

Dynamics of CD4⁺ T-Cells and Neutralizing Antibody Responses to Three Consecutive Doses of Inactivated COVID-19 Vaccines in PLWH

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Background: Comprehensive characterization of safety and immune responses to vaccines is crucial for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 among people living with HIV (PLWH). This study aimed to investigate the dynamic changes in SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4⁺ T-cell subsets and neutralizing antibody after three consecutive doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines (BBIBP-CorV) among PLWH.

Methods: The blood samples were collected from 165 PLWH, including 66 PLWH in the 3-month interval between the second and third dose (cohort 1) and 99 PLWH in the 5-month interval (cohort 2). Blood collection for immunogenicity analysis was performed at 1-month post-2nd vaccination, pre-3rd vaccination, and within 2-month post-3rd vaccination. Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-rank test was applied to compare the SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4⁺ T cell subsets and neutralizing antibody level at different time points. The relationship among CD4⁺ T-cells, Tregs subpopulations and SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody level were evaluated with Spearman non-parametric correlation test.

Results: No serious adverse reactions were found among PLWH. After two-dose or three-dose inactivated COVID-19 vaccination, the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations (CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs, CD45RA⁺ rTregs and CD45RO⁺ eTregs) increased in two cohorts. Satisfactory SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody responses to the third-dose vaccination were found in two cohorts, including significantly enhanced neutralizing antibody level and high neutralizing antibody seroconversion rate. In addition, SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody level were positively associated with the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations as well as the frequency of CD45RO⁺ eTregs in PLWH after three doses of vaccinations.

Conclusion: The three doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccination were both safe and effective to increase SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4⁺ T-cells and neutralizing antibody in two PLWH cohorts with different inoculation intervals.

Keywords: CD4⁺ T-cells, neutralizing antibody, inactivated COVID-19 vaccines, PLWH

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection has been a great threat to public health,¹ and was defined as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2020.² Vaccination represents one of the most powerful tools to combat the spread of SARS-CoV-2 infection³ and reduce the mortality risk from COVID-19⁴ among immunocompromised patients.⁵ People living with HIV (PLWH) are immunodeficient and more vulnerable to SARS-CoV-2 infection⁶ and clinicians should pay special attention to the safety of COVID-19 vaccines and vaccine-triggered humoral and cellular immune responses in PLWH.

The neutralizing antibody (NAb) against SARS-CoV-2 is particularly important indicator for the evaluation of humoral immunity after vaccination.^{7,8} Available studies have focused on the NAb responses in PLWH after two-dose or the third-dose COVID-19 vaccination.^{9,10} Nevertheless, little is known about the vaccine-induced NAb responses among PLWH at different inoculation intervals, which may affect the management of vaccination in PLWH.

On the other hand, CD4⁺ T lymphocytes cells (CD4⁺ T cells) as the main target of HIV are reported to be associated with both humoral and cellular immune responses to COVID-19 vaccination, and play a pivotal role in the vaccination management.¹¹ Regulatory T cells (Tregs) are one of CD4⁺ T cell subsets with the ability to maintain immune homeostasis in COVID-19.¹² In addition, a recent study shows that CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs can activate dendritic cells to produce antigen-specific immunity against emerging SARS-CoV-2 antigens.¹³ Thus, the dynamic analysis of Tregs subpopulations following inactivated COVID-19 vaccination demand increasing attention. Very recently, the You group found the percentage of Tregs decreased but the frequency of memory Treg subpopulations increased in healthy individuals after two-dose COVID-19 vaccination.¹⁴ In addition, the distribution of Tregs subpopulations was also assessed among people with multiple sclerosis¹⁵ and allergic rhinitis.¹⁶ Although some studies that have been devoted to investigate the variation of Tregs subpopulations in healthy individuals after inactivated COVID-19 vaccination, to the best of our knowledge, such a study among PLWH remains elusive. Under this situation, the dynamic changes in Tregs subpopulations following inactivated COVID-19 vaccination deserve to comprehensively characterize.

In this study, the safety and immune responses to three consecutive doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccinations were investigated comprehensively in two PLWH cohorts with different intervals, by focusing on the CD4⁺ T-cells and their subsets. In addition, the correlations between NAb level and CD4⁺ T-cells and their subsets were further evaluated. Our study provided information for the vaccination strategies in PLWH.

Materials and Methods

Study Population and Design

This study was conducted by Hangzhou Xixi Hospital in collaboration with the Zhejiang Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China. The critical inclusion criteria for PLWH were as follows: (1) Subjects were older than 18 years; (2) Patients were diagnosed with HIV infection by Western blotting; (3) Patients received standardized antiretroviral therapy (ART) treatment, and the viral load of HIV was less than 50 copies/mL in plasma; (4) CD4⁺ cell count was less than 500 cells/ μ L, but more than 50 cells/ μ L; (5) Written informed consent was obtained from each patient. Exclusion criteria: (1) Patients had a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection and vaccination; (2) Patients did not receive ART treatment; (3) CD4⁺ cell count was less than 50 cells/ μ L; (3) Patients had malignant tumors or severe opportunistic infections; (4) Patients had severe allergic reactions to vaccines; (5) Patients had other comorbidities. This was an observational research study that collected data from PLWH vaccinated with three consecutive doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines (BBIBP-CorV, Beijing Biotechnic Co., Ltd.) at Hangzhou Xixi Hospital. At T1, all PLWH received two doses (0.5 mL/dose) of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines between September 15 and October 18, 2021. In post-2nd vaccination (T2), 60 PLWH were excluded, because 37 patients refused to provide blood samples and 23 patients failed to timely provide blood samples. Blood samples were collected at T1 and T2 from the remaining 211 PLWH to assess the cellular immune responses to two doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines in PLWH.

