

Immunogenicity to COVID-19 mRNA vaccine third dose in people living with HIV

Vergori Alessandra^{1*§}, Cozzi Lepri Alessandro^{2§}, Cicalini Stefania¹, Matusali Giulia³, Bordoni Veronica⁴, Lanini Simone¹, Meschi Silvia³, Iannazzo Roberta¹, Mazzotta Valentina¹, Colavita Francesca³, Mastroi Rosa Ilaria¹, Cimini Eleonora⁴, Mariotti Davide⁴, De Pascale Lydia¹, Marani Alessandra⁵, Gallì Paola⁵, Garbuglia AnnaRosa³, Castillette Concetta³, Puro Vincenzo⁶, Agrati Chiara⁴, Girardi Enrico⁷, Vaia Francesco⁵, Antinori Andrea¹ on behalf of the HIV-VAC study group

§ Both authors contributed equally

¹ HIV/AIDS Unit, National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani IRCCS, Rome, Italy

² Centre for Clinical Research, Epidemiology, Modelling and Evaluation (CREME), Institute for Global Health, UCL, London, UK

³ Laboratory of Virology, National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani IRCCS, Rome, Italy

⁴ Laboratory of Cellular Immunology and Clinical Pharmacology, National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani IRCCS, Roma, Italy

⁵ Health Direction, National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani IRCCS, Roma, Italy

⁶ Risk management Unit, National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani IRCCS, Roma, Italy

⁷ Scientific Direction, National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani IRCCS, Roma, Italy

