Evaluation of the Potential Impact of Ebola Virus Genomic Drift on the Efficacy of Sequence-Based Candidate Therapeutics

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Evaluation of the Potential Impact of Ebola Virus Genomic Drift on the Efficacy of Sequence-Based Candidate Therapeutics


Center for Genome Sciences Division of the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland, USA; Center for Systems Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA; Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA; Integrated Research Facility at Fort Detrick, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland, USA

ABSTRACT

Until recently, Ebola virus (EBOV) was a rarely encountered human pathogen that caused disease among small populations with extraordinarily high lethality. At the end of 2013, EBOV initiated an unprecedented disease outbreak in West Africa that is still ongoing and has already caused thousands of deaths. Recent studies revealed the genomic changes this particular EBOV variant undergoes over time during human-to-human transmission. Here we highlight the genomic changes that might negatively impact the efficacy of currently available EBOV sequence-based candidate therapeutics, such as small interfering RNAs (siRNAs), phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomers (PMOs), and antibodies. Ten of the observed mutations modify the sequence of the binding sites of monoclonal antibody (MAb) 13F6, MAb 1H3, MAb 6D8, MAb 13C6, and siRNA EK-1, VP24, and VP35 targets and might influence the binding efficacy of the sequence-based therapeutics, suggesting that their efficacy should be reevaluated against the currently circulating strain.
compared against EBOV/Kik-9510621, a total of 640 (3.38% of the genome) single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were identified (327 synonymous, 76 nonsynonymous, and 237 noncoding), whereas when it was compared against EBOV/Yam-May, a total of 603 (3.18% of the genome) SNPs were identified (297 synonymous, 80 nonsynonymous and 226 noncoding). Four mutations are located in the published binding region of the siRNA- or PMO-based therapeutics, and 21 induce nonsynonymous changes to epitopes recognized by monoclonal antibodies in passive immunotherapy cocktails. Figure 1 combines an SNP table with a heat map that outlines the potential of each SNP to affect the efficacy of available therapeutics. The column designated “%EBOV-WA” stratifies changes by the number of West African sequences that support each mutation. Changes that are present in all sequences obtained from West Africa are considered “interoutbreak” (i.e., EBOV-WA represents 100% of the population at the specified position). Of the 28 sites observed within binding regions, 3 SNPs (21.4%) evolved during the 2013–2014 EVD outbreak (intraoutbreak), whereas 22 SNPs (78.6%) evolved prior to the outbreak (interoutbreak). None of the specific SNPs presented here have been previously associated with EBOV resistance to any therapeutic; however, there is a general lack of information surrounding

TABLE 1 Summary of binding and postexposure efficacy data available for EBOV therapeutics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate therapeutic component</th>
<th>Treatment modality</th>
<th>Therapeutic(s)</th>
<th>Nucleotide position based on GenBank/RefSeq entrya</th>
<th>Amino acid residues of target protein</th>
<th>Target gene</th>
<th>Treatment time p.i.</th>
<th>Treatment success (% survival range)</th>
<th>Reference(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>EK-1-mod siRNA</td>
<td>Tekmira</td>
<td>17,396–17,418</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>30 min to 6 days</td>
<td>66.7–100%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VP24-1160-mod siRNA</td>
<td>Tekmira</td>
<td>11,043–11,065</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>VP24</td>
<td>30 min to 6 days</td>
<td>66.7–100%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP3-855-mod siRNA</td>
<td>Tekmira</td>
<td>3884–3906</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>VP35</td>
<td>30 min to 6 days</td>
<td>66.7–100%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I13H Mab Passive immunization</td>
<td>ZMAB</td>
<td>6039–6508</td>
<td>1–157</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td>3–9 days</td>
<td>50–100%</td>
<td>10, 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2G4 Mab Passive immunization</td>
<td>ZMAPP, ZMAB</td>
<td>7540–8039</td>
<td>501–676</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td>3–9 days</td>
<td>50–100%</td>
<td>10, 12, 18</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4G7 Mab Passive immunization</td>
<td>ZMAPP, ZMAB</td>
<td>7414–7454</td>
<td>459–501</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td>3–9 days, 5 days</td>
<td>50–100%</td>
<td>10, 12, 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>13G Mab Passive immunization</td>
<td>MB-003, ZMAPP</td>
<td>6039–7542</td>
<td>1–501</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td>1–2 days, 5 days</td>
<td>66.7–100%</td>
<td>11, 12, 18, 19</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6D8 Mab Passive immunization</td>
<td>MB-003</td>
<td>7204–7254</td>
<td>389–405</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td>1–2 days</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>11, 19</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13F6 Mab Passive immunization</td>
<td>MB-003</td>
<td>7240–7290</td>
<td>401–417</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td>1–2 days</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>11, 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVI-7537 PMO</td>
<td>AVI-6002</td>
<td>10,331–10,349</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>VP24</td>
<td>30–60 min</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>9, 15</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AVI-7539 PMO</td>
<td>AVI-6002</td>
<td>3133–3152</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>VP35</td>
<td>30–60 min</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>9, 15</td>
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a MAb, monoclonal antibody; NA, not applicable; p.i., postinoculation; PMO, phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomers; siRNA, small interfering RNA. Recognition sequences for PMO and siRNA are listed in the supplemental methods.
b siRNA positions include both sense and antisense oligonucleotide positions. Mutations specific to each are designated in Fig. 1.
c Survival range is dependent on dosing.
d Survival range is dependent on addition of Ad-IFN (interferon co-treatment) to treatment 1 day p.i.
e Survival range is dependent on formulation.
f Cross-reacts with TAFV (Tai Forest virus) and SUDV (Sudan virus) GP.