Among 211 PLWH, only 165 PLWH received the SARS-CoV-2 NAb test at pre-3rd vaccination and post-3rd vaccination timepoints. According to the intervals between the second and the third dose, 165 individuals were divided into two cohorts including cohort 1 (an interval of 3 months) and cohort 2 (an interval of 5 months). In addition to T1 and T2, the peripheral blood samples of cohort 1 were collected at 3 months following the second dose (T3) and 2 months following the third dose (T6), while cohort 2 were sampled at 5 months following the second dose (T4) and one month following the third dose (T5). The cellular immune responses to three consecutive vaccinations were evaluated, and the third-dose vaccination-triggered humoral immunity was analyzed in two cohorts. The flowchart is shown in Figure 1.

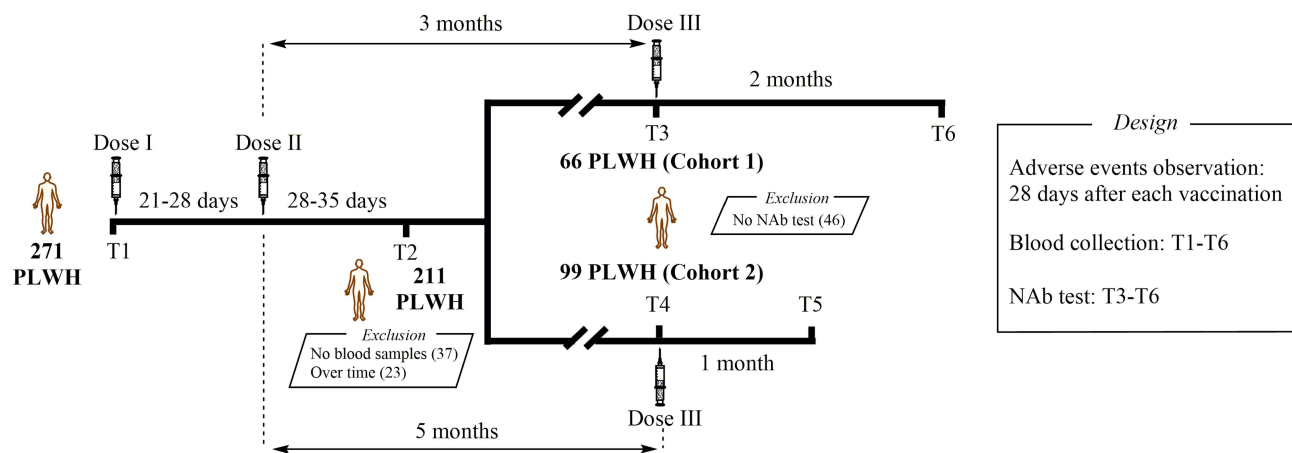


Figure 1 Study profile for the vaccination schedule and follow-up of PLWH.

Safety Evaluation

Safety evaluation data were collected by the self-reports of participants and clinical findings from hospital visits within 28 days after each vaccination. All participants were asked to record the injection-site adverse events (including pain, rash, swelling and others), and systemic adverse events (including fatigue, cough, fever and others). Vaccine-induced adverse events were graded according to the China National Medical Products Administration guidelines.¹⁷

Cellular Immunophenotyping

The peripheral blood samples were collected for the laboratory tests of CD4⁺ T-cells, Tregs subpopulations (including CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs, CD45RA⁺CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} resting Tregs [CD45RA⁺ rTregs] and CD45RO⁺CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} effector Tregs [CD45RO⁺ eTregs]). The peripheral blood samples were processed using FITC anti-human CD45RO (clone UCHL1), PE anti-human CD25 (clone BC96), PerCP-Cyanine5.5 CD45RA (clone HI100), PE-Cyanine7 CD4 (clone SK3), or APC anti-human CD127 (clone A019D5), followed by lysing with Red Cell Lysing Buffer. These reagents were purchased from UB biotechnology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. The Tregs subpopulations (including CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs, CD45RA⁺ rTregs, and CD45RO⁺ eTregs) were examined on a NovoCyte 2060R Flow Cytometer and analyzed using NovoExpress 14.1 (Agilent Technologies Inc.). The detection of CD4⁺ T-cells and their subsets was conducted based on the manufacturer's instructions at the Hangzhou ADICON Clinical Laboratories Co., Ltd.

Detection of Neutralizing Antibody

The SARS-CoV-2 NAb assay (SHENZHEN YHLO BIOTECH CO., LTD, Shenzhen, China) is a paramagnetic particle chemiluminescent immunoassay (CLIA) for qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 NAb in human serum using the automated iFlash immunoassay system.¹⁸ It is mainly used for the auxiliary evaluation of the effect of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines. The cut-off value is 10 AU/mL for NAb according to the manufacturer's instructions. The maximum measurable NAb level was 800 AU/mL. The seroconversion of NAb was defined as a change from seronegative (<1:4) to seropositive (≥1:4).¹⁹

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analysis was performed via the R statistical software (R version 4.1.3) and IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 25.0). Normally distributed continuous variables are described as means with standard deviations (SD). The median (M) with interquartile range (IQR, 1st quartile, 3rd quartile) and nonparametric Wilcoxon signed-rank tests were applied for variable description and comparison, respectively. The categorical variables are reported as the numbers and percentages of patients in each category. Proportions were compared by the Pearson's Chi-square test. The correlation analysis was

performed with Spearman non-parametric correlation tests. All graphs were delineated using GraphPad Prism 8 software (GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Safety Evaluation of Three Doses of Inactivated COVID-19 Vaccines in PLWH

The overall incidence of adverse events in 271 PLWH was 15.13% ($n = 41$) after the first COVID-19 vaccination, and 6.64% after the 2nd vaccination ($n = 18$). The overall incidence of adverse events following the first vaccination (41/271) was significantly higher than that following the 2nd vaccination (18/271) ($P = 0.002$) (Table 1). Adverse events caused by COVID-19 vaccination in PLWH were mostly mild, and almost all adverse events occurred within 7 days after vaccination and resolved within 72 h. No obvious adverse events were recorded in 211 PLWH within 28 days after the 3rd vaccination.

