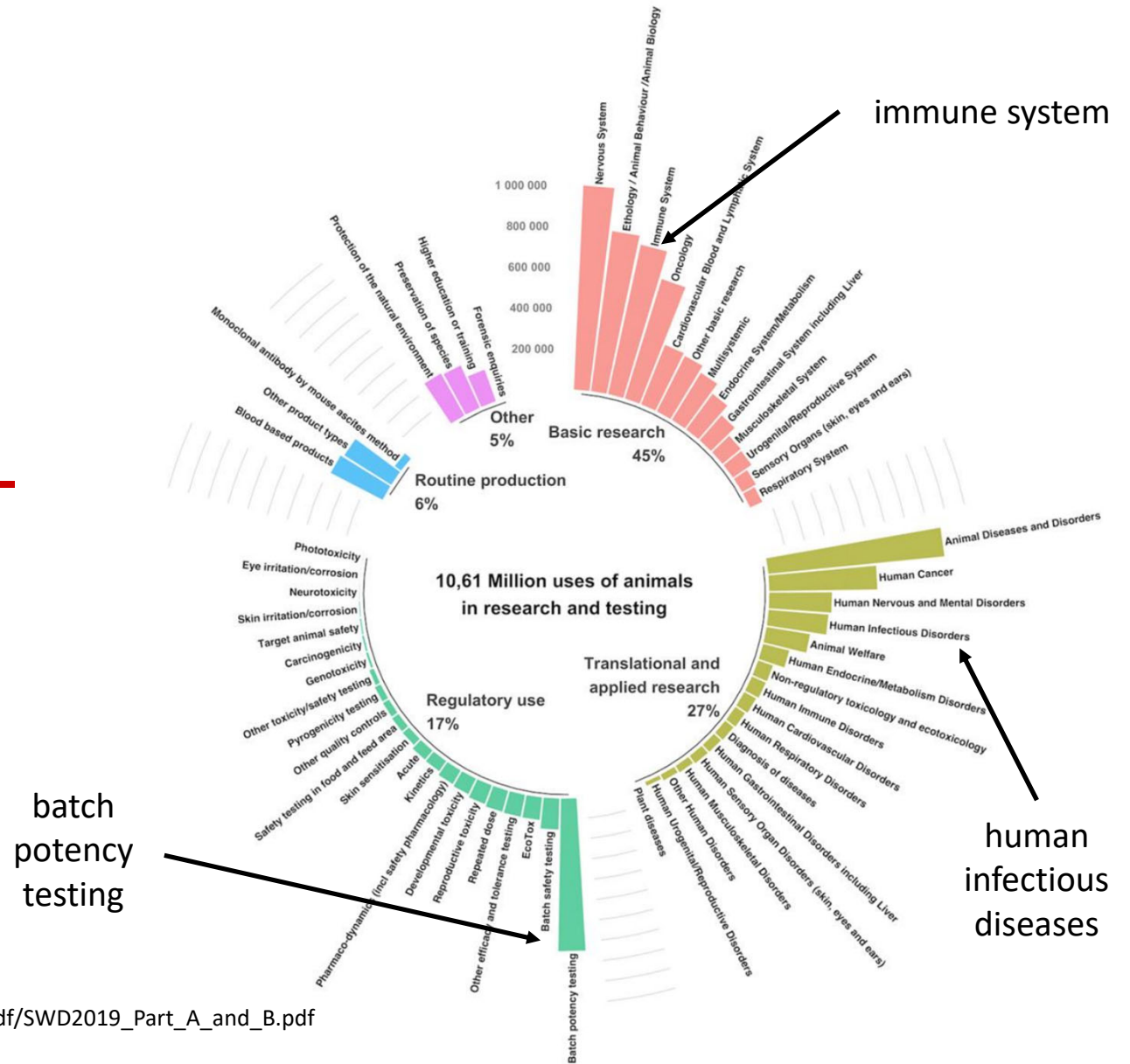

In vitro systems for assessing vaccine quality and elucidating vaccine-induced immune mechanisms

Aurora Signorazzi¹, Marilena Etna², Gabriela Tapia Calle¹, Shuran Gong¹, Eliana Coccia² and Anke Huckriede¹

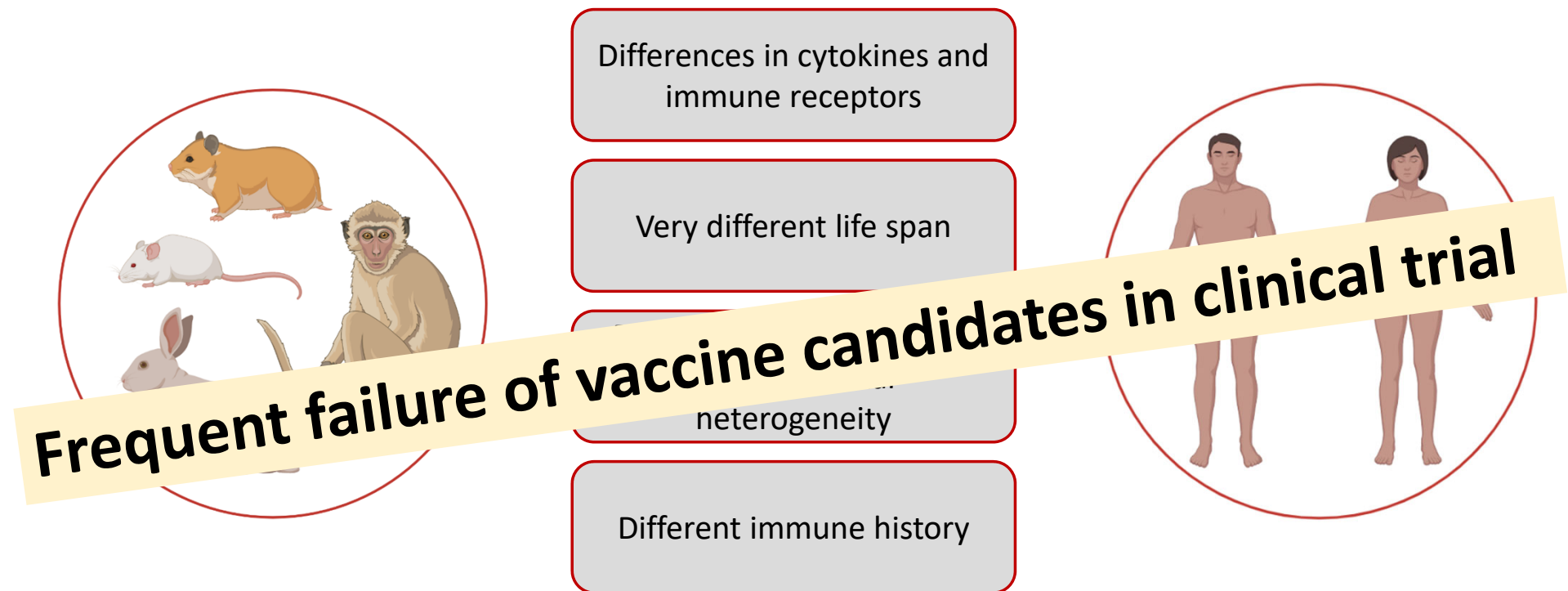
¹ Department of Medical Microbiology & Infection Prevention, University Medical Center Groningen and University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