Corresponding author

Alessandra Vergori, MD

HIV/AIDS Unit

National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani IRCCS

Via Portuense 292, 00149 Roma, Italy

Phone: +39 06 55170546

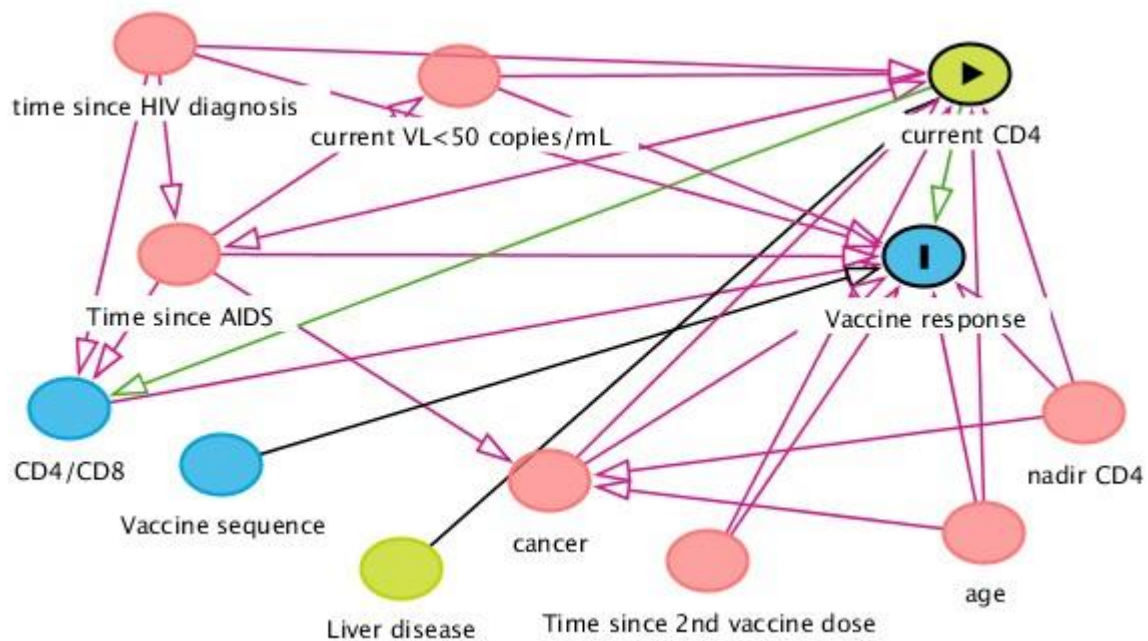
Fax: +39 06 55170477

e-mail: alessandra.vergori@inmi.it

Supplementary Material

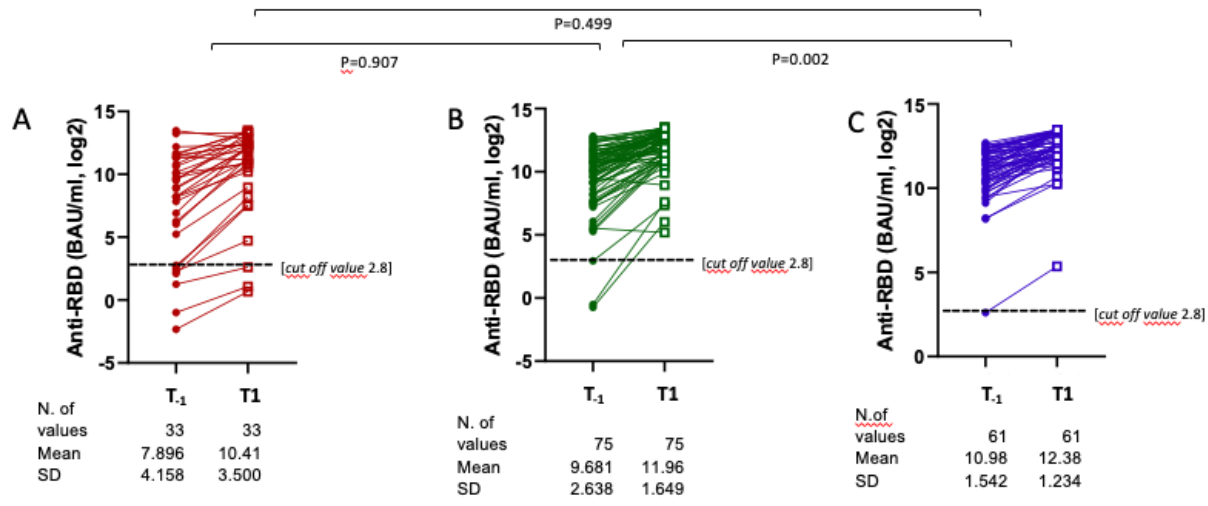
Supplementary figure 1. Model assumptions for CD4 a T0 as exposure.

This model assumption is described by means of a direct acyclic graph (DAG), built using DAGitty vers. 2.3 released 2015-08-19, available at <http://www.daggity.net/> and the following variables have been identified as potential confounders for the association between CD4 count and immunogenic responses: age, time from HIV diagnosis, CD4 nadir, HIV-RNA at the time of third dose, days from the date of 2nd dose, vaccine sequence and concomitant cancer.



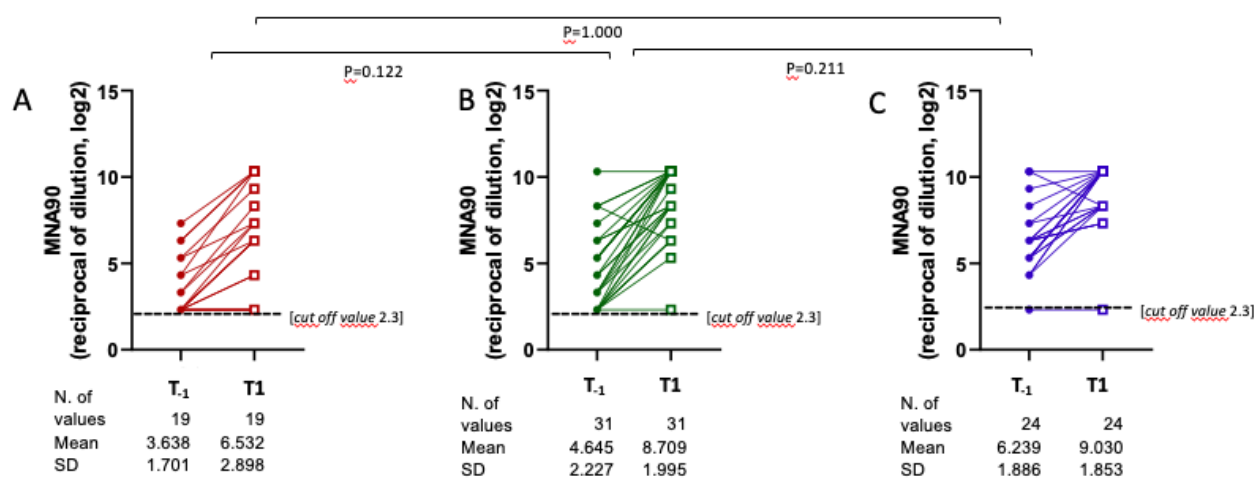
Supplementary figure 2 A-C. Mean log₂ change of anti-RBD IgG from 1 month response after the 2nd dose (T₋₁) and after the 3rd dose (T₁) (Fisher test p= 0.003) in PCDR(A), ICDR (B), HCDR(C).