Baseline Characteristics of PLWH

In total, 211 PLWH received three consecutive doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines. Their baseline characteristics are summarized in Table S1. At enrollment (T1), all PLWH received ART treatment with viral load less than 50 copies/mL and $CD4^+$ T-cell count less than 500 cells/ μ L.

Considering 165 PLWH with blood samples at each time point, they were divided into two cohorts according to the different time intervals between the second dose and the third dose. The cohort 1 (intervals of 3 months) included 66 PLWH, while cohort 2 (intervals of 5 months) included 99 PLWH. The baseline characteristics mainly included age, sex, education, marital status, residence, household type, body mass index (BMI), hypertension, sexual transmission route and time of therapy initiated (Table 2).

$CD4^+$ T-Cells and Subsets After Two Doses of Inactivated COVID-19 Vaccines in 211 PLWH

To fully evaluate cellular immune responses to two doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines, the SARS-CoV-2-specific $CD4^+$ T-cells and their subsets were detected in PLWH. Among 211 PLWH, the absolute counts of $CD4^+$ T-cells

Table 1 Overall Adverse Events Within 28 Days After Each Vaccination in 271 PLWH

Adverse Events	First Vaccination	Second Vaccination	P value
Overall, n (%)	41 (15.13)	18 (6.64)	0.002
Grade 1, n (%)	37 (13.65)	17 (6.27)	0.004
Grade 2, n (%)	4 (1.48)	1 (0.37)	0.369
Injection-site adverse events			
Pain, n (%)	13 (4.80)	14 (5.17)	0.843
Swelling, n (%)	1 (0.37)	1 (0.37)	1.000
Rash, n (%)	5 (1.85)	1 (0.37)	0.218
Erythema, n (%)	1 (0.37)	0 (0.00)	1.000
Itch, n (%)	2 (0.74)	0 (0.00)	0.479
Systemic adverse events			
Fever, n (%)	1 (0.37)	0 (0.00)	1.000
Cold, n (%)	1 (0.37)	0 (0.00)	1.000
Headache, n (%)	1 (0.37)	0 (0.00)	1.000
Fatigue, n (%)	5 (1.85)	6 (2.21)	0.761
Cough, n (%)	1 (0.37)	0 (0.00)	1.000
Dizziness, n (%)	8 (2.95)	1 (0.37)	0.044
Nausea, n (%)	6 (2.21)	0 (0.00)	0.040
Diarrhea, n (%)	5 (1.85)	1 (0.37)	0.218
Myalgia, n (%)	11 (4.06)	2 (0.74)	0.012
Arthralgia, n (%)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.37)	1.000

Table 2 Baseline Characteristics of Cohort 1 and Cohort 2

Characteristics	Cohort 1 (n = 66)	Cohort 2 (n = 99)
Age (yr), n (%)		
20–30	33 (33.33)	15 (22.73)
31–40	40 (40.4)	23 (34.85)
41–50	11 (11.11)	12 (18.18)
>50	15 (15.15)	16 (24.24)
Sex, n (%)		
Male	96 (96.97)	63 (95.45)
Female	3 (3.03)	3 (4.55)
Education, n (%)		
1	5 (5.05)	1 (1.52)
2	23 (23.23)	21 (31.82)
3	21 (21.21)	19 (28.79)
4	43 (43.43)	22 (33.33)
5	7 (7.07)	3 (4.55)
Marital status, n (%)		
Married	25 (25.25)	23 (34.85)
Unmarried	66 (66.67)	37 (56.06)
Divorced/separated	8 (8.08)	6 (9.09)
Residence, n (%)		
City	55 (55.56)	47 (71.21)
Countryside	44 (44.44)	19 (28.79)
Household type, n (%)		
Inside the province	59 (59.6)	44 (66.67)
Outside the province	40 (40.4)	22 (33.33)
BMI	22.01±3.97	22.21±3.35
Hypertension, n (%)		
No	73 (73.74)	49 (74.24)
Yes	26 (26.26)	17 (25.76)
Sexual transmission route, n (%)		
Homosexual/bisexual	78 (78.79)	50 (75.76)
Heterosexual	20 (20.2)	15 (22.73)
Others	1 (1.01)	1 (1.52)
Time of therapy initiated	4.53 ± 2.9	4.97±3.15

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index.

(Figure 2a), CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs (Figure 2b), CD45RA⁺ rTregs (Figure 2d) and CD45RO⁺ eTregs (Figure 2f) significantly increased after two-dose COVID-19 vaccination (from T1 to T2) ($P < 0.001$), while the frequency of CD45RO⁺ eTregs (Figure 2g) dramatically dropped ($P = 0.003$) (Table S2). There were no significant differences in other variates between T1 and T2, including the frequency of CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs (Figure 2c), CD45RA⁺ rTregs (Figure 2e) and eTregs/rTregs ratio (Figure 2h).