² Department of Infectious Diseases, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy

Use of animals in research and production (EU + Norway 2019)



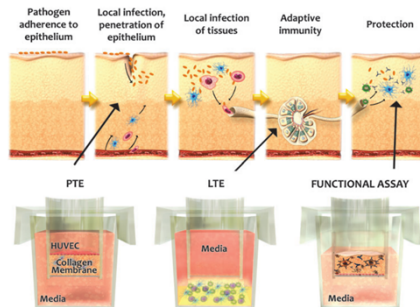
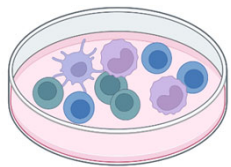
Animals are not small humans



Modeling the human immune system *in vitro*

- Immune response induction

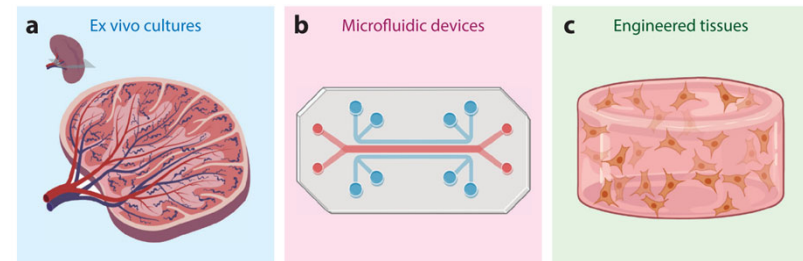
- Blood cell-based models
- Artificial lymph nodes
- MIMIC®