Mean Log₂ values of anti-RBD IgG did not differ significantly between PCDR and ICDR, between PCDR and HCDR; conversely, a significant difference was found for ICDR vs HCDR. Source data are provided as a Source Data.

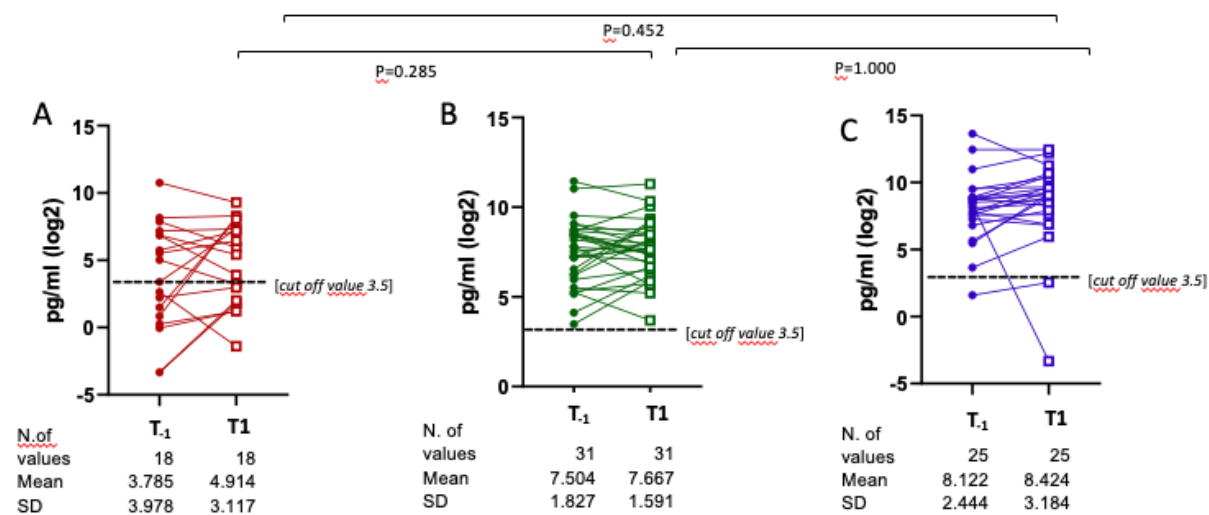


Supplementary figure 3 A-C. Mean log₂ change of nAbs from 1 month response after the 2nd dose (T₋₁) and after the 3rd dose (T₁) (fisher test p=0.006) in PCDR (A), ICDR (B), HCDR(C) (p-values above the figure panels are Bonferroni-corrected values).

Mean Log₂ values of neutralizing antibodies (MNA₉₀) did not differ significantly among the three group of participants. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