Dynamic Changes in CD4⁺ T-Cells and Subsets After Three Doses of Inactivated COVID-19 Vaccines in Two PLWH Cohorts

Among cohort 1, the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells increased rapidly ($P < 0.001$) until pre-3rd vaccination (from T1 to T3), and then slightly dropped after the 3rd vaccination (from T3 to T6), but it was still significantly higher than that at baseline (pre-vaccination; T1) (Figure 3a, Tables 3 and S3). Coincidentally, a similar pattern was observed in the absolute count and frequency of CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs (Figure 3b and c, Tables 3 and S3). Furthermore, the absolute count and frequency of CD45RA⁺ rTregs also increased after two-dose COVID-19 vaccination, but reduced remarkably from T3 to T6 ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 3d and e, Tables 3 and S3). Steep reductions were also found in the absolute count and

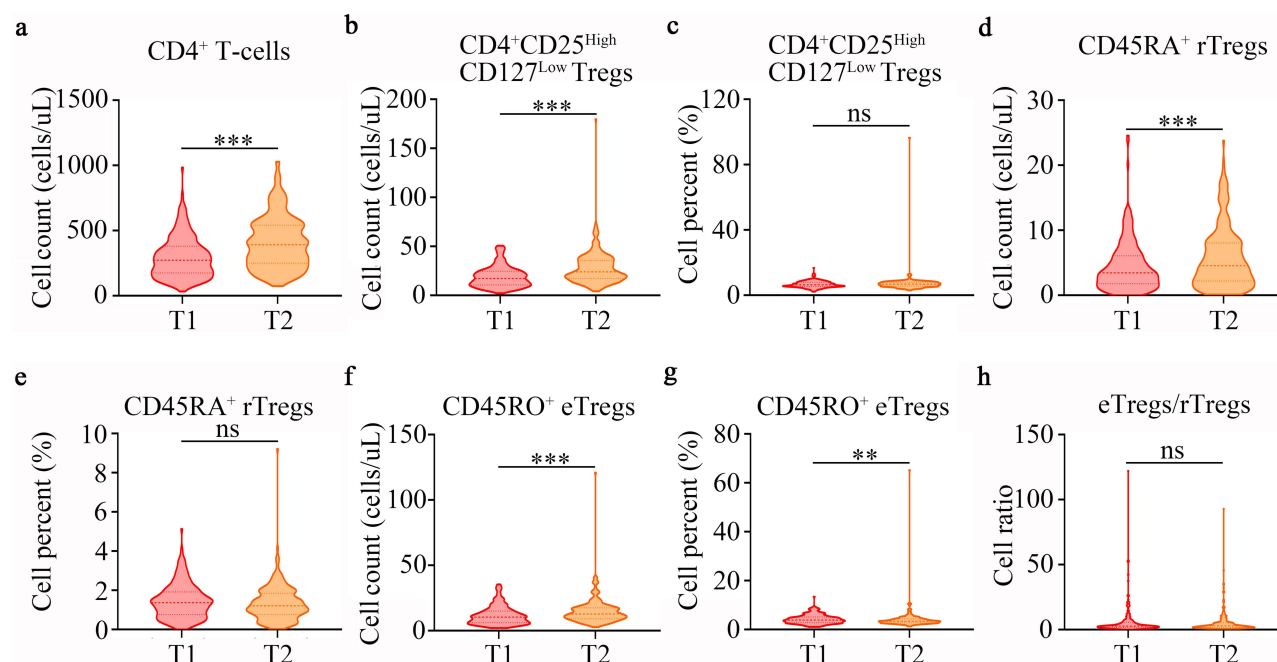


Figure 2 SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4⁺ T cell responses after the 2nd vaccination. (a) The changes in the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells at the pre-vaccination (T1) and post-2nd vaccination (T2) time points. (b–g) The changes in the absolute count and frequency of CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs (b and c), CD45RA⁺ rTregs (d and e) and CD45RO⁺ eTregs (f and g) at T1 and T2. (h) The difference in eTregs/rTregs ratio between T1 and T2. ns $P > 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

frequency of CD45RO⁺ eTregs after the 3rd vaccination ($P < 0.001$, Figure 3f and g, Tables 3 and S3). There was no significant change in the eTregs/rTregs ratio from T3 to T6 (Figure 3h, Tables 3 and S3).

Among cohort 2, the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells (Figure 3i), CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs (Figure 3j), CD45RA⁺ rTregs (Figure 3l) and CD45RO⁺ eTregs (Figure 3n) continuously raised from T1 to T4 to T5, and they increased significantly at T4 and T5 as compared to those at baseline except for CD45RO⁺ eTregs (Tables 4 and S4). Interestingly, the changes in the frequencies of CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs (Figure 3k), CD45RA⁺ rTregs (Figure 3m) and CD45RO⁺ eTregs (Figure 3o) were quite different (Tables 4 and S4). Specifically, the frequency of CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs increased from T1 to T4, while it decreased from T4 to T5 (Figure 3k, Tables 4 and S4). The frequency of CD45RA⁺ rTregs remained unchanged after three doses of vaccines (Figure 3m, Tables 4 and S4), and the frequency of CD45RO⁺ eTregs prominently decreased after each dose of vaccine as compared to that at T1 (Figure 3o, Tables 4 and S4). The ratio of eTregs/rTregs declined markedly at T4 and T5 as compared to that at T1, but only slightly decreased from T4 to T5 (Figure 3p, Tables 4 and S4).

Neutralizing Antibody Level After the Third Dose of Inactivated COVID-19 Vaccine in Two PLWH Cohorts

The NAb level after the 3rd dose of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine dramatically increased (Both $P < 0.001$) in both cohort 1 (Figure 4a) and cohort 2 (Figure 4b and Table 5) as compared to that at pre-3rd vaccination time point. Moreover, among 99 PLWH in cohort 2 receiving the 3rd vaccination, the seroconversion rate of SARS-CoV-2-specific NAb was 93.9% (93/99) after one month, while it only reached 60.6% (40/66) at two months after the 3rd dose of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine in cohort 1 (Table 6).

