Lessons in Protection from the Human Model

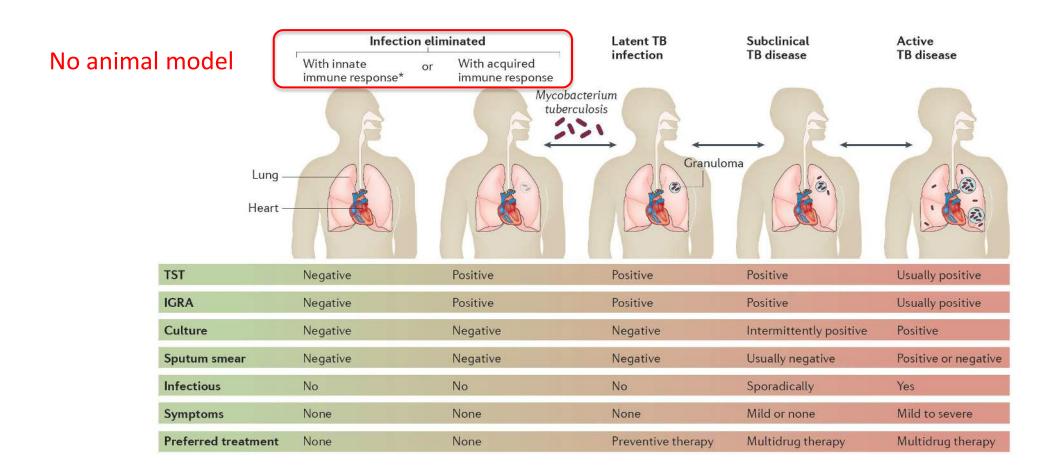
Chetan Seshadri, M.D.
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WGNV/NIAID Virtual Workshop June 14th, 2023



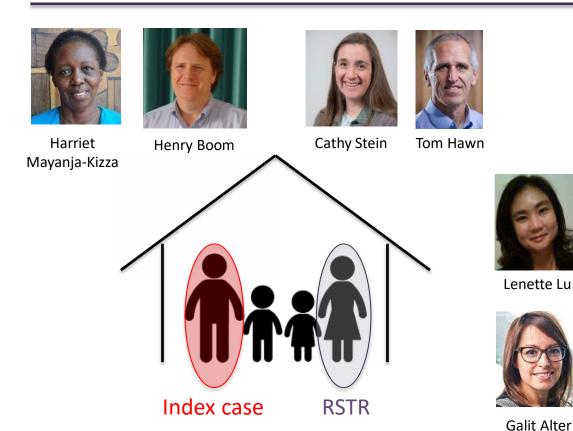


The Spectrum of Human TB (Not Animal TB)





'Resistance' to M.tb infection



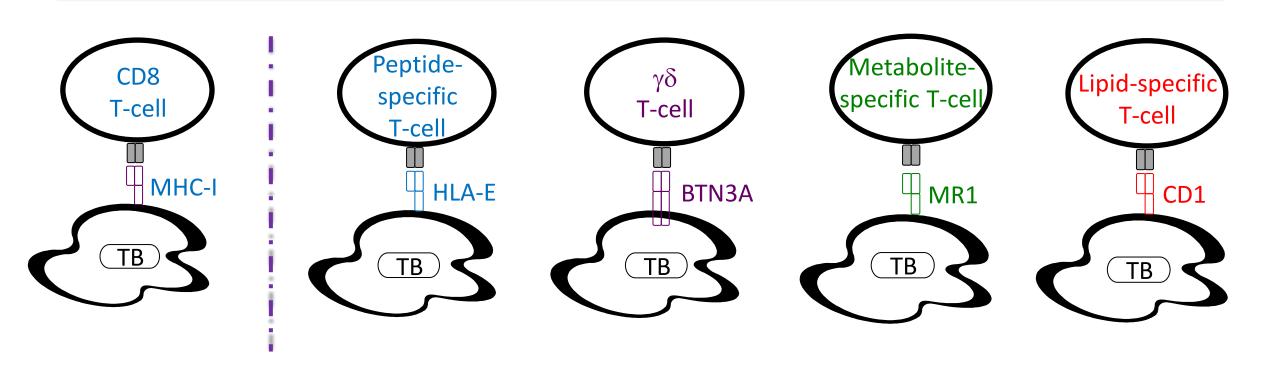
- "Resisters" (RSTRs)
 - Exposure (high risk score)
 - Diagnostic Testing (TST x 6 and IGRA x 3)
 - Durability (median 9 years)
- Adaptive immune responses to ESAT-6 andf CFP-10 in RSTRs
 - IFN-γ independent T cells
 - Class-switched Abs (IgG and IgA)

WikiClipArt Medium.com

Stein et al. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2018; Lu et al. Nature Medicine 2019



