO}** is immunodominant

- Most clones remain stable over time
- Increasing **type-specific SARS-CoV-2** response

S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in mild COVID-19 case

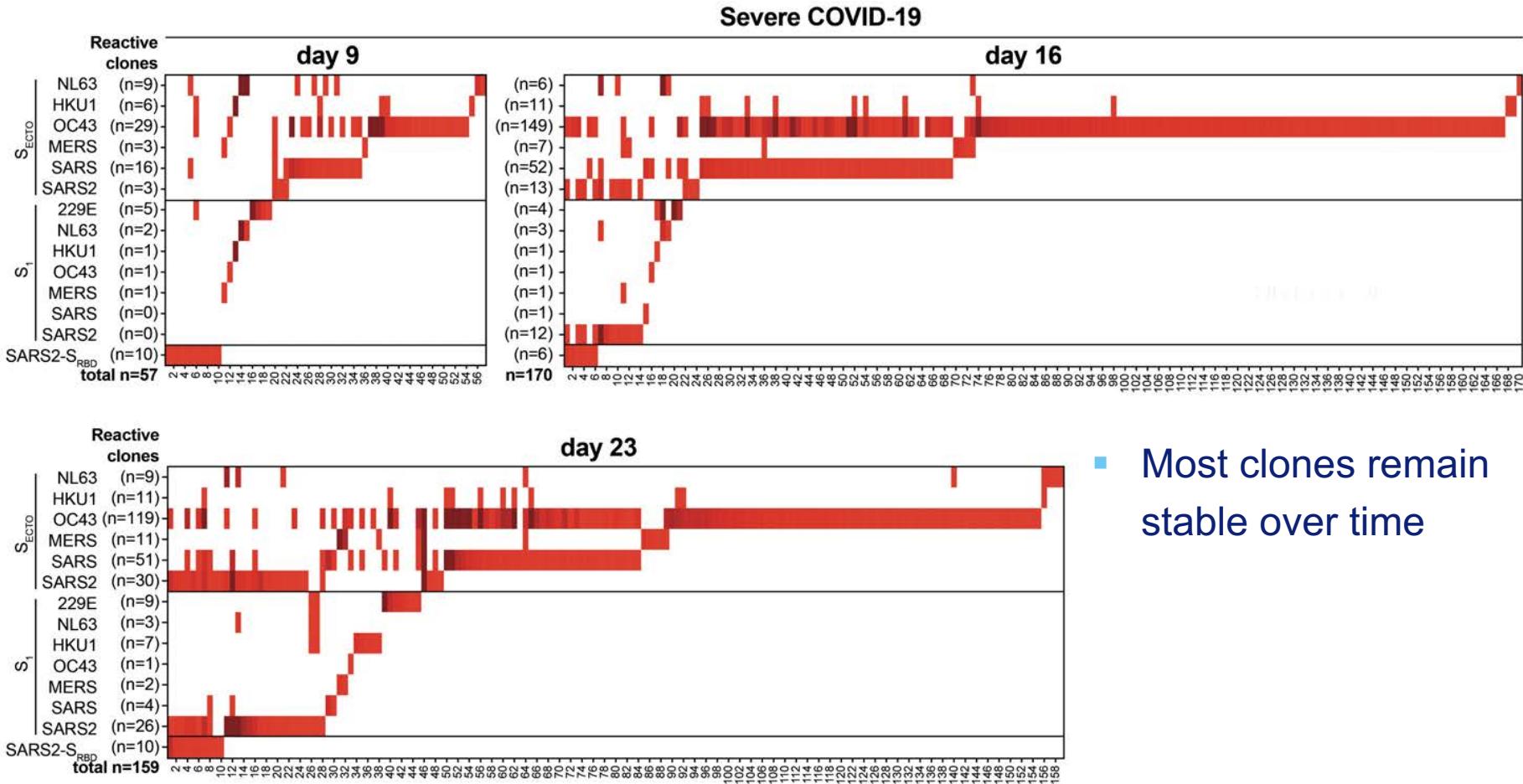
B



- Pattern is stable over time
- Some cross-reactive SARS2 clones detected
- OC43-S_{ECTO} is immunodominant

