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## Humoral immune response to COVID-19 mRNA vaccines in patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis treated with ofatumumab

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**Introduction:** Ofatumumab (OMB), a fully-human anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody (Ab), is indicated for the treatment of adults with relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS). As OMB induces B-cell depletion, it is important to understand if OMB-treated patients (pts) can mount a protective immune response to the COVID-19 vaccine.

**Objective:** Assess humoral immune response (HIR) to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines in OMB-treated pts with RMS.

**Methods:** This was an open-label, single-arm, multicentre, prospective pilot study (NCT04847596) of pts with RMS aged 18-55y receiving 2 doses of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine after treatment with OMB 20mg for  $\geq 1$ mo. Pts who received a 3<sup>rd</sup>/booster vaccine dose were also eligible. Exclusion criteria included prior COVID-19 diagnosis, recent major infections and prior sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor modulator or natalizumab treatment. The 1<sup>st</sup> post-vaccination immune assay was performed  $\geq 14$ d after full vaccination course (2 or 3 doses), with the 2<sup>nd</sup> assay conducted 90d after the 1<sup>st</sup> assessment (assays conducted by local laboratories). Primary endpoint was proportion of pts achieving an HIR, defined as a positive response on the SARS-CoV-2 qualitative IgG Ab assay. Secondary endpoints were adverse events (AEs) and serious AEs.

**Results:** 26 pts (median [range] age: 42 [27-54]y) were included; 81% were female, 96% were White and 35% were Hispanic/Latino. Median (range) OMB treatment duration at screening was 237d (50-364). 15 pts (58%) received 2 vaccine doses; 11 (42%) received a 3<sup>rd</sup>/booster dose. HIR to COVID-19 vaccines was achieved by 14/26 pts (54% [95%CI: 33%-73%]) at the 1<sup>st</sup> post-vaccination assay. In pts who received a booster; 7/10 achieved an HIR and 6/7 aged  $< 50$ y achieved HIR. Prior ocrelizumab use or age  $\geq 50$ y led to a decreased HIR while length of OMB treatment and COVID-19 mRNA vaccine type did not impact HIR. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> assay, 13/26 pts (50% [95%CI: 30%-70%]) achieved an HIR (10 pts maintained and 3 additional pts achieved HIR; 2 pts who achieved HIR at the 1<sup>st</sup> assay were negative at the 2<sup>nd</sup> assay; 2 pts had missing assays). Overall, 5/26 pts (19%) reported  $\geq 1$  AEs, including COVID-19 infection (n=4), herpes zoster infection (n=1), *S. pharyngitis* (n=1) and headache (n=1). No serious AEs were reported.

**Conclusion:** These findings suggest that most OMB-treated pts with RMS mount an HIR after COVID-19 mRNA vaccination and may help inform the coordination of vaccination and treatment of RMS pts with OMB.

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