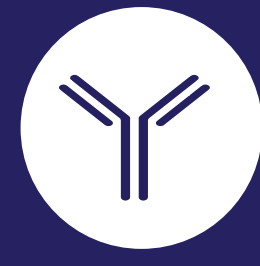


# Structure of VYD2311 & in vitro neutralisation against a panel of contemporary SARS-CoV-2 variants

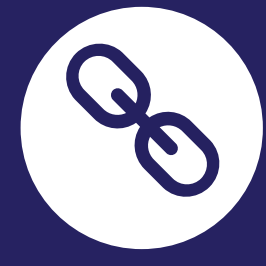
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## KEY FINDINGS



Affinity optimisation of pemivibart led to generation of VYD2311, a half-life extended monoclonal antibody with enhanced neutralising activity against SARS-CoV-2 variants



VYD2311 RBD co-structure demonstrated conservation of critical interaction determinants and mechanism of binding



VYD2311 demonstrated sustained neutralisation against all variants tested, including LP.8.1

## INTRODUCTION<sup>1</sup>

- Given the evolution of SARS-CoV-2 variants that display resistance to monoclonal antibody (mAb) therapies, the development of next-generation mAbs with activity against circulating variants is needed to continue to protect certain immunocompromised populations
- VYD2311 is a recombinant human monoclonal IgG1 $\lambda$  antibody that is derived from pemivibart (VYD222)
- In order to derive VYD2311, pemivibart went through a yeast binding affinity maturation to improve neutralizing activity
- Affinity maturation identified ADI-90030 as lead candidate
- Following half life optimization of ADI-90030, VYD2311 was selected for therapeutic development
- VYD2311 targets the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein receptor binding domain (RBD), thereby inhibiting virus attachment to the human ACE2 receptor on host cells
- Here, we characterize the structure and in vitro neutralising potency of VYD2311 against a panel of SARS-CoV-2 variants

## METHODS<sup>2,3</sup>

### Structure

- The VYD2311 Fab:HK.3 RBD complex was formed by mixing Fab with RBD in a 1:1.2 molar ratio of Fab to antigen and allowing the mixture to incubate overnight on ice
- The complex was then purified using SEC and concentrated to 13.5 mg/mL, in 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4 and 150 mM NaCl
- The complex crystallised in a sitting drop vapor diffusion setup in 0.15 M magnesium acetate, 0.1 M citrate pH 5.5-6.0 and 16-18% v/v PEG Smear Broad (Molecular Dimensions defined mix of PEGs)
- After transferring the crystals to a suitable cryoprotectant, they were flash cooled in liquid nitrogen and exposed to synchrotron radiation at station BioMAX, MAX IV, Lund, Sweden
- X-ray diffraction data was processed with EDNA using XDS and Aimless
- The structure was determined via molecular replacement using the Phaser software

### Pseudovirus Neutralisation

- SARS-CoV-2 pseudovirus neutralisation assays were performed using the PhenoSense SARS-CoV-2 Neutralising Antibody Assay (Labcorp Monogram Biosciences)
- Pseudoviruses bearing SARS-CoV-2 variant spike proteins were produced by co-transfecting HEK293 cells with codon-optimized spike sequence expression vectors and an HIV genomic vector containing a firefly luciferase reporter gene replacing the HIV envelope gene
- To test antibody neutralisation, a predetermined amount of pseudovirus was incubated with titrating amounts of test mAb for 1 hour at 37 °C before inoculating HEK293 cells expressing hACE2 and TMPRSS2. After 3 days luciferase activity was assessed
- Percent neutralisation was calculated using the formula  $100\% \times \{1 - (\text{RLU virus} + \text{sample} + \text{cells}) / (\text{Avg RLU virus} + \text{diluent} + \text{cells})\}$ . Neutralisation IC<sub>50</sub> values were determined based on a four parameter logistic regression of mAb concentration versus % inhibition

## RESULTS<sup>2,3</sup>

### Structure

- Alignment of the VYD2311:HK.3 structure to the adintrevimab:wild type (WT) RBD structure (PDB ID 7u2d) shows strong structural overlap (Figure 1)
- The VYD2311 epitope overlaps with the receptor binding site consistent with a mechanism of action of direct inhibition of ACE2 binding (Figure 2)