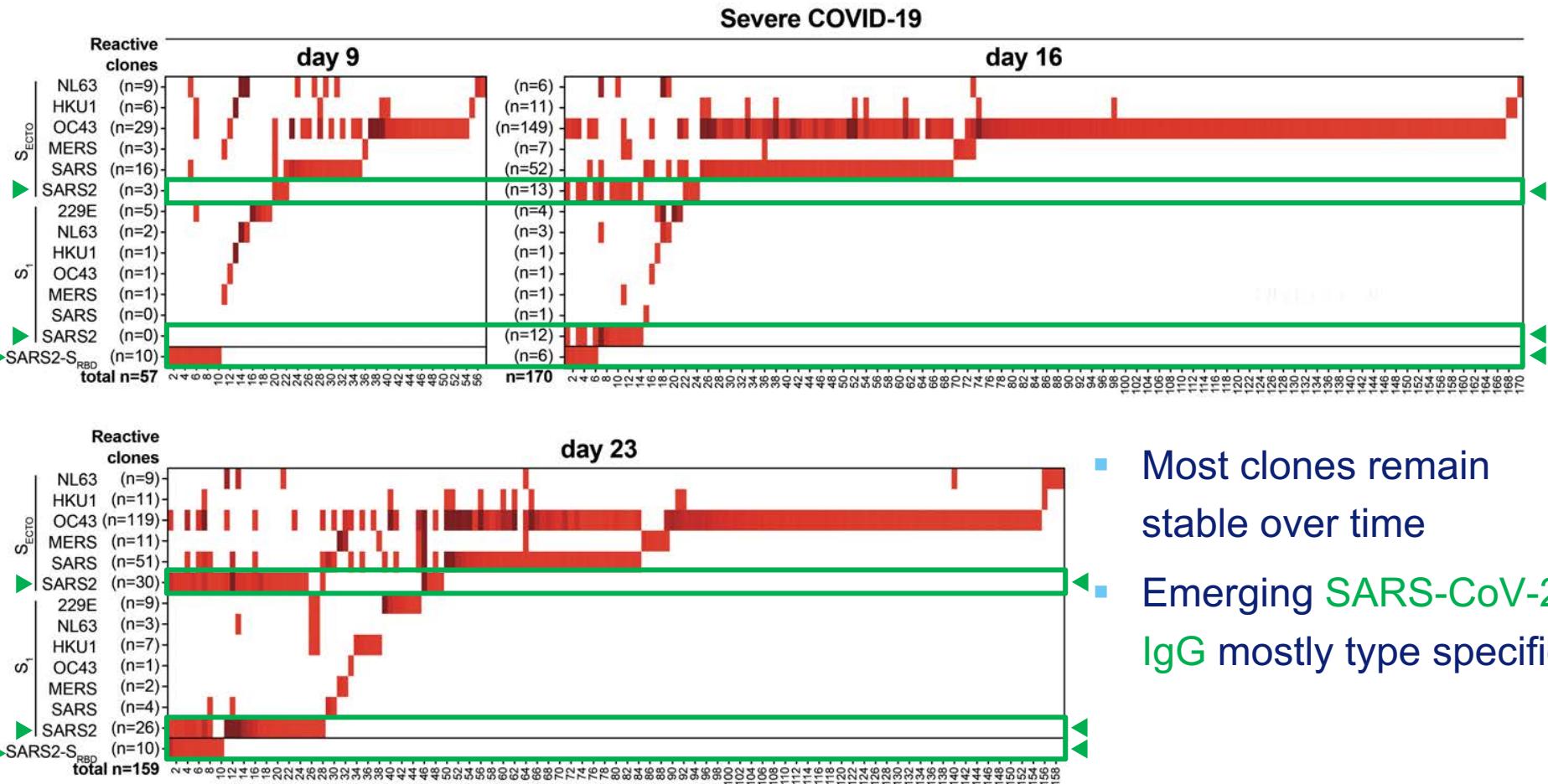
- Most clones remain stable over time
- Increasing type-specific SARS-CoV-2 response
- Slight increase in OC43-S_{ECTO} clones