Associations of CD4⁺ T-Cells and Tregs Subpopulations with SARS-CoV-2-specific Neutralizing Antibody Level in PLWH

The relationships of CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations with serum SARS-CoV-2 specific NAb level were further evaluated in PLWH. As shown in Table 7, the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells ($r = 0.256$, $P < 0.001$), CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs ($r = 0.217$, $P = 0.005$), CD45RA⁺ rTregs ($r = 0.261$, $P < 0.001$), CD45RO⁺ eTregs ($r = 0.233$, $P = 0.003$), and frequency

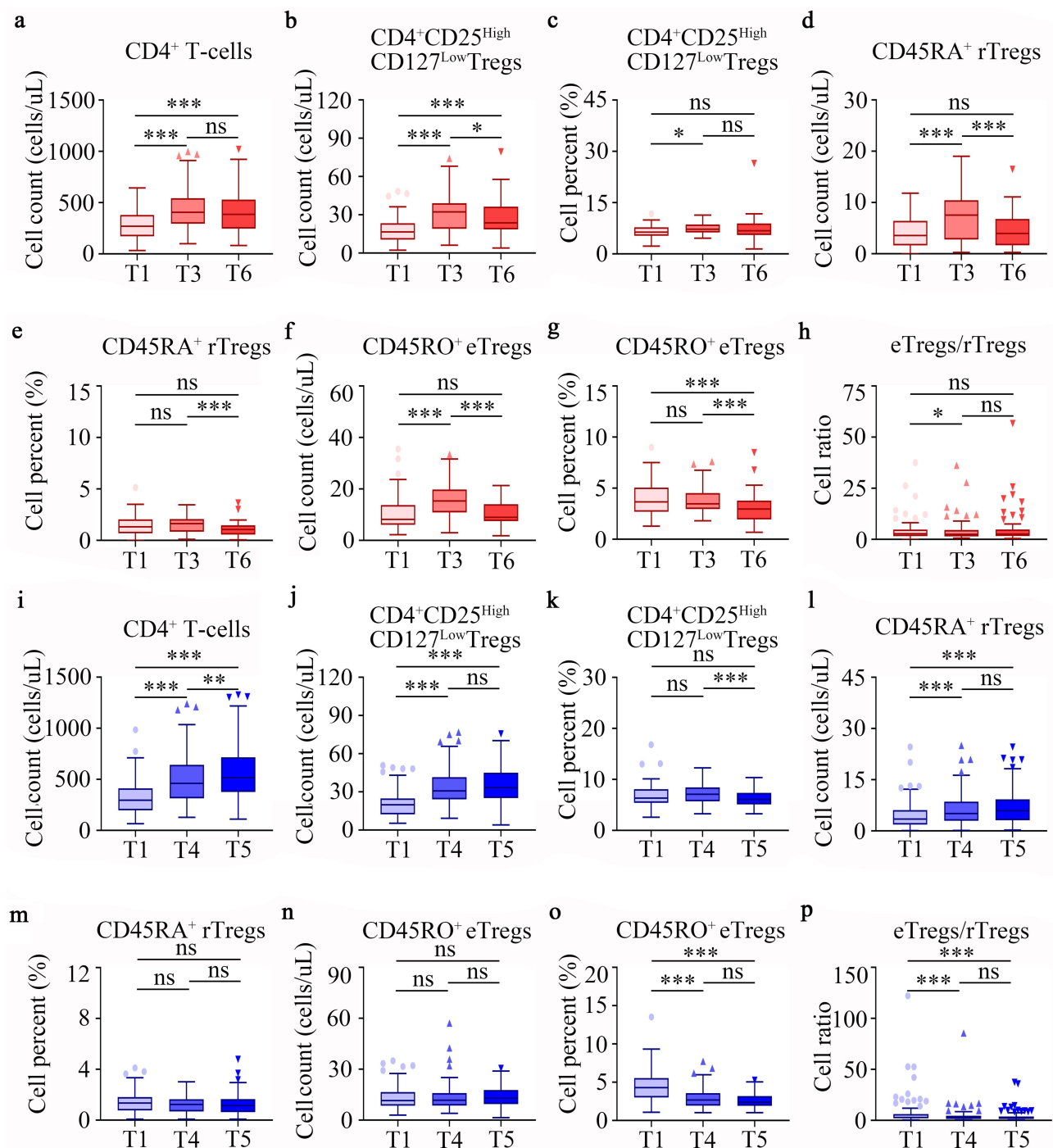


Figure 3 Dynamic changes in SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4⁺ T cell responses to three doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines in two PLWH cohorts. (a) The changes in the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells at pre-vaccination (T1), 3 months after the 2nd vaccination (T3) and 2 months after the 3rd vaccination (T6) in cohort 1. The changes in the absolute count and frequency of CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs (b and c), CD45RA⁺ rTregs (d and e) and CD45RO⁺ eTregs (f and g) at T1, T3 and T6 in cohort 1. (h) The difference in eTregs/rTregs ratio at T1, T3 and T6 in cohort 1. (i) The changes in the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells at T1, 5 months after the 2nd vaccination (T4) and one month after the 3rd vaccination (T5) in cohort 2. The changes in the absolute count and frequency of CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs (j and k), CD45RA⁺ rTregs (l and m) and CD45RO⁺ eTregs (n and o) at T1, T3 and T6 in cohort 2. (p) The difference in eTregs/rTregs ratio between T1, T3 and T6 in cohort 2. ns $P > 0.05$, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

of CD45RA⁺ rTregs ($r = 0.159$, $P = 0.041$) had positive relationships with SARS-CoV-2-specific NAb in the 3rd vaccination timeframe. After the 3rd vaccination, CD4⁺ T-cells count ($r = 0.222$, $P = 0.004$, Figure 5a), CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs count ($r = 0.199$, $P = 0.011$, Figure 5b), CD45RA⁺ rTregs count ($r = 0.238$, $P = 0.002$, Figure 5c), CD45RA⁺ rTregs frequency ($r = 0.171$,

