



Towards Human Challenge with NTS

Cal MacLennan University of Oxford 10th International Conference on Typhoid and Other Invasive Salmonelloses, Kampala, Uganda 5 April 2017

Overall Aims

Establish a controlled human infection model (CHIM) of nontyphoidal Salmonellae (NTS) to:

- understand the pathogenesis and immunobiology of NTS infection in man
- accelerate the development of NTS vaccines (and diagnostics)

Do we need a NTS controlled human infection model?

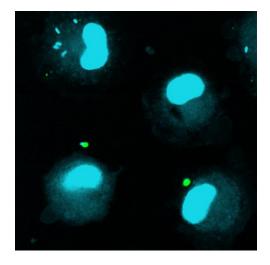
Disease burden data supports development of a NTS vaccine for Africa

Limited knowledge of human NTS infections

NTS vaccinology lags 100 years behind typhoid vaccinology

Modalities of protective immunity

- Facultative intracellular bacteria
- Evolved to survive within macrophages
- Capable of cell-free survival
- Consistent with role for:
 - T cells to clear disease
 - Antibody to prevent fatal bacteraemia



Current knowledge of NTS infections

1. Mouse studies

2. Studies of patients with primary immunodeficiencies

3. Limited studies of cases and at-risk populations from LMICs

Resistance and susceptibility to *Salmonella* infections: lessons from mice and patients with immunodeficiencies

Pietro Mastroeni, Sanja Ugrinovic, Anita Chandra^a, Calman Mac Lennan^b, Rainer Doffinger^a and Dinakantha Kumararatne^a

Reviews in Medical Microbiology 2003, 14:1-10

REVIEWS

Genetic susceptibility to invasive Salmonella disease

James J. Gilchrist¹, Calman A. MacLennan^{2,3} and Adrian V. S. Hill^{1,2}

(Nat Rev Immunol 2015)

Absent Bactericidal Activity of Mouse Serum against Invasive African Nontyphoidal *Salmonella* Results from Impaired Complement Function but Not a Lack of Antibody

Matthew K. Siggins,* Adam F. Cunningham,* Jennifer L. Marshall,* Jayne L. Chamberlain,* Ian R. Henderson,* and Calman A. MacLennan^{*,†}

The Journal of Immunology, 2011, 186: 2365–2371.

Antibodies in immunity to invasive nontyphoidal Salmonella disease



Research article

The neglected role of antibody in protection against bacteremia caused by nontyphoidal strains of *Salmonella* in African children

(MacLennan CA, et al J Clin Invest 2008)

Dysregulated Humoral Immunity to Nontyphoidal *Salmonella* in HIV-Infected African Adults

Calman A. MacLennan,¹⁻⁴* James J. Gilchrist,^{1,2,5} Melita A. Gordon,^{2,6,7} Adam F. Cunningham,¹ Mark Cobbold,¹ Margaret Goodall,¹ Robert A. Kingsley,⁸ Joep J. G. van Oosterhout,^{2,7} Chisomo L. Msefula,^{2,4,9} Wilson L. Mandala,^{2,9,10} Denisse L. Leyton,¹¹ Jennifer L. Marshall,¹ Esther N. Gondwe,^{1,2,9} Saeeda Bobat,¹ Constantino López-Macías,¹² Rainer Doffinger,¹³ Ian R. Henderson,¹¹ Eduard E. Zijlstra,⁷ Gordon Dougan,⁸ Mark T. Drayson,¹ Ian C. M. MacLennan,¹ Malcolm E. Molyneux^{2,7,9} Antibodies: Can you have too much of a good thing?

(Science 2010)

Vaccines in development

Two candidate vaccines in development against iNTS disease

- GVGH bivalent S. Typhimurium and S. Enteritidis GMMA vaccine
- University of Maryland bivalent O:4-flagellinH_i and O:9-flagellinH_m

Need for improved understanding of basis of protective immunity against iNTS disease and how to protect individuals with key comorbidities. Is antibody enough?

Issues:

1. Animal models indicate that T cell immunity is required for full elimination of infection

2. Inhibition of killing of S. Typhimurium by high levels of antibodies against O-antigen in HIV-infected Africans

Opportunity

Oxford experience of S. Typhi and S. Paratyphi A CHIM

Increasing understanding of how to maximise information derived from CHIM

S. Typhimurium ST313

Relative contributions of

- 1. the pathovar ST313
- 2. host immunity/immunocompromise
- 3. transmission

to frequency of iNTS disease is uncertain

CHIM will allow examination of ST313 infection without interference of differences in host immunity and transmission

Challenges

iNTS disease is by definition – invasive

Oral administration of Salmonella

Original portal of entry almost certainly through the GI tract

ST313 isolates found in invasive and diarrheal infections (Robert Onsare and Sam Kariuki; Satheesh Nair)

Safety

iNTS bacteraemia almost never observed in immunocompetent adults

no established latent disease state – persistence?

12-hourly monitoring of volunteers

use of ciprofloxacin/ceftriaxone sensitive bacterial strains

availability of antibiotics

End-points

- Fever \geq 38.0°C for 12 hours, or
- Positive blood culture for S. Typhimurium
- 3 or more lose stools in 24 hours, or

High-level outline

GMP manufacture of ST313 S. Typhimurium (ideally compare with ST19 S. Typhimurium)

Establish infecting dose for 65-70% of volunteers to develop clinical infection

Characterise clinical presentation, pathogenesis, and immune response

Identify potential correlates of protection/susceptibility

Identify new markers for exploitation as diagnostics

Next steps

- 1. For testing efficacy of candidate NTS vaccines
- 2. Potential transfer to developing world setting

Back up slides

Increased severity of respiratory infections associated with elevated anti-LPS IgG2 which inhibits serum bactericidal killing

Timothy J. Wells,^{1,2} Deborah Whitters,^{3,4} Yanina R. Sevastsyanovich,^{1,2} Jennifer N. Heath,^{1,2} John Pravin,^{1,2} Margaret Goodall,² Douglas F. Browning,^{1,2} Matthew K. O'Shea,⁵ Amy Cranston,⁶ Anthony De Soyza,⁷ Adam F. Cunningham,^{1,2} Calman A. MacLennan,^{1,2} Ian R. Henderson,^{1,2} and Robert A. Stockley⁴

J. Exp. Med. 2014

Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2017 Apr 1;195(7):955-958. doi: 10.1164/rccm.201603-0599LE.

The Use of Plasmapheresis in Patients with Bronchiectasis with Pseudomonas aeruginosa Infection and Inhibitory Antibodies.

Wells TJ¹, Davison J², Sheehan E¹, Kanagasundaram S², Spickett G², MacLennan CA³, Stockley RA⁴, Cunningham AE¹, Henderson IR¹, De Soyza A^{2.5}.

Resistance and susceptibility to *Salmonella* infections: lessons from mice and patients with immunodeficiencies

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