S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in severe COVID-19 case

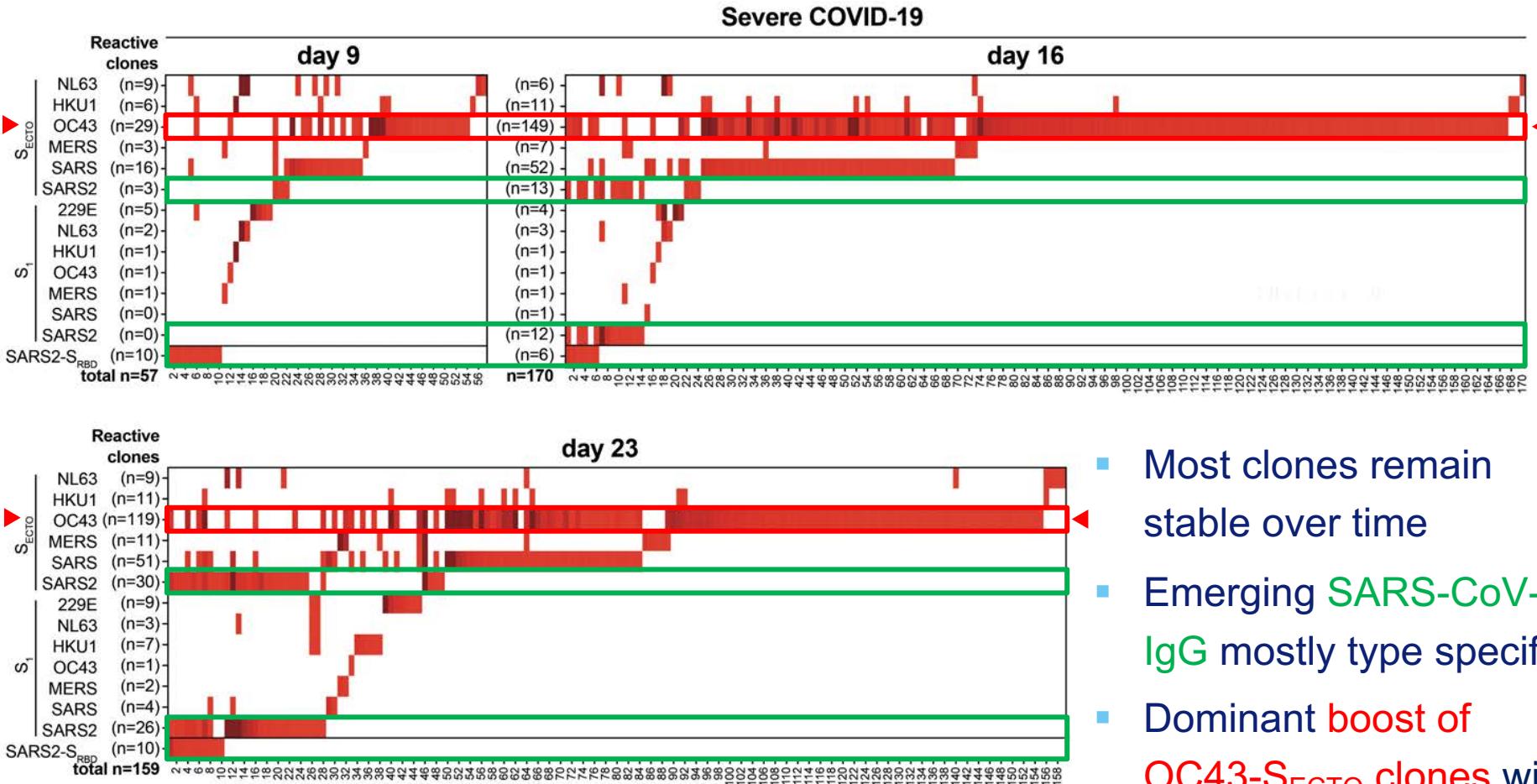


- Most clones remain stable over time

S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in severe COVID-19 case



S-reactive IgG B-cell clones in severe COVID-19 case

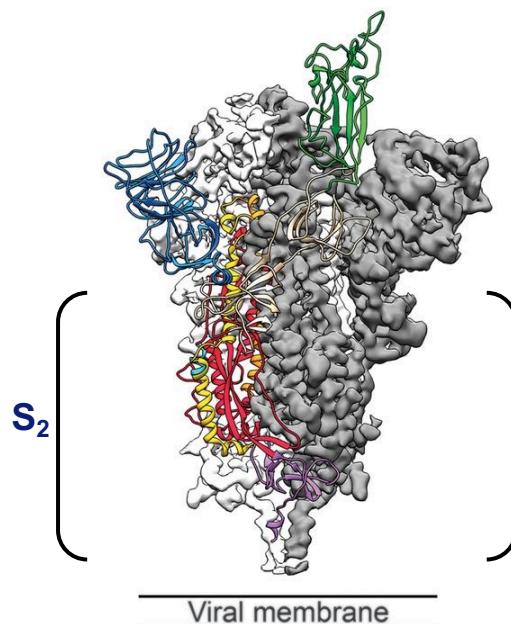
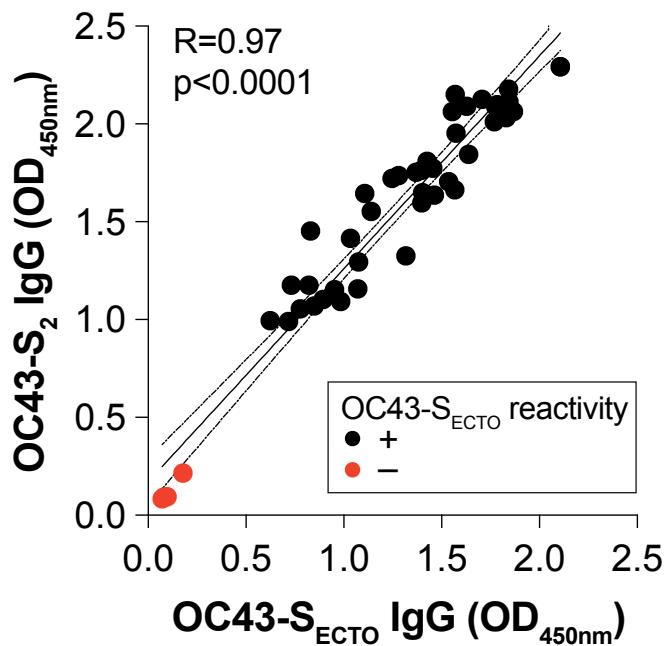


- Most clones remain stable over time
- Emerging SARS-CoV-2 IgG mostly type specific
- Dominant boost of OC43-S_{ECTO} clones with little S₁ or SARS-CoV-2 cross-reactivity

