Serologic markers for *Vibrio cholerae* infection, vaccination and protection: Work in progress overview.

Jason Harris, MD, MPH – Presenting on behalf of a large team (see last slide) GTFCC OCV Meeting 2021





Serum vibriocidal assay

- Most accepted predictor of recent infection
 - Azman et al (Estimating cholera incidence with cross-sectional serology, Sci Transl Med. 2019)
- Most accepted Correlate of Protection (CoP) following vaccination
 - Challenge studies in human volunteers
 - Household contacts of patients with cholera
- Not an absolute or (likely) mechanistic CoP Can we do better?

Current Work-in-Progress

- Systematic analysis of multiple targets, isotypes and function associated with past infection, vaccination and protection.
 - Expanded antigenic targets: hemolysin, sialidase and toxin-co-regulated pilus.
 - Expanded isotypes: IgG, IgA, IgM and subclasses
 - Expanded functional profiles: Complement binding, phagocytosis
 - 'Higher throughput' platforms: multiplex bead assays
- Comparison of past infection with vaccination
- CoP studies in both CHIMS and household contact models

Preliminary results: Response trajectory (MBA Platform)



Preliminary Results: Predicting Recent Infection



Preliminary results: Systematic analysis of CoPs in Household Contacts of Patients with Cholera



- All biomarkers
- Тор 5
- ADCD
- anti-CtxB IgM
- anti-TcpA IgA
- Vibriocidal titers

Preliminary results: Systematic analysis of CoPs in Household Contacts of Patients with Cholera



Team

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