Table 3 Differences in CD4⁺ T Cells and Tregs Subpopulations at Three Time Points (T1, T3, T6) in Cohort 1 (n = 66, Interval of 3 Months)

Variates	T1vsT3	T1vsT6	T3vsT6
CD4 ⁺ T-cells count	<0.001	<0.001	0.726
CD4 ⁺ CD25 ^{High} CD127 ^{Low} Tregs count	<0.001	<0.001	0.018
CD4 ⁺ CD25 ^{High} CD127 ^{Low} Tregs frequency	0.012	1.000	0.186
CD45RA ⁺ rTregs count	<0.001	1.000	<0.001
CD45RA ⁺ rTregs frequency	0.131	0.354	<0.001
CD45RO ⁺ eTregs count	<0.001	1.000	<0.001
CD45RO ⁺ eTregs frequency	1.000	0.001	<0.001
eTregs/rTregs ratio	1.000	1.000	1.000

Abbreviations: T1, pre-vaccination baseline; T3, 3 months after the second vaccination; T6, 2 months after the third vaccination; Tregs, regulated T cells; rTregs, resting Tregs; eTregs, effector Tregs.

Table 4 Differences in CD4⁺ T Cells and Tregs Subpopulations at Three Time Points (T1, T4, T5) in Cohort 2 (n = 99, Intervals of 5 Months)

Variates	T1vsT4	T1vsT5	T4vsT5
CD4 ⁺ T-cells count	<0.001	<0.001	0.008
CD4 ⁺ CD25 ^{High} CD127 ^{Low} Tregs count	<0.001	<0.001	1.000
CD4 ⁺ CD25 ^{High} CD127 ^{Low} Tregs frequency	0.285	0.108	<0.001
CD45RA ⁺ rTregs count	<0.001	<0.001	1.000
CD45RA ⁺ rTregs frequency	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05
CD45RO ⁺ eTregs count	0.780	1.000	0.079
CD45RO ⁺ eTregs frequency	<0.001	<0.001	1.000
eTregs/rTregs ratio	<0.001	0.002	0.962

Abbreviations: T1, pre-vaccination baseline; T4, 5 months after the second vaccination; T5, one month after the third vaccination; Tregs, regulated T cells; rTregs, resting Tregs; eTregs, effector Tregs.

$P = 0.028$, Figure 5d) and CD45RO⁺ eTregs count ($r = 0.215$, $P = 0.006$, Figure 5e) were positively correlated with SARS-CoV-2-specific NAb level in PLWH (Table 7).

Discussion

Comprehensive analysis of COVID-19 vaccine-induced immunity is central for the implementation of vaccination strategies. Despite some research on the safety and immune responses with respect to diverse COVID-19 vaccines and

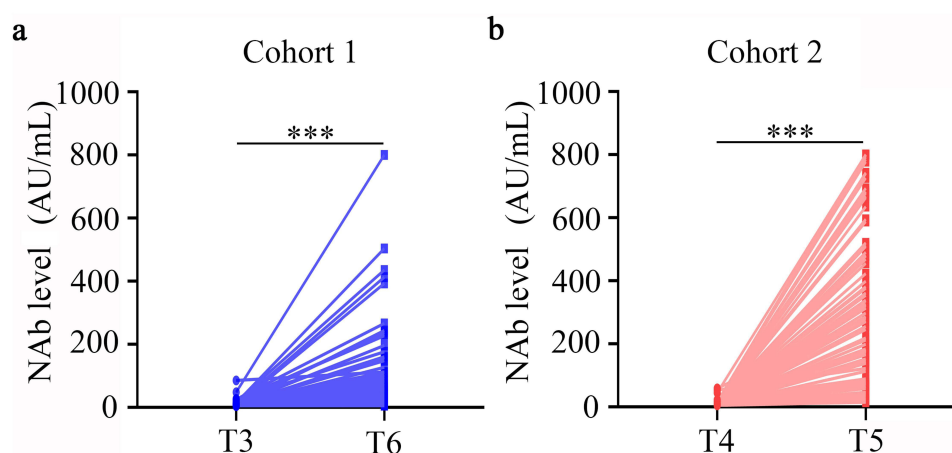
**Figure 4** Neutralizing antibody responses to the third dose of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine in cohort 1 (a) and cohort 2 (b). *** $P < 0.001$.

Table 5 Differences in Neutralizing Antibody Level Between Pre-3rd Vaccination and Post-3rd Vaccination in Cohort 1 and Cohort 2

Neutralizing Antibody Level	Pre-3rd Vaccination (AU/mL)	Post-3rd Vaccination (AU/mL)	P value
Cohort 1 (n = 66)	8.9 (6.3, 13.1)	53.2 (23.4, 115.8)	< 0.001
Cohort 2 (n = 99)	7.3 (5.7, 10.1)	298.0 (138.0, 669.0)	< 0.001

Table 6 Seroconversion Rate of Neutralizing Antibody at Post-3rd Vaccination in Cohort 1 and Cohort 2

Classification	Seroconversion Rate (%)
Cohort 1 (n = 66)	60.6 (40/66)
Cohort 2 (n = 99)	93.9 (93/99)

Table 7 Correlation Analysis Between CD4⁺ T-Cells, Tregs Subpopulations and SARS-CoV-2-Neutralizing Antibody Level