T cells also recognize non-peptide antigens

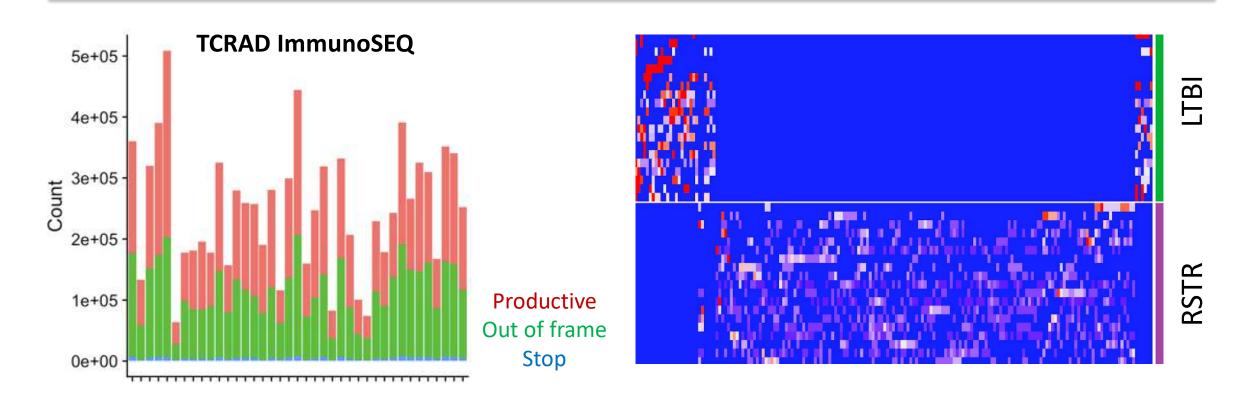


Donor-unrestricted T cells (DURTs) mediate 'universal' responses independent of genetic background

Van Rhijn & Moody, <u>J Immunology</u> 2015



TCR-a clonotypes are associated with RSTR status



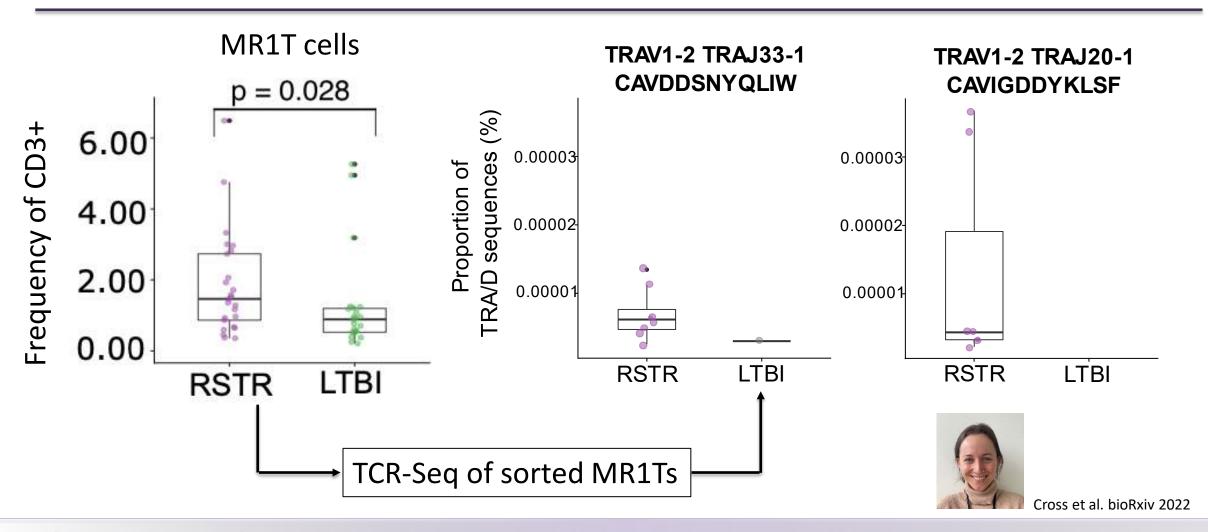
 Significantly more clonotypes associated with RSTR than would be expected by chance alone (p<0.0001)