Drake III et al Disruptive Sci & Techn 2012

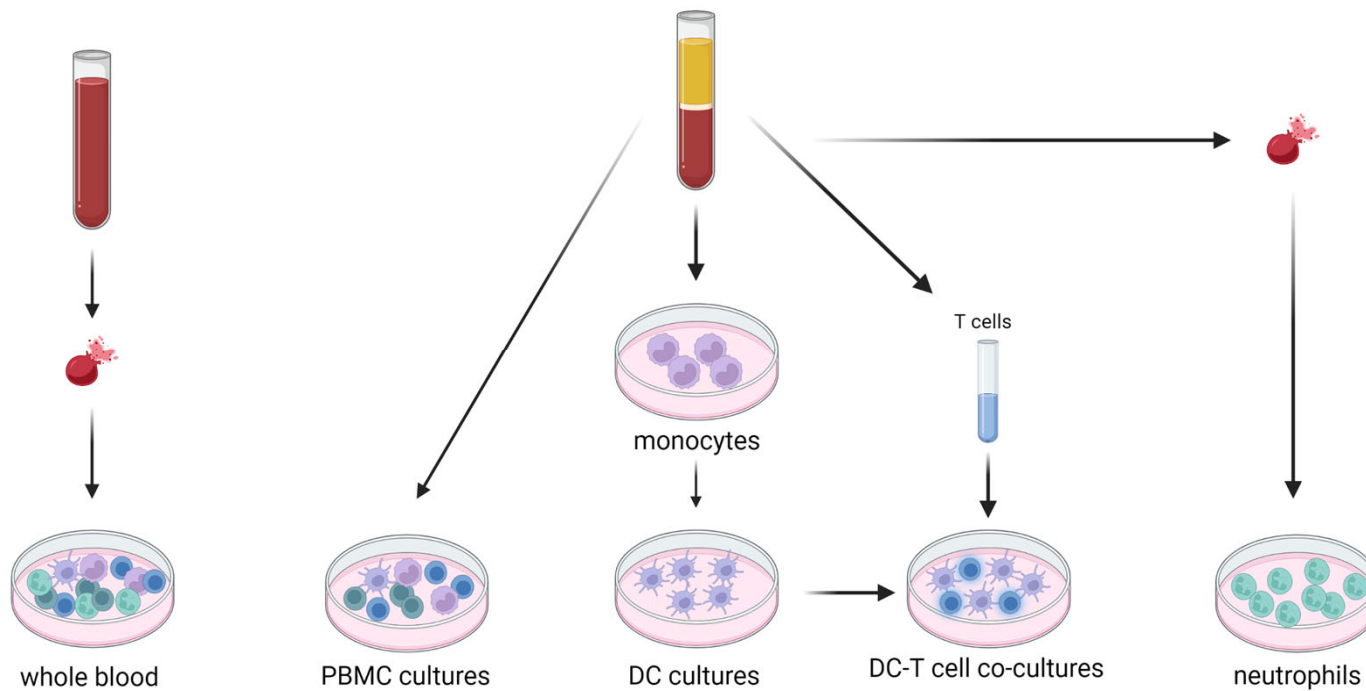
- Immune response effects

- Organ slices
- Organ-on-a-chip
- Organoids

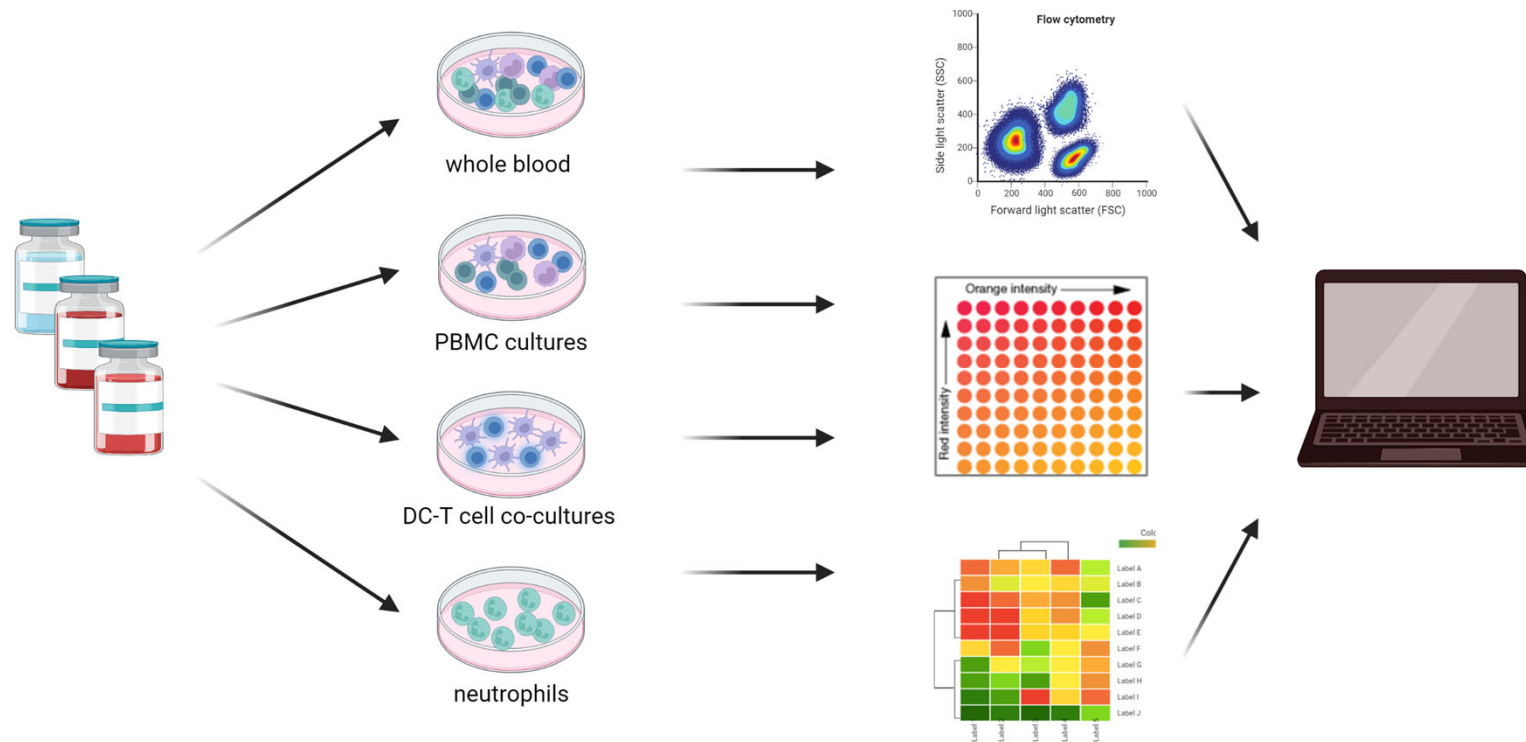