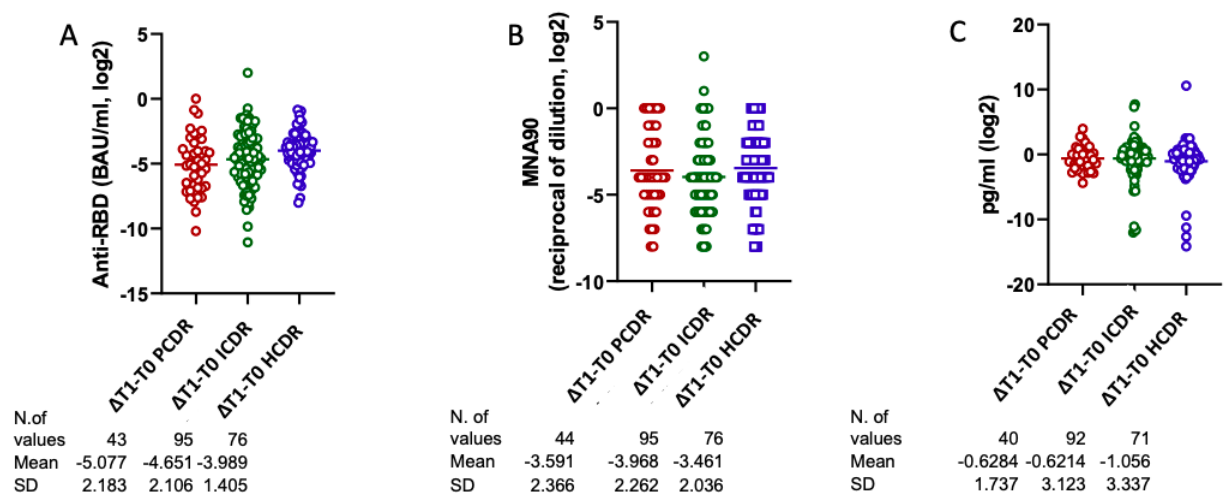


Supplementary figure 4 A-C. Mean log2 change of IFN- γ from 1 month response after the 2nd dose (T₋₁) and after the 3rd dose (T₁) (fisher test p=0.3) in PCDR(A), ICDR (B), HCDR(C). Mean Log₂ values of IFN- γ did not differ significantly among the three group of participants. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



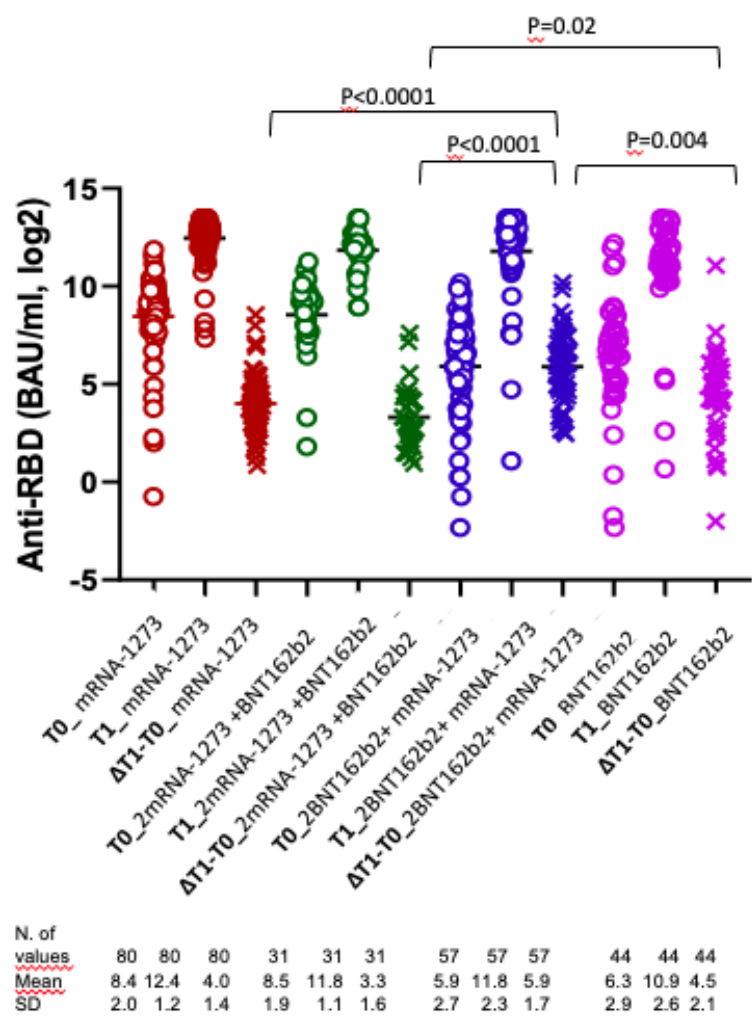
Supplementary figure 5A-C. Mean Δ changes of anti-RBD IgG (A), nAbs (B) and IFN- γ (C) by CD4 count groups.