### Neutralisation

- VYD2311 neutralised the SARS-CoV-2 pseudovirus variants that were tested, with a potency ranging from 0.0017-0.0420  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , including WT (D614G), Delta, BA.1, and BA.2 variants, as well as current emerging or dominant variants such as JN.1, KP.3, KP.3.1.1, XEC, and LP.8.1 (Table 1, Figure 3)

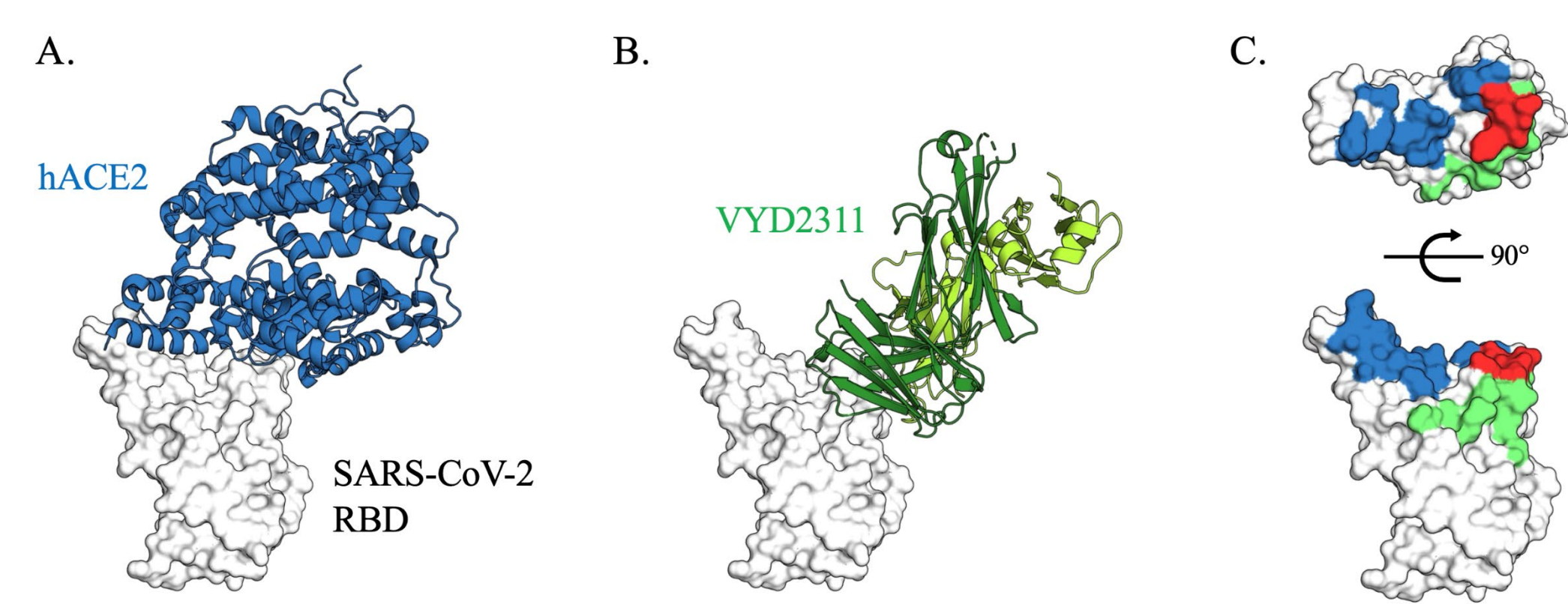
## RESULTS - Figures and Tables<sup>2</sup>

Figure 1: VYD2311 Shares the Adintrevimab and Pemivibart Binding Motif



The X-ray crystal structure of the VYD2311 Fab domain (dark green/light green) bound to HK.3 RBD (pink) was aligned to the previously solved structure of adintrevimab Fab domain (blue/cyan) bound to WT RBD (white), PDB ID 7u2d. The VYD2311:HK.3 RBD structure displays a high degree of similarity to the adintrevimab:WT RBD structure with Ca root mean square deviation (RMSD) of only 0.45 Å<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 2: Structural Representation of the VYD2311 Epitope Compared to hACE2 Binding Site on RBD