Hammel et al Ann Rev Biomed Eng 2021

Simple blood cell-based systems



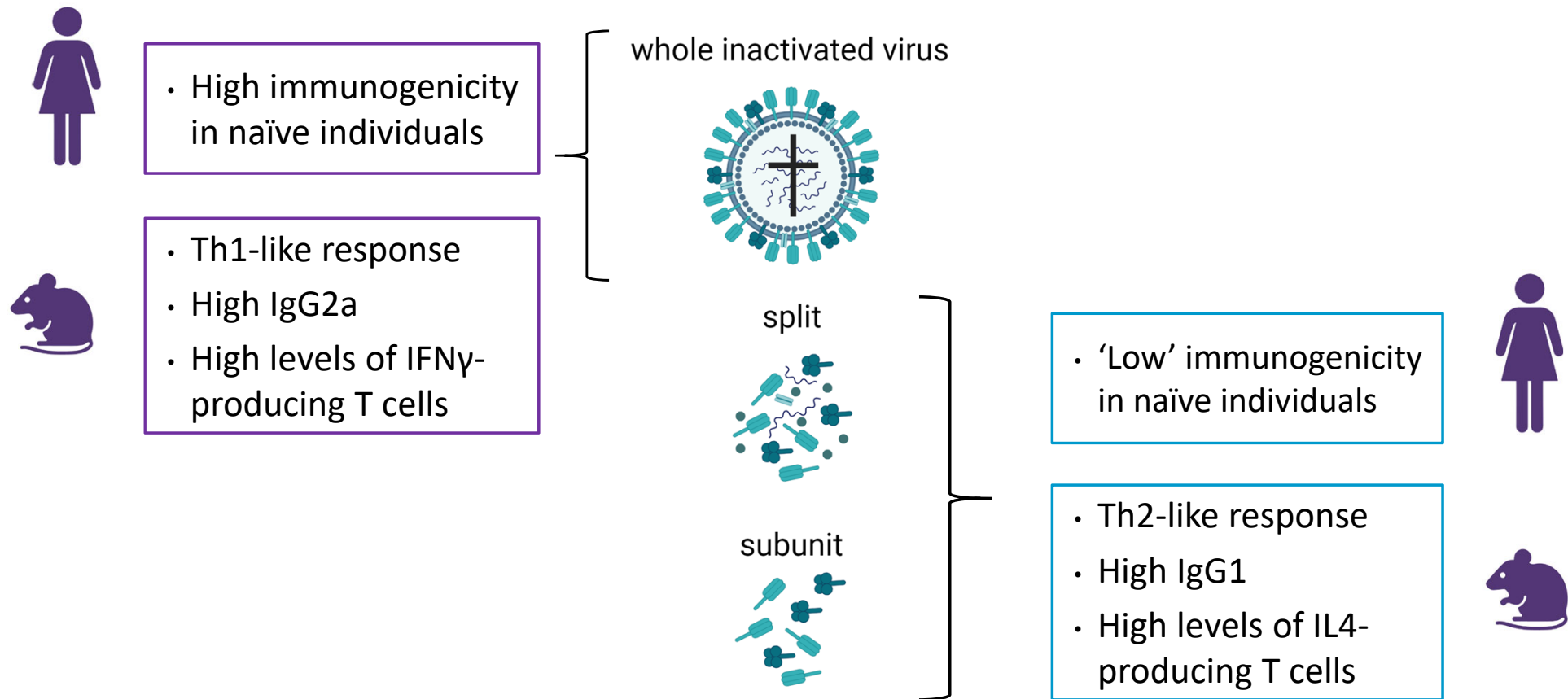
Experimental setup



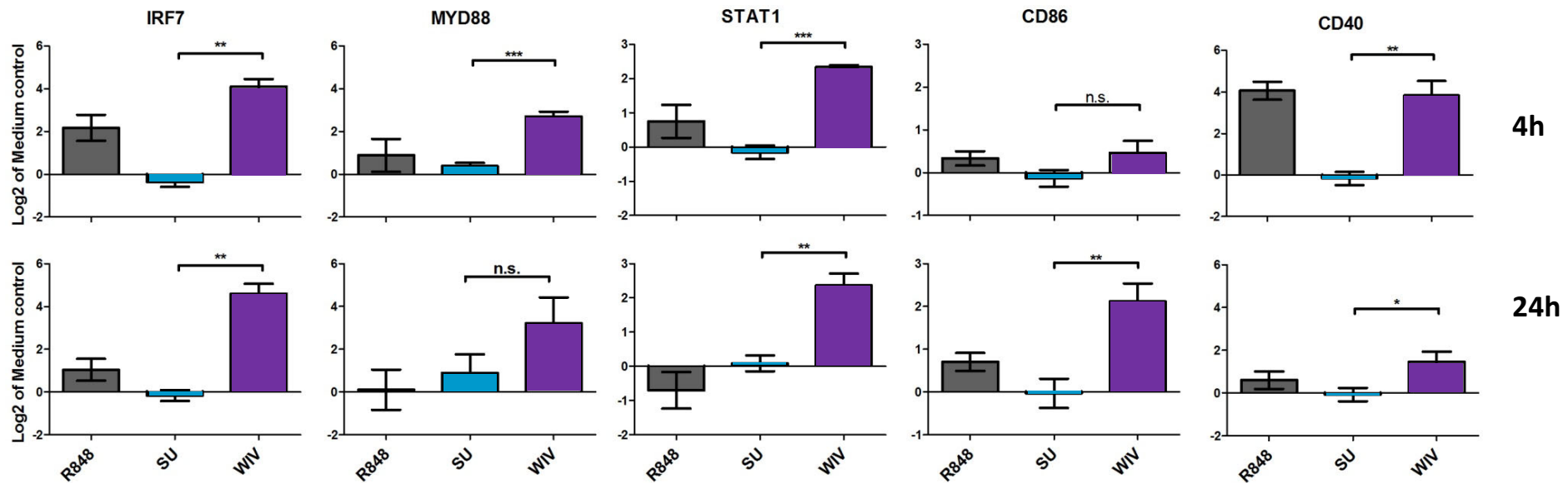
Example 1:

Use of PBMCs for vaccine comparison

The model: Different types of influenza vaccines

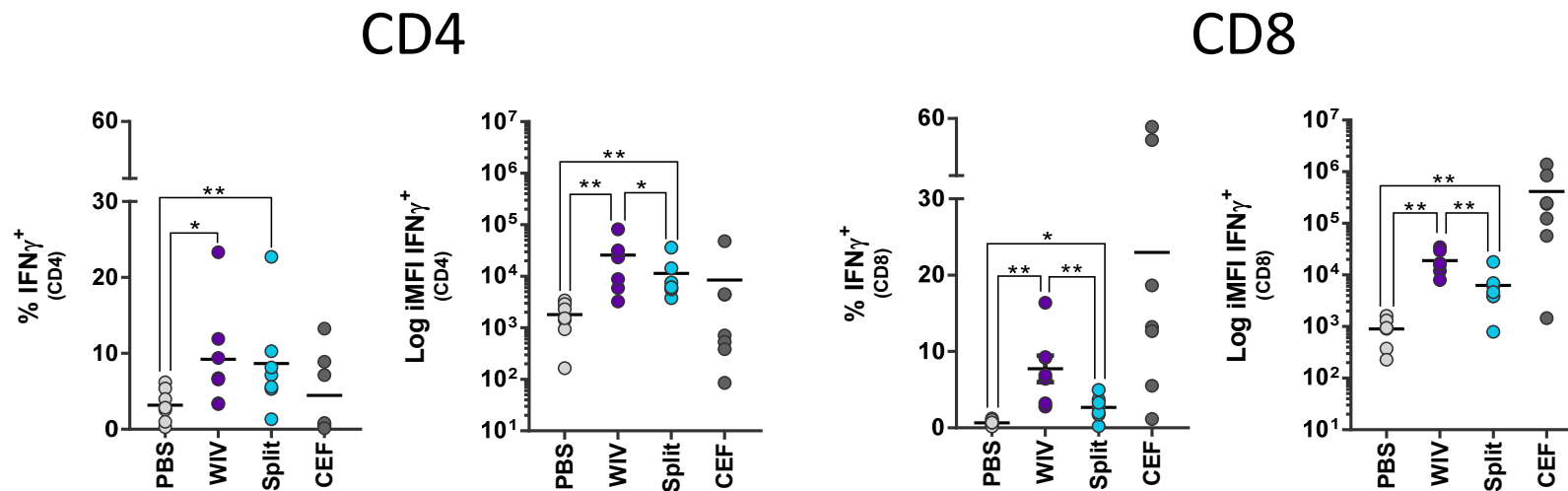


WIV but not SU vaccine activates distinct immune related gene expression pathways in DCs



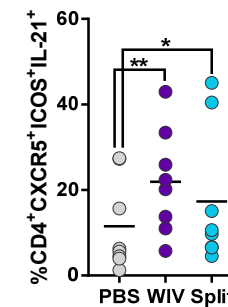
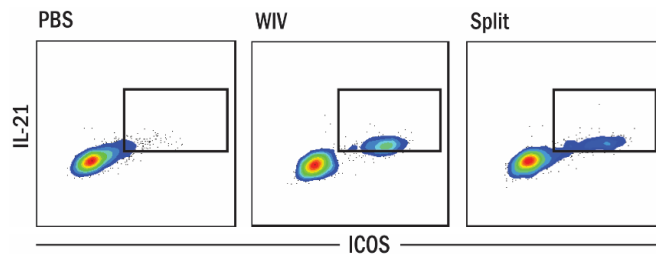
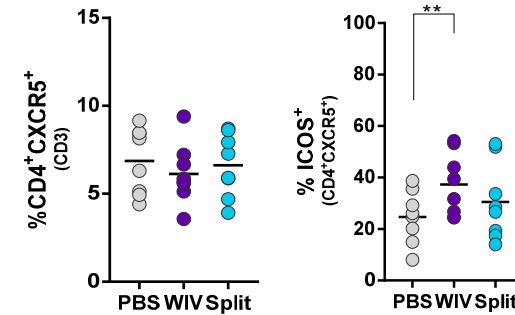
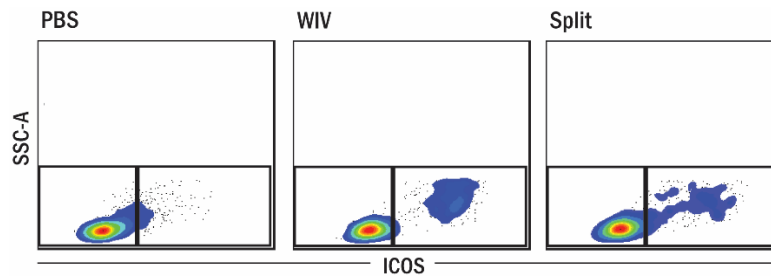
Note: response to R848 and WIV similar but not identical!

WIV is superior to split vaccine in inducing IFN γ production in CD4 and CD8 T cells



Tapia-Calle et al Vaccines 2017

WIV and split vaccine stimulate T_{FH} cells which are associated with antibody responses



Example 2:

Use of PBMCs in vaccine batch quality control for Tick Borne Encephalitis (TBE) vaccine

Current approach in TBE vaccine quality control

- Vaccine: Formaldehyde-inactivated virus adjuvanted with Alum
- Vaccine batch assessment:
 - Physico-chemical characterization
 - Mandatory animal challenge experiments to prove and measure vaccine potency
- Problems
 - Large number of animals required
 - High level of discomfort for animals
 - Large variation in outcome of challenge experiments (accepted confidence interval 30-300%)

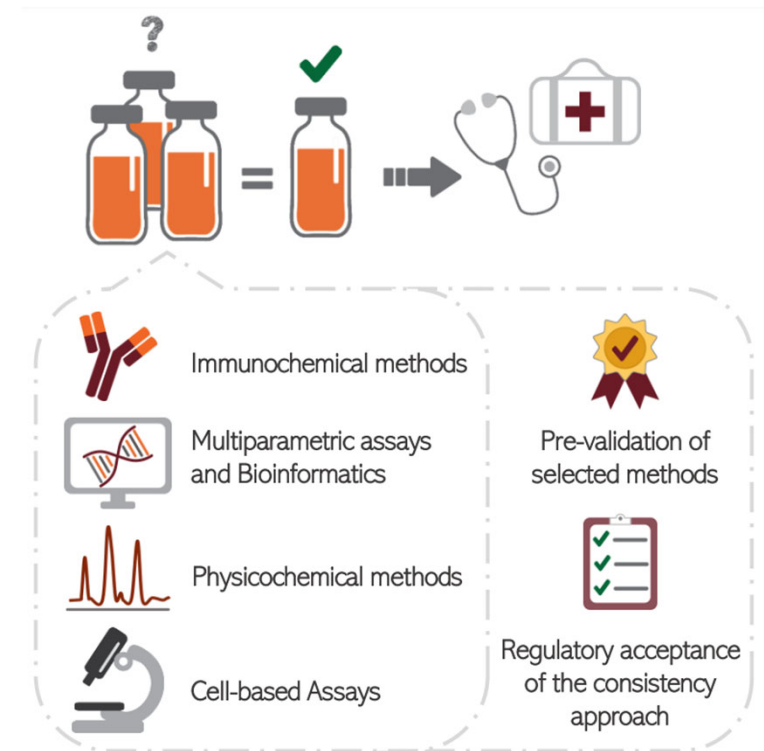
Alternative approach for TBE vaccine quality control