Boosted OC43-S_{ECTO}-specific IgG clones recognize S₂

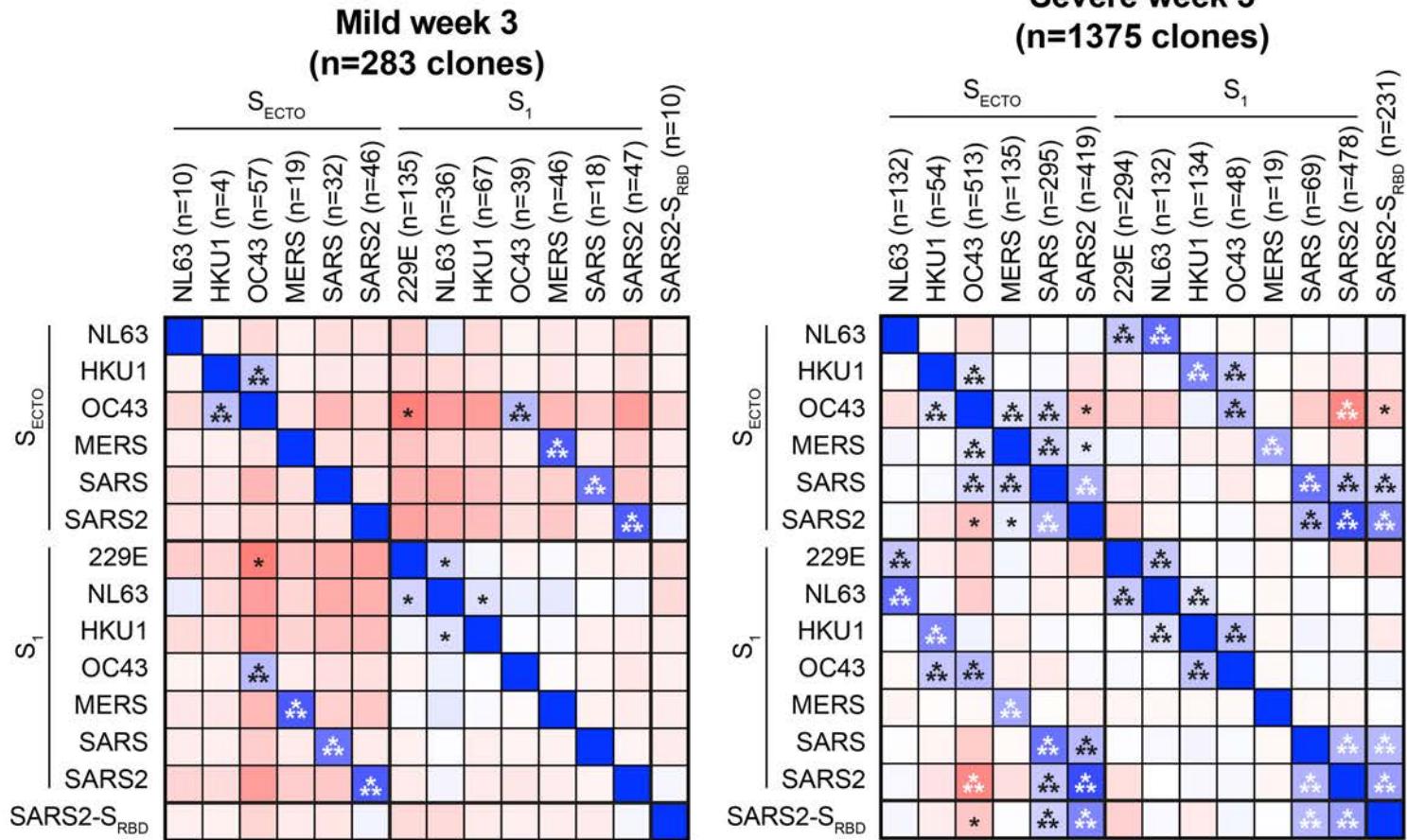


OC43-Secto reactive clones

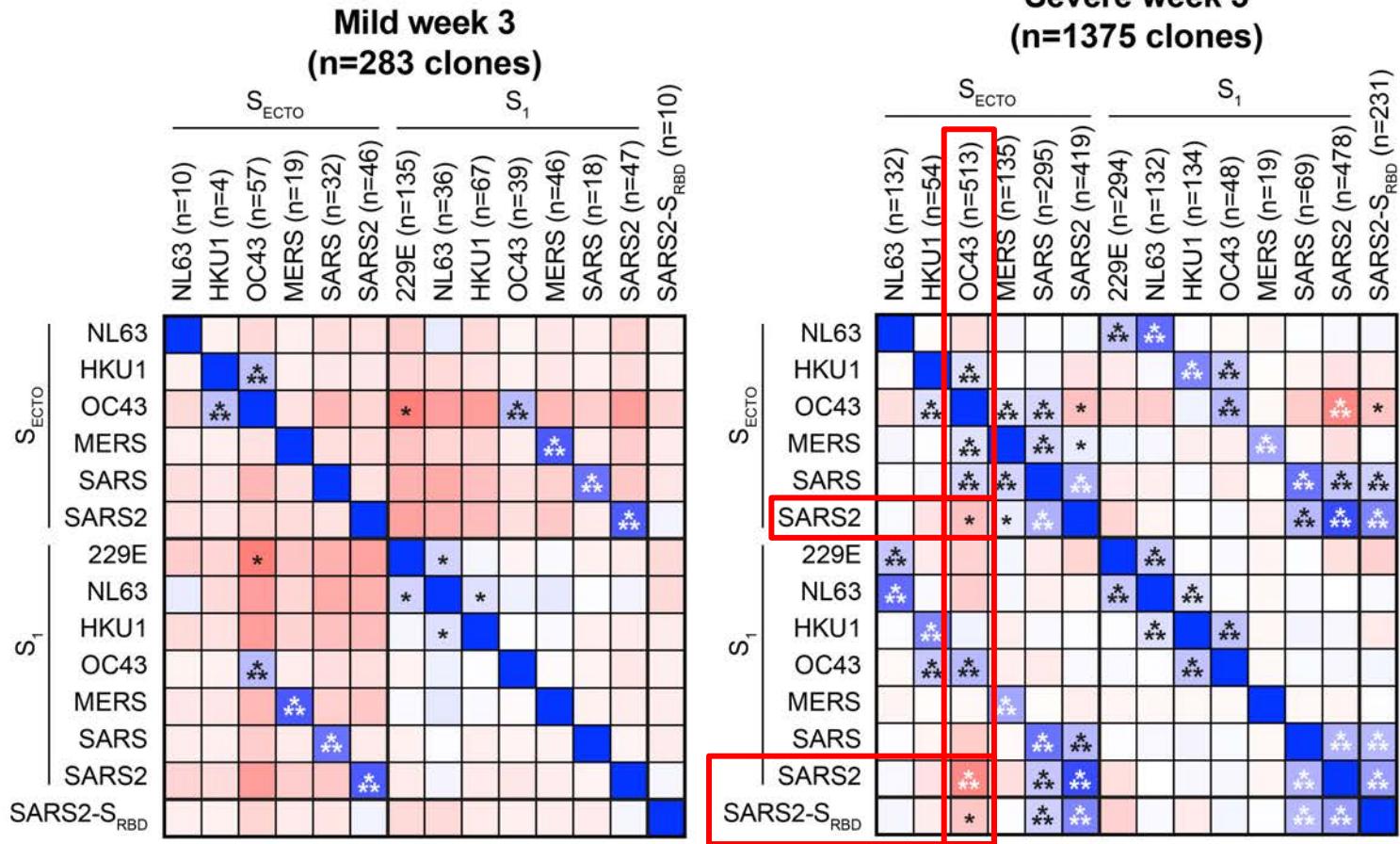


Wrapp et al., Science 2020