Neutralizing Antibody Level	Pre-3rd Vaccination		Post-3rd Vaccination	
	Coefficient (r)	P value	Coefficient (r)	P value
CD4 ⁺ T-cells count	0.256	< 0.001	0.222	0.004
CD4 ⁺ CD25 ^{High} CD127 ^{Low}	0.217	0.005	0.199	0.011
Tregs count				
CD4 ⁺ CD25 ^{High} CD127 ^{Low}	-0.134	0.087	-0.046	0.560
Tregs frequency				
CD45RA ⁺ rTregs count	0.261	< 0.001	0.238	0.002
CD45RA ⁺ rTregs frequency	0.159	0.041	0.171	0.028
CD45RO ⁺ eTregs count	0.233	0.003	0.215	0.006
CD45RO ⁺ eTregs frequency	-0.050	0.523	-0.044	0.573
eTregs/rTregs ratio	-0.128	0.101	-0.150	0.054

Abbreviations: Tregs, regulated T cells; rTregs, resting Tregs; eTregs, effector Tregs.

different populations, our data were a complement to assess the safety and immunogenicity of three doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines in PLWH. This study focused on the dynamic changes in SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4⁺ T-cells and their subsets after three consecutive doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines. This study also analyzed two cohorts with different intervals of vaccination. Moreover, the relationships between humoral and cellular immune response were evaluated, especially for the relationships of SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations with serum NAb level.

To date, available evidence has demonstrated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine-induced T-cell responses are pivotal for directly attacking and killing virus-infected cells.^{20,21} Thus, the characterization of CD4⁺ T-cells subsets responses to inactivated COVID-19 vaccines provides new insights on a potential target for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19. As a complement, we reported the dynamic changes in the CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations (CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs, CD45RA⁺ rTregs and CD45RO⁺ eTregs) to three consecutive doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines.^{9,22} Our results indicated the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations increased as compared to the pre-vaccination levels in two cohorts, regardless of if it was after two- or three-dose inactivated COVID-19 vaccination. Accordingly, our results highlighted the importance of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines among PLWH.

Interestingly, despite the similar trend in the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells subsets, the frequency of CD4⁺ T-cells subsets were different from each other even in the same cohort, which is probably related to the different rates of increase