- Batch-to-batch consistency approach

VAC2VAC



efpia



CONSISTENCY APPROACH

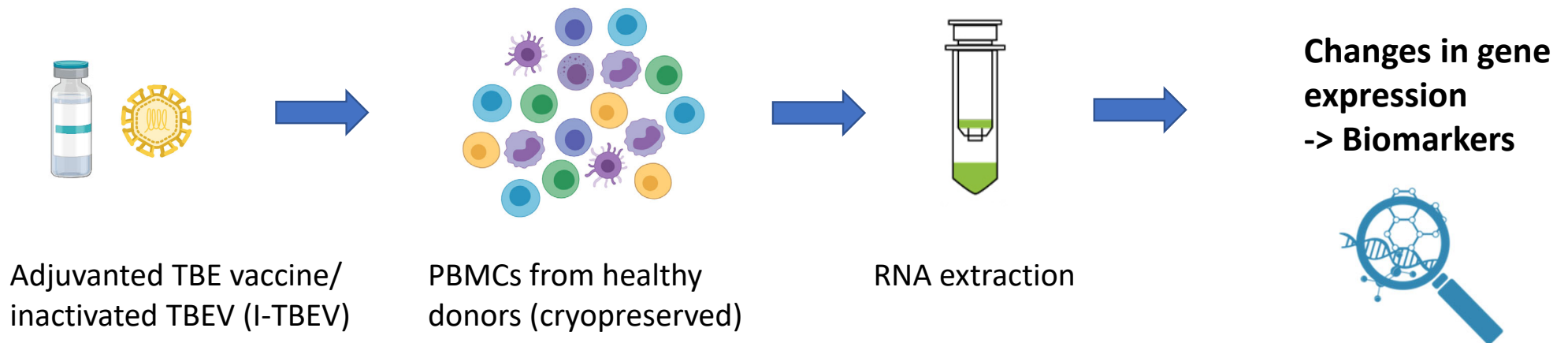


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groningen

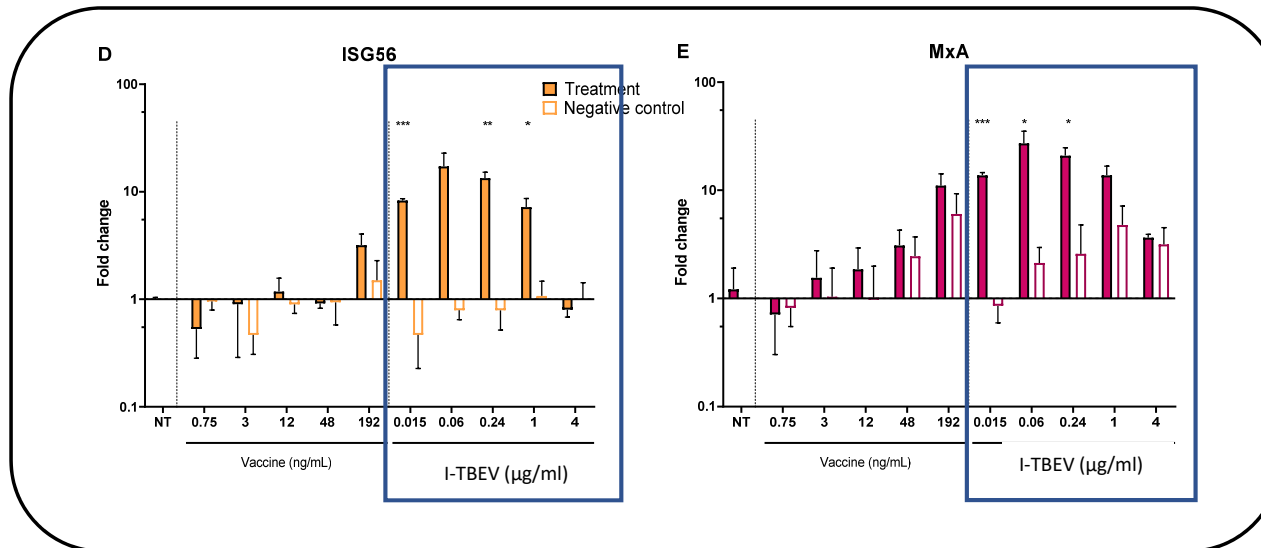


Quality assessment of tick-borne encephalitis(TBE) vaccine batches

Aim: Identify biomarkers for quality/potency of vaccine



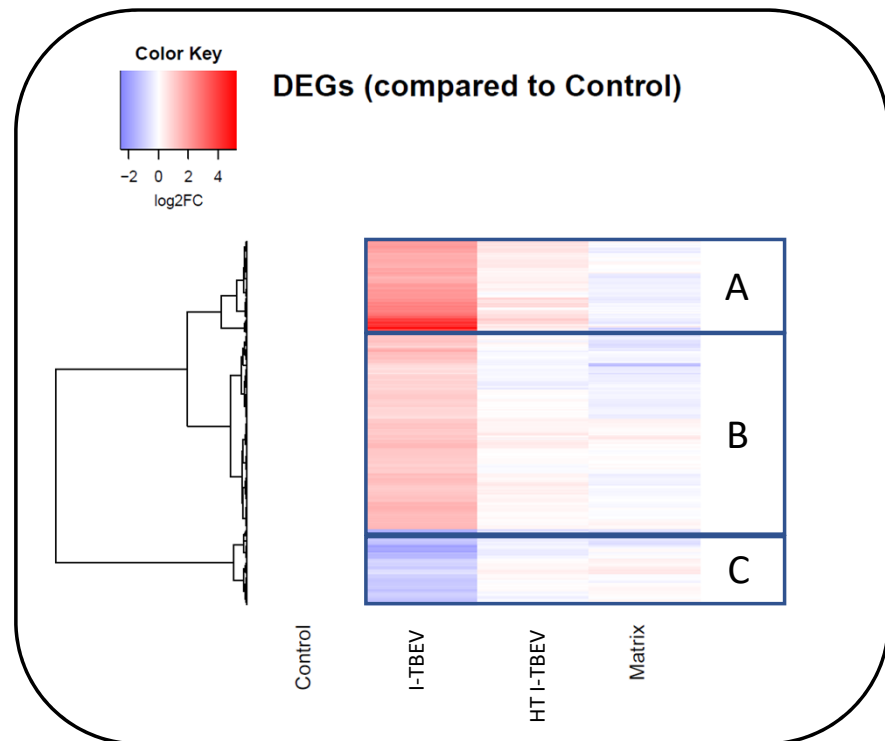
Human PBMCs respond to inactivated-TBEV (I-TBEV) by upregulation of innate immune responses