Correlation of clonal IgG responses



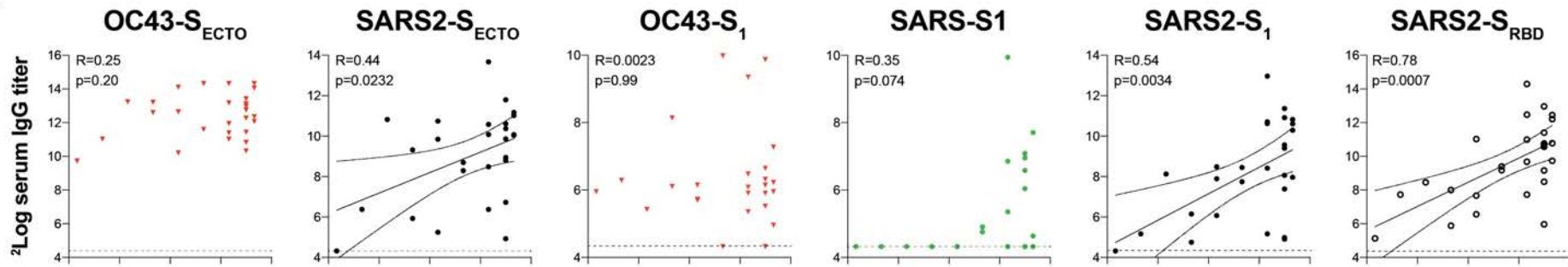
Correlation of clonal IgG responses



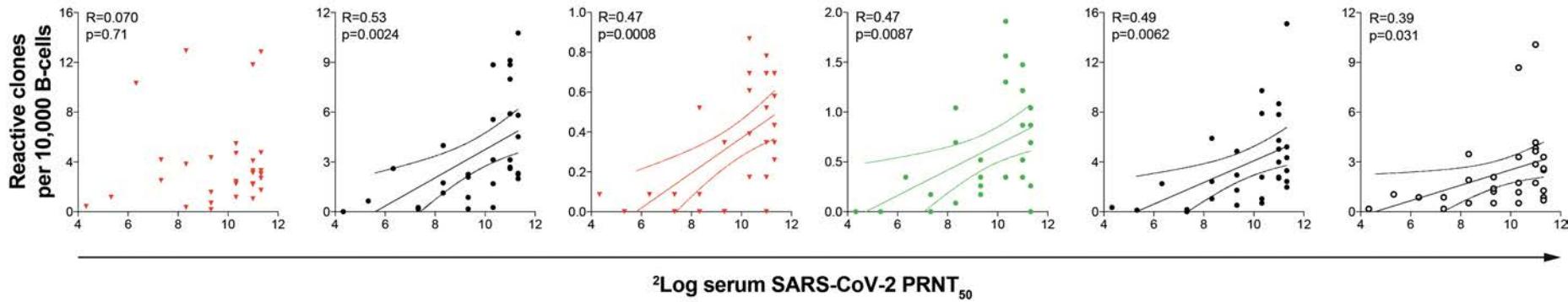
Correlation of serum IgG & B-cell clone counts with SARS-CoV-2 virus neutralization titers



A



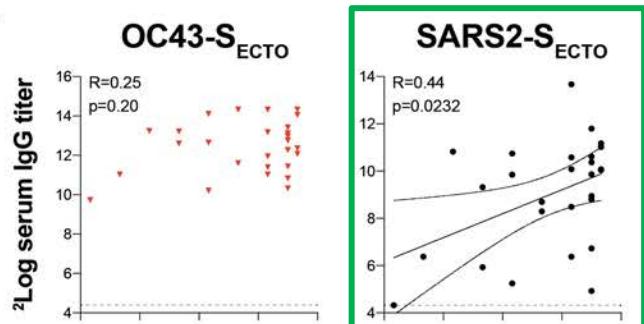
B



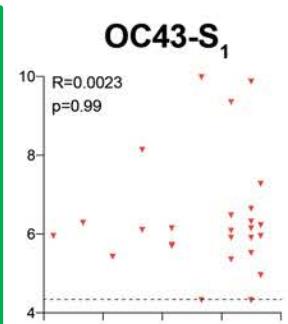
SARS-CoV-2-specific IgG & B-cells correlate with serum SARS-CoV-2 neutralization