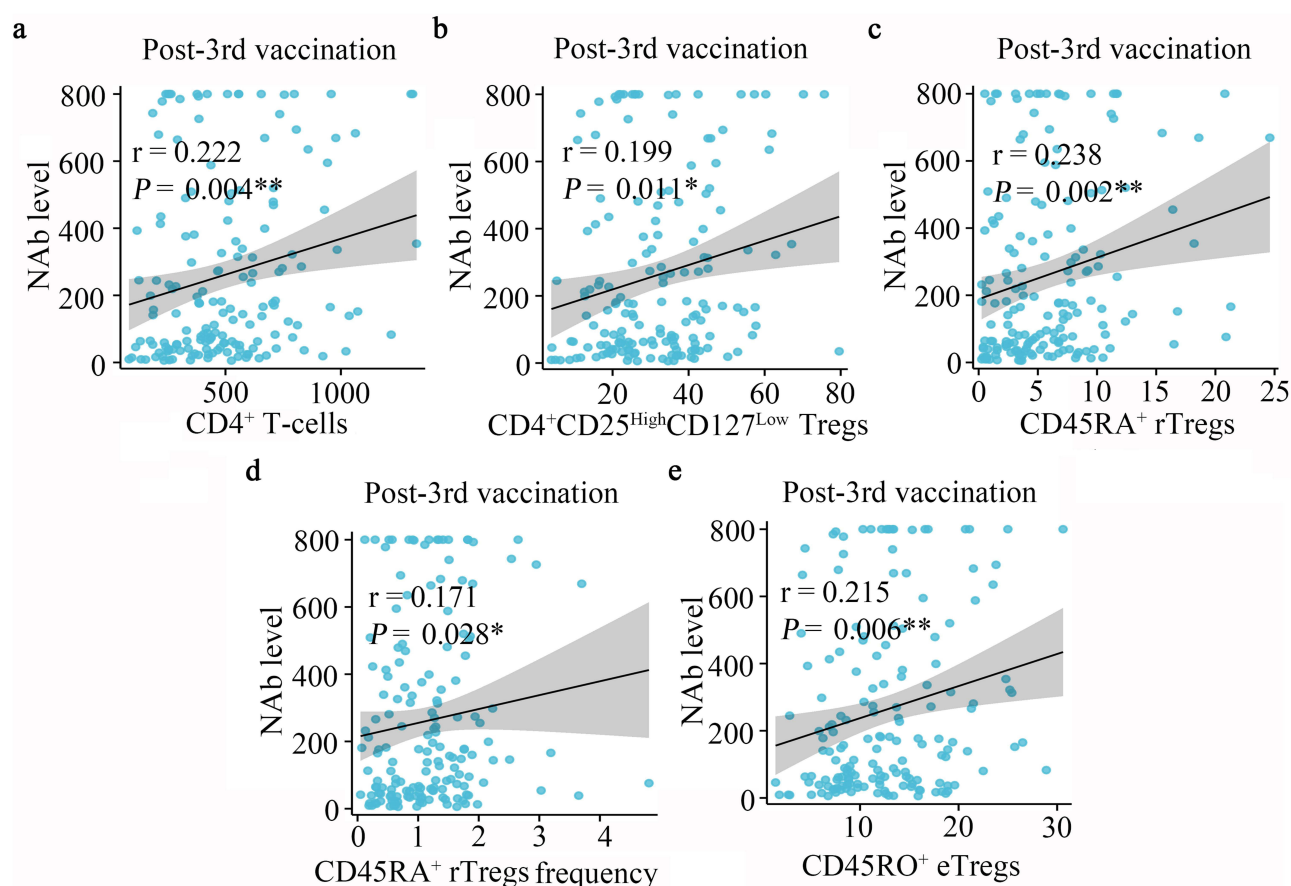


Figure 5 Correlation of CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations with SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody level in post-3rd vaccination in PLWH. (a) Correlation between CD4⁺ T-cells absolute count and SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody level ($r = 0.222$, $P = 0.004$). (b) Correlation between CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs absolute count and SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody level ($r = 0.199$, $P = 0.011$). (c) Correlation between CD45RA⁺ rTregs absolute count and SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody level ($r = 0.238$, $P = 0.002$). (d) Correlation between CD45RA⁺ rTregs frequency and SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody level ($r = 0.171$, $P = 0.028$). (e) Correlation between CD45RO⁺ eTregs absolute count and SARS-CoV-2-specific neutralizing antibody level ($r = 0.216$, $P = 0.006$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.
Abbreviation: AbsCount, absolute count.

in the absolute counts. Compared with the pre-3rd vaccination levels, the CD4⁺ T-cells and subsets increased after the 3rd dose of vaccine in cohort 2, but they reduced in cohort 1. This may be explained as that the blood samples were collected from cohort 1 at two months after the 3rd vaccination, while those in cohort 2 were collected at one month. In fact, the drop of CD4⁺ T cell count over time was normal, which has been reported in PLWH inoculated with BNT162b2 mRNA vaccine²¹ and inactivated COVID-19 vaccine (BBIBP-CorV).⁹ Considering the decreased absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations at 2 months after the 3rd vaccination, we speculated reasonably that the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations reached a peak within 2 months after the 3rd vaccination and then decreased. These data imply the importance of re-vaccination over a period of time in PLWH.

The SARS-CoV-2-specific humoral immune responses were also tested in the term of NAb level and NAb seroconversion rate. The increase in NAb level after the 3rd dose of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine was observed in two cohorts. In a previous study, the 3rd dose of SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccine was reported to enhance NAb responses among PLWH in Italy.¹⁰ Our findings highlighted the role of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines among PLWH. In one month after the 3rd vaccination, our results showed that the NAb seroconversion in cohort 2 was 93.9% (93/99) (Table 6), which is close to the rate of PLWH vaccinated with inactivated COVID-19 vaccines (Sinopharm Inactivated Whole Virus or SinoVac Inactivated Whole Virus) in Guangzhou (97%).²³ Moreover, the gradual reductions in the NAb level and seroconversion rate of NAb were noted over time.²⁴ Broadly speaking, the 3rd dose of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine effectively induced SARS-CoV-2-specific NAb seroconversion (over 60%) in two PLWH cohorts. The above

results demonstrated that the 3rd dose of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine could induce a heightened humoral immune response in PLWH including elderly individuals (age >50), which highlights the significance of the 3rd vaccination in PLWH.

There is a lack of guidelines regarding the optimal vaccination interval for inactivated COVID-19 vaccination in PLWH. To our knowledge, only one cross-sectional study revealed a longer interval between the first and second dose (21–28 days or >28 days) was likely to facilitate neutralizing activity.²⁵ Our data fill the knowledge gap concerning immune responses to inactivated COVID-19 vaccines among PLWH with different vaccination intervals.²⁶ In our study, two cohorts with different inoculation intervals between the second and third dose all had elevated cellular immune responses to two doses or three doses of vaccines as compared to that at baseline, and enhanced humoral immune responses to the 3rd dose, even in elderly PLWH.

Furthermore, our study was a complement to the factors associated with SARS-CoV-2-specific NAb level after COVID-19 vaccination. Our findings not only confirmed the correlation between CD4⁺ T-cells and NAb level previously reported,^{27,28} but also revealed the relationship between Tregs subpopulations and NAb level in PLWH. These results imply that the absolute counts of CD4⁺ T-cells, CD4⁺CD25^{High}CD127^{Low} Tregs, CD45RA⁺ rTregs, and CD45RO⁺ eTregs may serve as important factors for predicting the outcome of SARS-CoV-2-specific NAb in PLWH after three doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine. Of note, the memory Treg cells (CD45RO⁺) are considered as an independent predictor for NAb level after two-dose COVID-19 vaccination among other population, which further favors the practical significance of characterization of Tregs subpopulations.¹⁴ However, the exact role of Tregs in the effective production of NAb remains unknown and warranted to be investigated in more studies.

This study has several limitations. First, it was a single-center study with limited sample size. Nevertheless, most PLWH in Zhejiang Province were vaccinated with the COVID-19 vaccines at Hangzhou Xixi Hospital, which is the largest AIDS designated hospital in Zhejiang Province. Second, although the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine induced NAb responses in the most PLWH, whether this could protect against SARS-CoV-2 variants infection in the real-world remains unknown. In addition, there were no appropriately matched healthy controls in this study. The vaccination program was relatively delayed for PLWH compared with healthy controls in China's Zhejiang Province, and therefore it is difficult for us to recruit appropriately matched healthy controls. Finally, the fourth collection of blood from cohort 1 should be at one month after the third dose of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine. However, the time of blood collection was delayed by one month in cohort 1 due to the COVID-19 epidemic.

Conclusions

In summary, the safety and efficacy of three consecutive doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines were investigated in two PLWH cohorts with different inoculation intervals. Our study indicates three doses of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines are safe enough among PLWH, and can induce the responses of CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations. On the other hand, the NAb responses are also enhanced after the 3rd dose of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine, which is also associated with CD4⁺ T-cells and Tregs subpopulations.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethical Approval

This research was reviewed and approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Hangzhou Xixi Hospital (202109131211000115379) in accordance with the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. All donors provided written informed consent. All samples were anonymized before use.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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