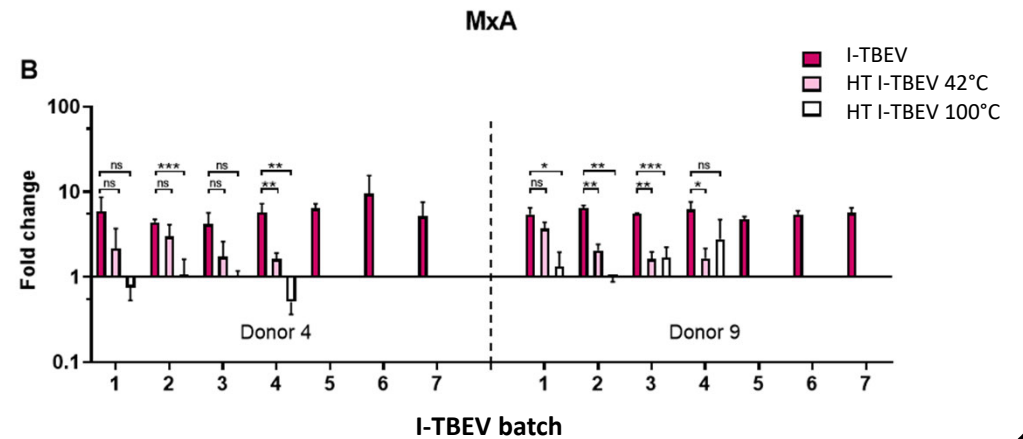
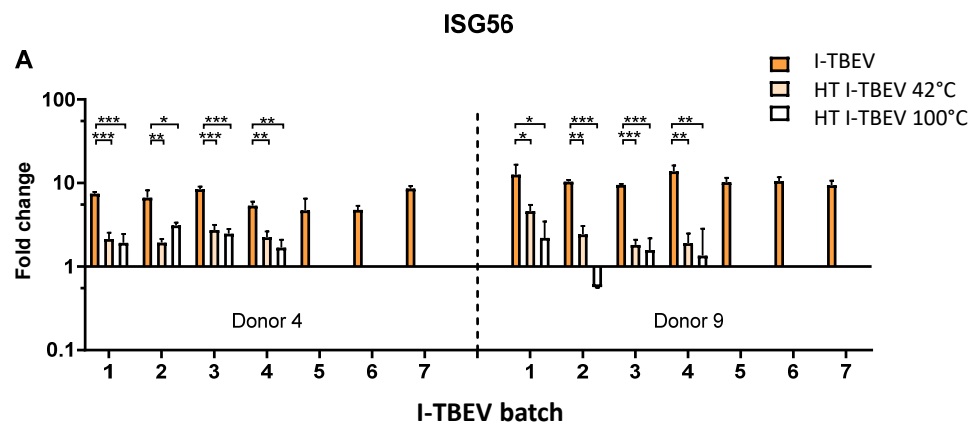
RNAseq identifies antiviral defense and IFN signaling as I-TBEV-induced pathways

3 clusters:

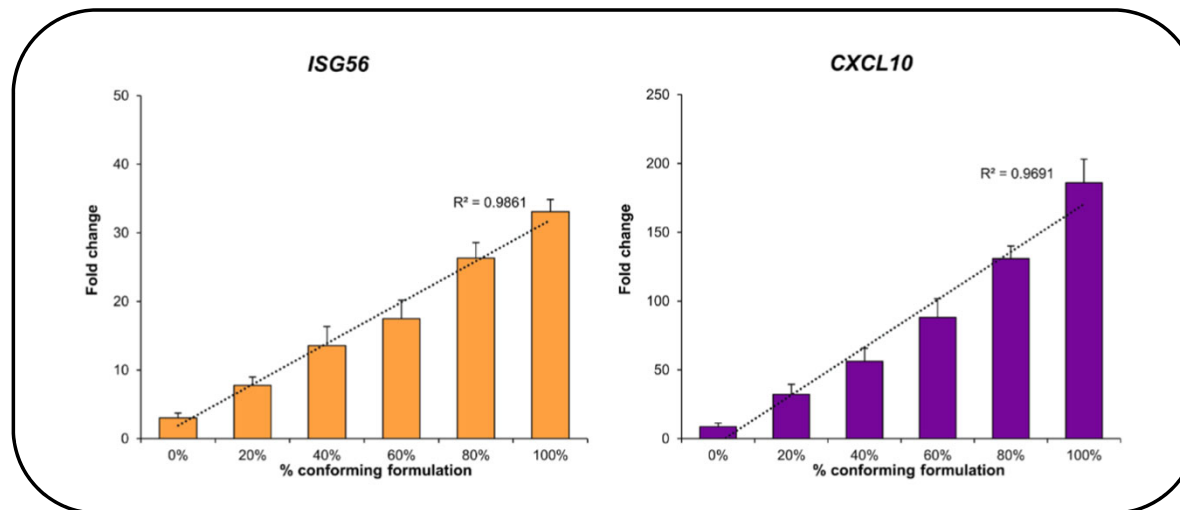
- A. Genes **strongly upregulated** in I-TBEV-stimulated cells
[ISG56, MxA, Viperin, MDA5, CCL8, **CXCL10**] -> **antiviral defense, IFN signalling**
- B. Genes **upregulated** in I-TBEV-stimulated cells
[selected chemokines/cytokines] -> **immunity**
- C. Genes **downregulated** in I-TBEV-stimulated cells
[ribosomal proteins; lipid metabolism; ICAM-1, DC-SIGN, MHC-II, CD14]