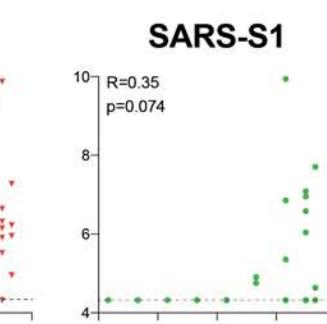
A



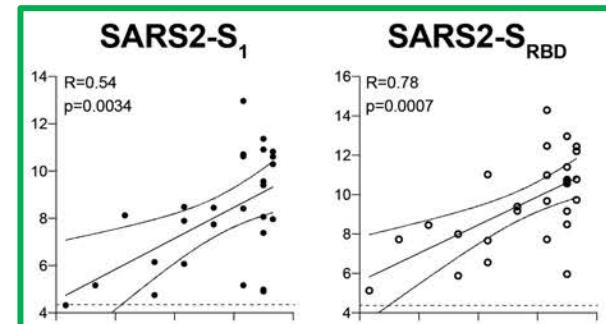
SARS2-S_{ECTO}



OC43-S₁



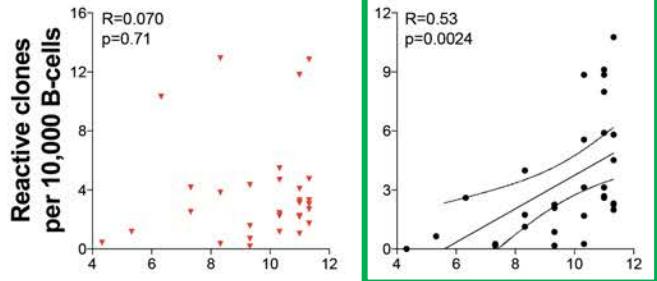
SARS-S1



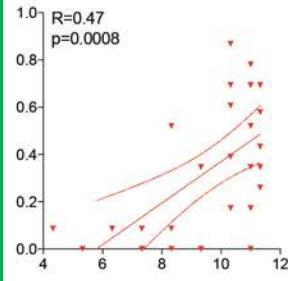
SARS2-S₁

SARS2-S_{RBD}

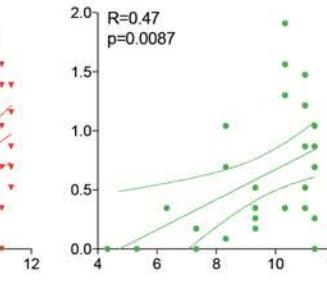
B



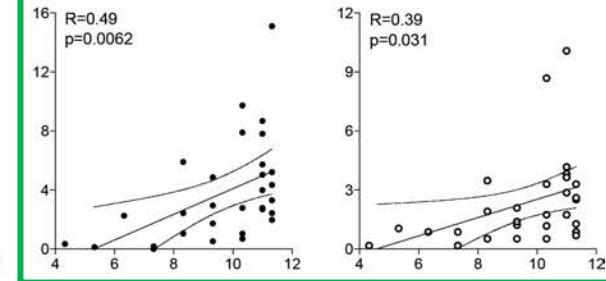
SARS2-S_{ECTO}



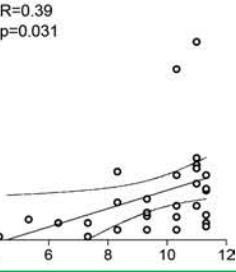
OC43-S₁



SARS-S1



SARS2-S₁



${}^2\text{Log serum SARS-CoV-2 PRNT}_{50}$

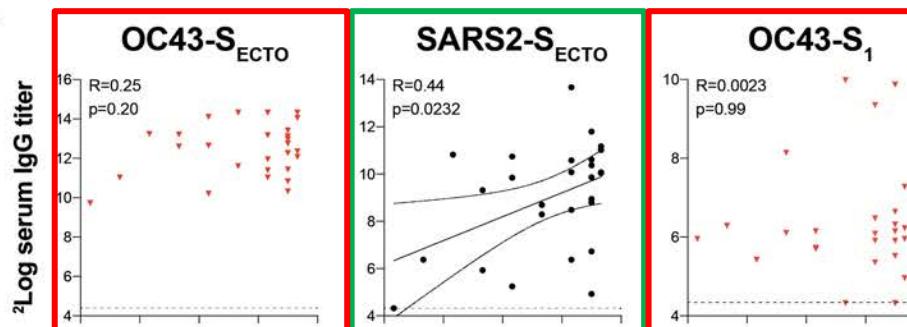
A DEPARTMENT OF Erasmus MC

Erasmus

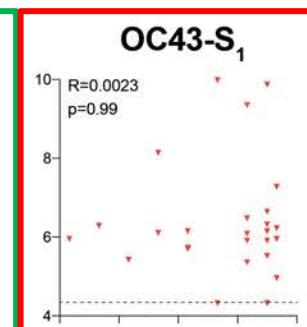
OC43-S_{ECTO}-specific IgG & B-cells do not correlate with serum SARS-CoV-2 neutralization



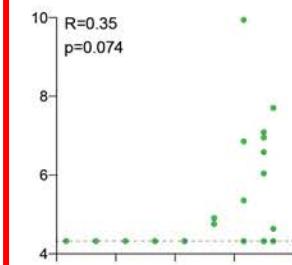
A



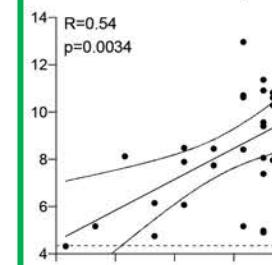
SARS2-S_{ECTO}



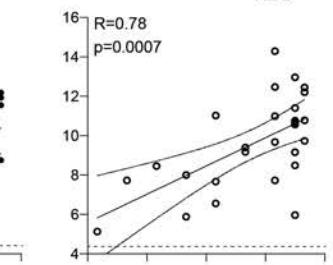
SARS-S1



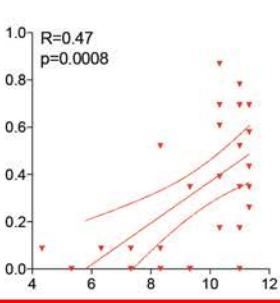
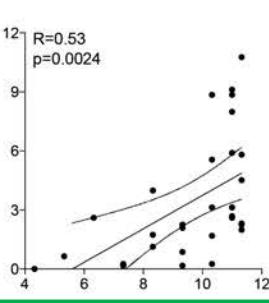
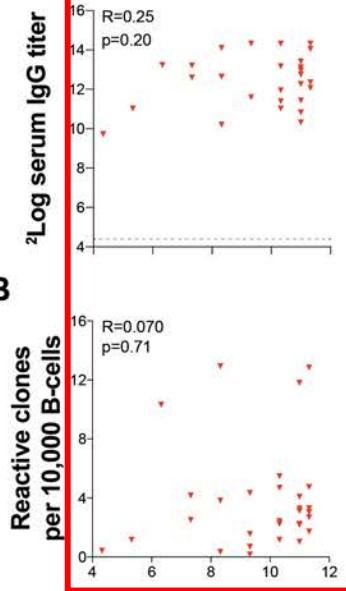
SARS2-S₁



SARS2-S_{RBD}



B



${}^2\text{Log serum SARS-CoV-2 PRNT}_{50}$

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Conclusions

- COVID-19 patients mount a mostly type-specific SARS-CoV-2 IgG response: Severe > Mild COVID-19
 - Immunodominant boost of OC43-S₂ IgG in patients with severe COVID-19
 - Cross-reactivity of OC43-S₂ IgG with SARS-CoV-2 is limited
 - No evidence for contribution of OC43-S₂ IgG to viral clearance
-
- Immunodominant boost of pre-existing, poorly protective IgG in patients with severe COVID-19
 - Original antigenic sin in severe COVID-19



Conclusions B-cell profiling

Multiplex serology:

- Generated antibody landscapes towards array antigenically related viruses
- Allows analysis of potential immune interactions

B-cell profiling:

- Unbiased and broadly applicable tool for host exposure assessment
- Clonal screening of mAbs that are representative of immunological breadth
- Detailed cross-reactivity patterns of antibody clones
- Identifying type-specific memory clones aids in defining infection history



Acknowledgements



Erasmus MC, dept. of Viroscience

Muriel Aguilar-Bretones

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