Cross et al. bioRxiv 2022

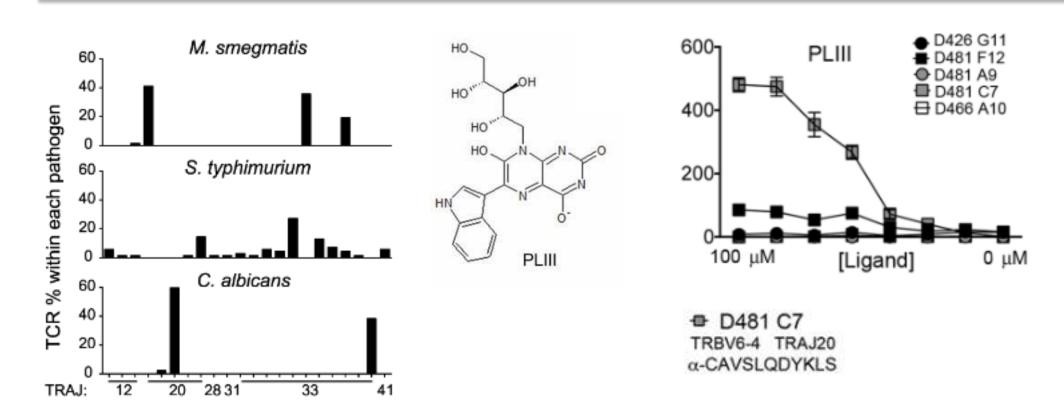


Association between MR1Ts and RSTR Status





MR1Ts display ligand discrimination



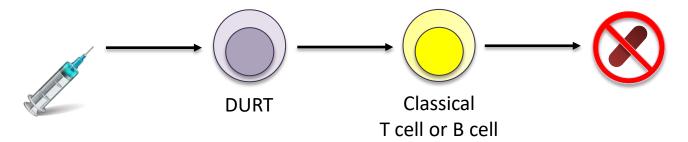
Most ligands are undiscovered and/or undefined!

Gold et al. <u>J Exp Med 2014</u> Harriff et al. Science Immunol 2018



DURTs as Helpers (Not Effectors)

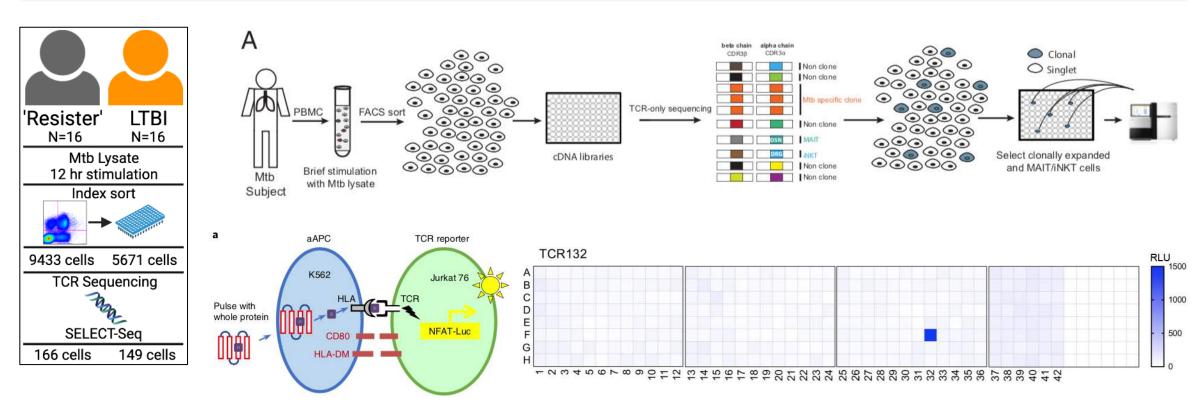
- iNKT cells (not Tfh cells) constitute ~70% of IL-4 producing cells during early viral infection and is correlated with anti-Zika neutralizing Abs in macaques.
- $\gamma\delta$ T cells are required for priming a protective CD8 T cell in response to IV PfSPZ and malaria challenge in mice
- Tfh-like MAIT cells mediate B cell help to generate mucosal IgA responses to V.
 cholerge in mice.



Jensen et al. <u>Sci Immunol</u> 2022 Gaya et al. <u>Cell</u> 2018 Zaidi et al. <u>J. Immunol</u> 2017



T cell Peptide Antigen Discovery – In Progress



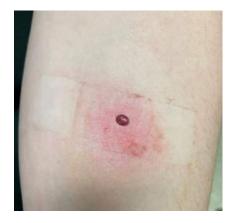
How to validate and prioritize for pre-clinical and clinical development?

Huang et al. PNAS 2019 Huang et al. Nature Biotech 2020



Controlled Human Infection with Mycobacteria (CHIM)

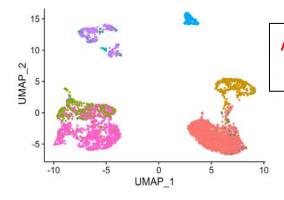
Grade 1



Grade 3



scRNA-Seq + TCR-Seq



Analysis of *in-situ* T cell clonotypic expansions







Chetan Seshadri







David Sherman



Sean Murphy









Summary

- 'Resistance' to M.tb infection is an important clinical phenotype for which there is no good animal model
- MR1Ts are expanded in RSTRs compared to LTBI controls, including at least two MAIT cell clonotypes
- Significantly more TCR-a clone sharing among RSTRs compared to LTBI suggests a role for DURTs in mediating 'resistance' to M.tb infection
- The dearth of known non-peptide T cell antigens (and assays) limits progress
- DURTs can be helpers as well as effectors
- Peptide antigen discovery in RSTRs is ongoing (GLIPH2)
- CHIM provides a mechanism to characterize the true antigenic breadth of in situ T cell responses to mycobacteria in humans.



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Questions?



Post-doctoral applications welcome!



TEMPLATE