PBMCs respond to different batches of I-TBEV in a consistent way

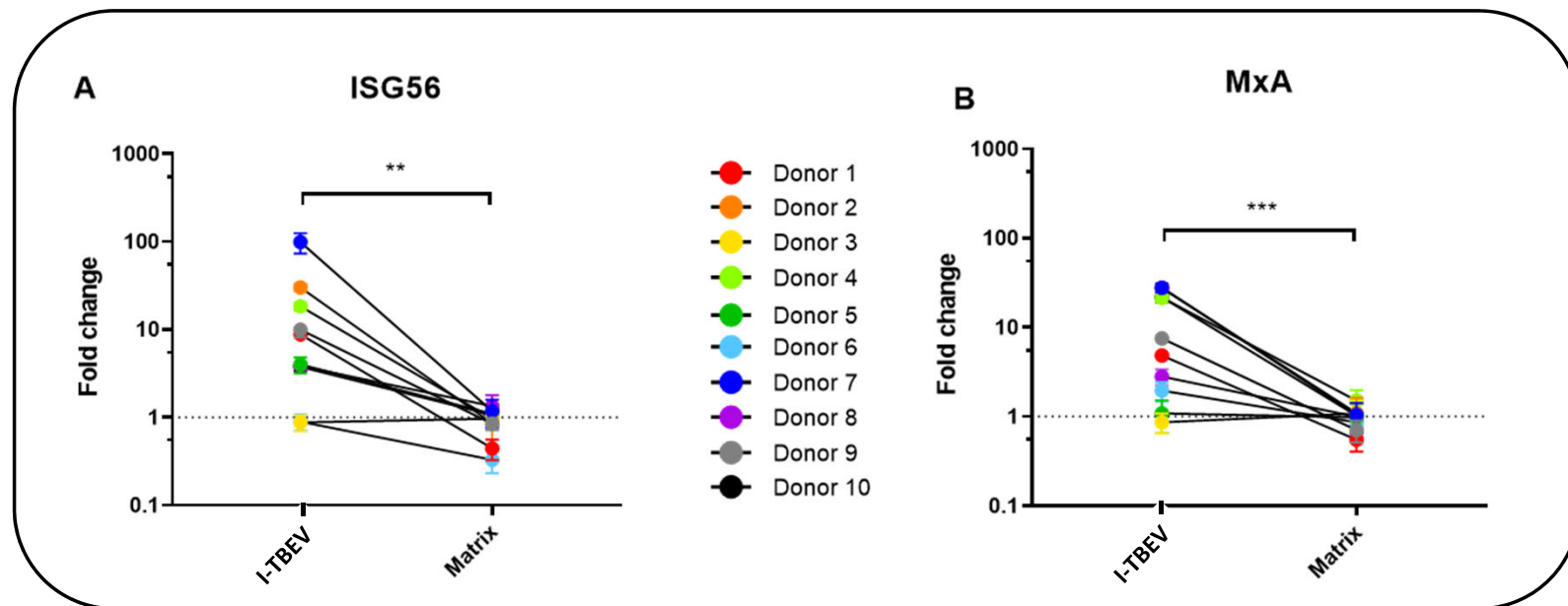


PBMCs detect the amount of conforming I-TBEV in a batch with high resolution

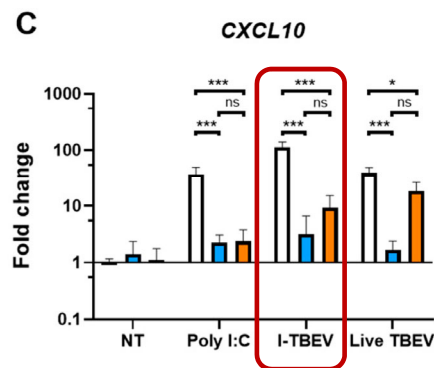


- Linear relationship between % of conforming product and response
- 20% difference results in statistically significant differences in response

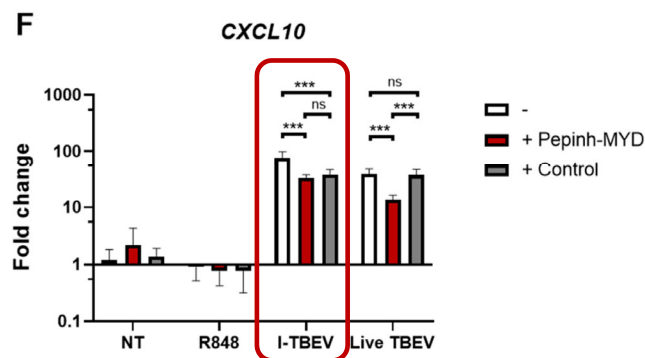
PBMCs from different donors respond in a qualitatively similar manner (though quantitatively different)



Activation of cryopreserved PBMCs relies on triggering of the RIG-I pathway



Inhibitors interfering with RIG-I pathway block I-TBEV induced responses



Inhibitors of TLR signaling have no specific effects

Conclusions

- *In vitro* systems mimicking diverse aspects of the immune system are available
- Simple PBMC-based systems allow the study of vaccine-induced effects on DCs, conventional CD4 and CD8 T cells, and T follicular helper cells; B cells are currently under investigation
- DCs and T cells show distinct responses to different types of vaccines which correlate with responses *in vivo*
- PBMCs can detect differences in vaccine quality with high resolution and can be used in the context of batch quality control

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