Legend: Red circles represent mean Δ changes of anti RBD IgG, MNA900 and IFN- γ in PCDR; green circles represent mean Δ changes of anti RBD IgG, MNA90 and IFN- γ in ICDR and blue circles represent mean Δ changes of anti RBD IgG, MNA90 and IFN- γ in HCDR. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

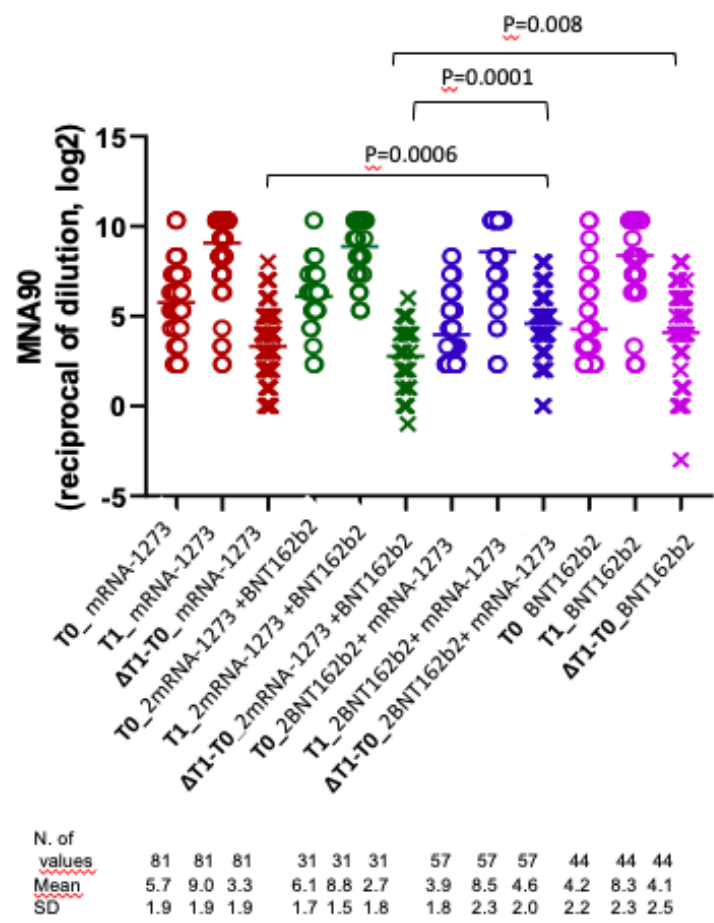


Supplementary figure 6 A-C Mean log2 change of anti RBD IgG (A), nAbs (B) and IFN- γ (C) at T1 according to vaccine combination; Unpaired t-test, 2-sided with Bonferroni adjusted p-values for multiple comparisons. Legend: Red circles represent values of anti RBD IgG (A), nAbs (B) and IFN- γ (C) before and after third dose vaccine with the combination of mRNA1273 for all the three doses, while red cross the mean Δ change between T1 and T0; Green circles represent values of anti of anti RBD IgG (A), nAbs (B) and IFN- γ (C) before and after third dose vaccine with the combination of mRNA1273 as primary cycle and the third dose with BNT162b2, while green cross the mean Δ change between T1 and T0; Blue circles represent values of of anti RBD IgG (A), nAbs (B) and IFN- γ (C) before and after third dose vaccine with the combination of BNT162b2as primary cycle and the third dose with mRNA1273, while blue cross the mean Δ change between T1 and T0; Violet circles represent values of of anti RBD IgG (A), nAbs (B) and IFN- γ (C) before and after third dose vaccine with the combination of BNT162b2 for all the three doses, while violet cross the mean Δ change between T1 and T0. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

