

ImmunoCoV - Host immune responses to SARS-CoV-2: correlating kinetics with the natural history of infection Reference: RIA2020EF-3042

EDCTP COVID-19 Webinar

Zoom, 18-19 Mar 2021

Francis Ndungu | KEMRI – Wellcome Research Programme, Kenya Coordinator



Supported by the

European Union

Rationale and objectives

Kinetics of the immune response help understand sero-epidemiology, & are associated with Covid-19 pathogenesis/immunity, & those of the African population will be unique

- Validate serological and cellular assays (IgG, IgM?, IgA)
- Determine kinetics of antibody and cellular/cytokine responses to SARS-CoV-2
- Measure their correlations with viral length of viral shedding, clinical symptoms and immunity
- Isolate & characterise monoclonal antibodies in individuals with high levels of neutralising antibodies

Study design (longitudinal, over 2 years)

ImmunoCoV: Sampling framework									
	Day of PCR diagnos is	Day 7	Day 14	Day 28	Day 180	Day 360	Day 720	*Discharg e/ study withdraw al	
Heparin blood sample (ml)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	1
Antibody/cytokine detection	x	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	Х	<
Cellular assays	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	
Vitamin D measurement	х	х	х	х	x	х	x	Х	
EDTA blood sample (ml)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
haematology	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	
RNA sequencing	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	
Chemistry	х							x	
Pathogen screening	х								
Total blood volume	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Nasal swab	1								
Oral pharyngeal swab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
PCR diagnosis	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	
Sequencing	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	
Antibody detection	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	
Stool sample	1							1	
PCR diagnosis	х							Х	
Pathogen detection	х								
Induced sputum		Х	Х	Х					





Knowledge gaps



- interpreting sero-surveillance data
- why some become severely ill while others remain asymptomatic
- longevity of immunity
- longevity of virus shedding
- role of various immunodeficiencies
- compare African vs European samples



Preliminary findings or Experience to share

Challenges of implementing a study in the midst of a pandemic

- Delays in regulatory approvals
 - Scientific & Ethic reviews
 - Government permits
 - Risk assessment by institutional security and safety committees
- Changing fréquences of Covid-19 cases
- Working around changing government policies:
 - Isolation centres to for self-isolation at home
 - Severly sick patients easy to receruit from hospital wards (so far >20)
 - Mildly sick and asymptomatics more challenging:
 - Working with clinicians/upper respiratory tract clinics to identify potential partcipants
 - Recruiting newly diagnosed individuals and collecting their samples from home until they turn negative
 - Rapid Response Team stopped longitudinal follow-ups to test individuals until they are negative
 - We have take up the role for study particpants

Preliminary findings or Experience to share

- ImmunoCoV recruitment and longitudinal sampling ongoing
- Other sample sets
 - Clinical residual samples for > 50 patients from a Biorepository protocol



KEMRI Wellcome Trust





Publications and other communications

- Publications coming soon!
 - Measure correlations between serological measures and disease severity – clinical residual samples
 - ImmunoCoV prospective samples – immune kinetics in an African population
 - Detailed cellular functions in selected participants



KEMRI Wellcome Trust