(A) The crystal structure of SARS-CoV-2 RBD (white surface) bound with hACE2 (blue cartoon) (PDB ID: 6m0j). (B) The crystal structure of VYD2311 (green cartoon) from the complex bound to HK.3 RBD is shown aligned to the RBD domain (white surface) from the hACE2 + RBD complex. Alignment was achieved by aligning the HK.3 RBD domain from the VYD2311 complex structure to the RBD domain of the hACE2 complex with a Ca RMSD of 0.47 Å<sup>2</sup>. (C) Positions within 5 Å of hACE2 bound to SARS-CoV-2 RBD are shown as a blue surface, those within 5 Å of VYD2311 bound to RBD are shown as a green surface. Positions that fall within 5 Å of both hACE2 and VYD2311 are colored red and include positions 498, 500, 501, 502, and 505.

Figure 3: VYD2311 Neutralisation of SARS-CoV-2 Pseudoviruses<sup>3</sup>

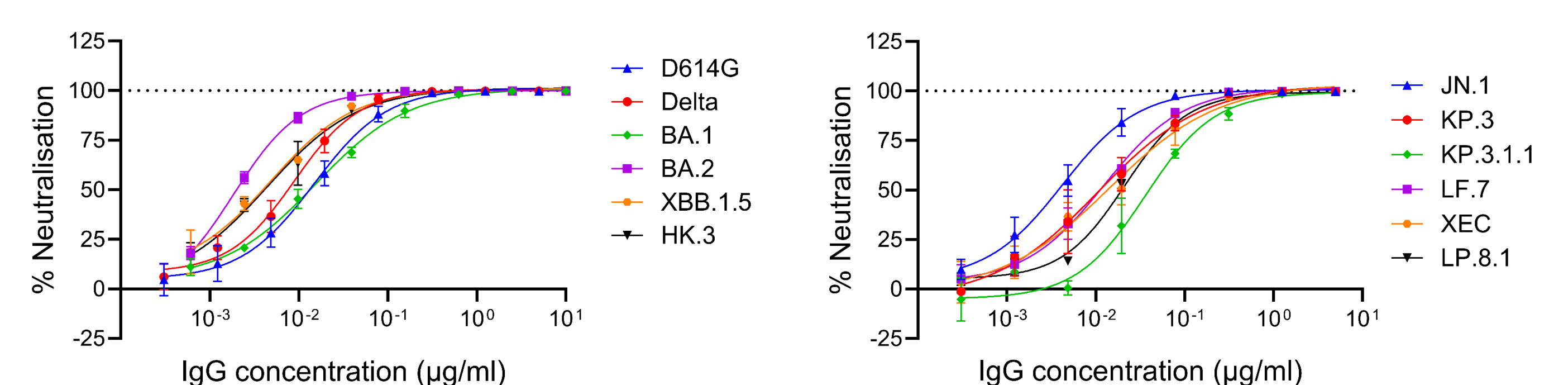


Table 1: VYD2311 Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) Values against SARS-CoV-2 Pseudovirus variants<sup>3</sup>

Variant	Mean IC <sub>50</sub> (µg/mL)	Variant	Mean IC <sub>50</sub> (µg/mL)
WT (D614G)	0.0132	JN.1	0.0048
Delta	0.0068	KP.3	0.0117
BA.1	0.0130	KP.3.1.1	0.0420
BA.2	0.0017	LF.7	0.0109
XBB.1.5	0.0037	XEC	0.0142
HK.3	0.0040	LP.8.1	0.0189

## CONCLUSIONS

- VYD2311 neutralised clinically relevant and recently emergent SARS-CoV-2 variants tested in pseudovirus assays

- The antiviral potency of VYD2311 against SARS-CoV-2 variants tested may offer the ability to deliver clinically meaningful titers and supports further investigation using more patient-friendly routes of administration such as intramuscular delivery

## DISCLOSURES

Funding for this research was provided by Iniviyd, Inc. DC, BW, AK, JH, CP, RM, BW, PH, FG, and RA are employees of Iniviyd and may own stock.

## REFERENCES

- VYD2311-DOF-001
- VYD2311-DOF-002
- VYD2311-DOF-003