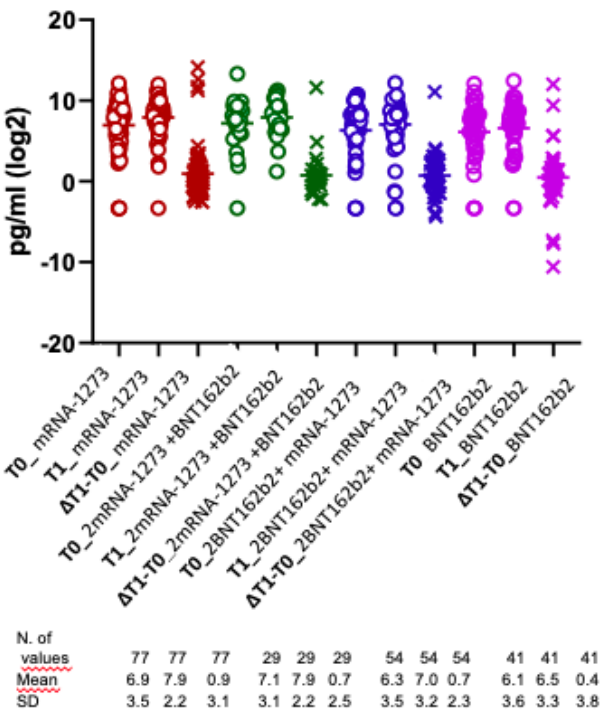
A



B

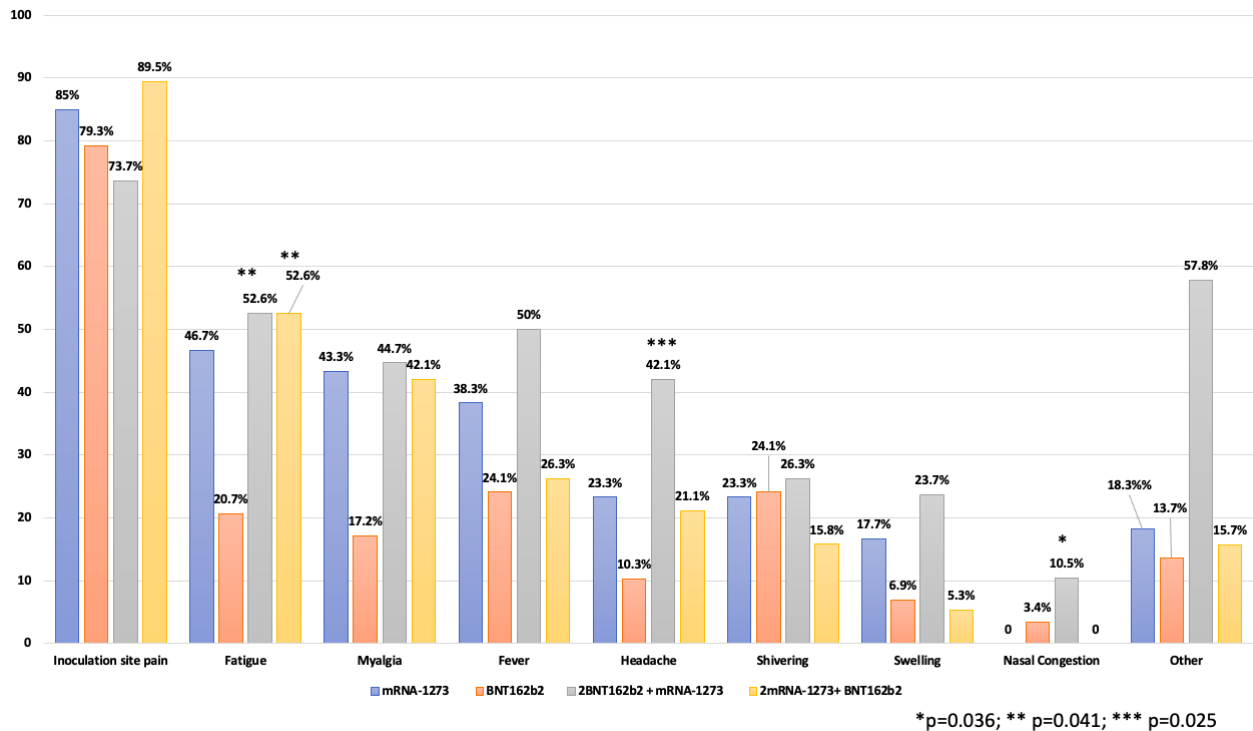


C



Supplementary figure 7. Overall self-reported solicited local and systemic reactions in days 0–7 after vaccination with third additional dose by vaccine combination group.

Legend: mRNA-1273 (for all the three doses); 2mRNA-1273+ BNT162b2 (2 doses of mRNA-1273 + BNT162b2 for 3 AD); 2BNT162b2 + mRNA-1273 (2 doses of 2BNT162b2 + mRNA-1273 for 3AD); BNT162b2 (for all the 3 doses)



Supplementary Table 1. Transition in CD4 count from baseline to T0 (time of third dose)

Baseline CD4 (cell/mm ³)	T0 group			Total
	PCDR	ICDR	HCDR	
0-200	42 (74%)	15 (26%)	0 (15%)	57 (100%)
201-500	2 (2%)	74 (81%)	15 (16%)	91 (100%)
500+	0 (0%)	7 (10%)	61 (90%)	68 (100%)
Total	44	96	76	216