Comparison of mutations relative to the EBOV reference genomes, EBOV/Kik-9510621, EBOV/Yam-May, and EBOV/WA/2014, indicates that some mutations may be specific to certain geographic regions or may be associated with specific transmission events. The data suggest that the binding region of the siRNA- or PMO-based therapeutics may be tolerant to certain mutations, but others may impact the efficacy of the available therapeutics. The distribution of mutations observed in the study provides insights into the potential for the development of resistance to these therapeutics.

**FIG 1** Mutation analysis of candidate therapeutic binding sites. An SNP table is combined with a heat map based on three categories: (i) mutation shown to be tolerated by the therapeutic (10), (ii) mutations that are within the binding region of the therapeutic but have not been tested (8–12, 15, 18, 19), and (iii) tolerated diversity between development strains. %EBOV-WA, percentage of genomes containing a change in the West African (WA) sequences of 2014 from EBOV/Kik-9510621.

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Kugelman, et al. MBio 2015 Volume 6 Issue 1 e02227-14
the appearance of viral resistance to EBOV therapeutics compared to viral systems like influenza virus and HIV due to the limitations of gain-of-function experiments. Eighteen of the changes have been demonstrated to be tolerated by the ZMAPP cocktail (13C6, 4G7, and 2G4), which demonstrated an increased binding affinity to the EBOV/Mak glycoprotein sequence (12), thus minimizing the potential impact of the mutations. Nevertheless, some of the intraoutbreak changes observed in this region still need to be evaluated. The changes observed in the West African sequences that are already represented in EBOV/Yam-May are also listed as tolerated (yellow), as the therapeutics discussed here have had testing completed with both viruses or mouse/guinea pig-adapted version of the virus and are not different between EBOV/Yam-May and EBOV/Mak (19, 22–24). The other ten mutations, affecting the binding sites of MAb 13F6, MAb 6D8 (part of MB-003), MAb 13C6 (part of MB-003 and ZMAPP), MAb 1H3 (part of ZMAB), and siRNA EK-1, VP24, and VP35 targets, might influence the binding efficacy of the sequence-based therapeutics; their efficacy should be tested against the currently circulating strain (Fig. 2).

Closing this gap might be critical to ongoing efforts to control the outbreak. A robust genomics screening, pre- and post-treatment, would allow clinicians to make informed choices in treatment regimen as well as clarify what signs of viral resistant development should be tracked.

Our risk assessment is not without caveats. (i) This analysis is limited to the binding regions of candidate therapeutics, yet deleterious changes may not be limited to these regions. (ii) Changes in the binding regions may be well tolerated and not influence therapeutic efficacy. (iii) As EBOV/Mak genomes from humans treated with these therapeutics have not yet been determined, conclusions about intrahost selection pressure cannot be made at this stage. It is also important to note that some of the therapeutics have been deliberately designed to be tolerant to possible target mutation: for instance, siRNAs and PMOs were targeted to areas of higher conservation where mutation was thought to be unlikely (based mainly on conservation on all available EBOV sequences at the time of design), and monoclonal antibody cocktails were designed to include several antibodies that bind to distinct regions of the EBOV glycoprotein (18, 19). This multitarget development may ensure that multiple genetic bottlenecks are present to minimize the impact of individual mutations of an evolving EBOV variant.

In summary, the information presented here offers a concise evaluation of the potential impact of the evolutionary drift of Ebola virus Makona in the development of sequence-based therapeutics based on sequence information available in September 2014. Given the ongoing continued person-to-person transmission, it is imperative that more current isolates be sequenced and evaluated in a similar manner.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL
Supplemental material for this article may be found at http://mbio.asm.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1128/mBio.02227-14/-/DCSupplemental.

Text S1, DOCX file, 0.01 MB.

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REFERENCES


